

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis



Vicem gerit illa Tonantis

THE

HISTORY

Metal Balle

Queen ANNE,

Digested into

ANNALS

YEAR the SECOND.

CONTAINING,

The most Memorable Transactions both at Home and Abroad: In which are Inserted several Valuable Pieces, never before Printed.

LONDON:

Printed for F. Coggan, in the Inner-Temple-Lape, 1704.

THE

M. Musganoe!



TEAR do SECOND.

CONTAINING

The mon Memorable Transactions both are not Home and Abroad; in which are sufficiently foreral Valuable Pieces, never before Princed.

LONDON:

Printed for I. Com an the Inner-Temple Land 1704.

To His GRACE

Charles Seymour,

Duke of Somerset; Master of the Horse to Her Majesty; Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, &c.

May it please your GRACE,

HE Custom of all Ages seems to Authorize the Ambition of Writers, in Dedicating their Productions to the Great and Powerful: But, my Lord, what chiefly directs A 2 me

The Dedication.

me in this Address, is, the great Share Your GRACE has in the principal Occurrences of this Part of Her Majesty's Reign: So that when this History makes bold to approach Your Illustrious Person, 'tis not only in order to beg Your mighty Protection, but likewise to discharge a Debt.

As England has the peculiar Advantage of that Well-fram'd Constitution, which makes the Interest of the Sovereign inseparably United to that of the Subjects, so, under the Best of QUEENS, the Nation has now the Pleasure to see, That those who approach nearest Her Majesty's Sacred Person, and whom she admits to Her most intimate Confidence, are such as in the most difficult Times have signalized their Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of England: And in whom the unhappy Distinction of a Courtier, and a Patriot, is wholly extinguish'd,

Among these Your GRACE makes the most Shining Figure: For

'twas

P

r

(

The Dedication.

twas You, my Lord, who in the the highest Exaltation of a Popish Reign, gave the first Alarm to England, by Refusing to Introduce the Pope's Nuncio to His Audience; and generously quitting all Your Employments, rather than perform an Office, which the Laws of the Land made Criminal: As one whose unshaken Principle is to serve the Crown and Country, as far as neither endeavour to Encroach upon the Prerogatives of the other; and to be contented with that Reward which Virtue brings along with it.

1

F

This Character Your GRACE has maintain'd, as on all other Occasions, so more particularly in the Reception of the King of Spain, and the Discovery of the late Plot: The first has given You an Opportunity to display Your Princely Magnificence, and to raise the Honour of Your Royal Mistress and Nation; and the other has furnish'd Your GRACE with an Occasion to exert and distingush Your Zeal for the Safety and Prosperity of both.

The Dedication.

That Your GRACE may long continue to the firm Support of the Crown, and the invincible Bulwark of the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject, is the most ardent Wish of,

May it please Your GRACE,

Tour GRACE's

Most Humble, most Obedient,

And most Devoted,

HOARD Faithful Servant.

ft

1

Prill o

tunity to display Your Princely Mag-

has malatelind, as on all ether Oc-

carries, to more particularly in the

Recognion of the king bi Spire, and

the Dingvery of the time Plot: The

THOY Definitely as reduced Adver-

or had distinguish your Joseph.

the Santy and Liefperity of both.

Es of ORMON D.

animerrared Day of Triumpheabis GRAC

men, upale Princed Relations I bavaerally followed,

AUTERTON

evithout any Alterations, but fuck

Ireland, miles the 115

be unknown Differences that have baryon debe-N My Preface to the First Volume of these A N-NALS, I have abundantly explain d the Scheme I defign to follow in Recording the Hi-Story of ber Majesty's Auspicious Reign. And, I bope; the Candid Reader will find by this Continuation, that no inconfiderable Diligence and Industry has been us'd in Carrying on, if not Improving the Original

Project, and bet in ited hand dies reha The Year 1703. bas been fertile in great Events. At Home, the fitting of Three different Parliaments, in the Three distinct Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ircland: Abroad, the Motions of our Fleets; The Endeavours to relieve the Cevenois: The Progreffes of our Armies, and of our Allies, but much more (I blush to own it) the Successes of the Common Enemy; the Declaration of the King of Porrugal, and of the Duke of Savoy for the Grand Alliance; the Arch Duke of Auftria's being declared King of Spain; bis Fourney to Holland; bis Reception in England, and his interrupted Voyage to Portugal: All these have afforded great Variety of Matter to fill up shele Annals.

I have been the more particular in the Affairs of Scotland, because 'tis there the Enemies of our present Settlement bave of late been busie, in order to disturb the Happy Tranquility we enjoy under the Best of Queens. If any Persons of that Nation Should think themselves Injur'd, in the Account I give of their Parliament; 'tis not from Me they ought to expect Reparation; but from their own Country-

7767676

ADVERTISEMENT.

men, whose Printed Relations I have exactly followed, without any Alterations, but such as are absolutely necessary to bring their loose Accounts, into a set Historical Narration.

Ireland, under the Wise and Gentle Government of the Duke of ORMOND, yields us a fair and pleasing State of Occurrences: His stay there having been a continued Blessing to that Nation, and an uninterrupted Day of Triumph to his GRACE.

The unhappy Differences that have happen'd between the two Houses of Parliament of England, have rendred the Writing an Account of their Proceedings a very Ticklish Task: And therefore the Author must not be blum'd, if he uses no more Freedom in these Particulars, than he thinks may consist with his Safety: However, he leaves no material Passage untouch'd

The Reader will find both in the Body of the Book, and in the Appendix, several Valuable Pieces that never came to Publick View; and which might happen to be lost, if they were not preserved in such a Repository; as these Annals are designed for:

The Length of the last Session of Parliament, octafioned by the Lords indefatigable Zeal, in Examining into the Scotch Plot, has made me exceed the Bounds I have set to this Annual History: But, I hope, that will easily be pardoned, as a Fault on the Right side; for twould have been an inexcusable one to have broke off, without Bringing that memorable Session to a Period.

I have been the notes portionly in the Affairs of

of their Parliameter; in not from the they englet to erroll Leparation; but from wheir care Causery-

Scotland, because his rive the Frenches of our project of our

in distance ituges the and we can ander the star of the Succession of the States Watter

ArouA.

:011

10

-

10

, 31

ni.

16

Y

10

10

ar

C.

en-

For the Research of the willies to there Vice.

S. De Coursies Elquitson Roar Admiral of the White,

ly

40

t

d

2

6

to the taminat of H. H. T. H. T. the first to be

Self-served of the function At the fine of the Addison At the fine of the Addison At the fine of the Addison At the fine of th

Ducen Anne's Reign.

layand to his must School Fighters the Elector of Menneuer,

YEAR the SECOND

HE t Day the Queen enter'd upon the Se- A. C. cond Year of her Auspicious Reign, was 1702. remarkable for her diffinguishing by brighter remarkable for her dif Titles of Honour, feveral Perfons who had + March 9. before diftinguish'd themselves by their Eminent Titles of Zeal to her Majesty's Service; the Marquis of Nor-Honour conmonby was Created Duke of the fame Name, to which ferr'd on the Title of Duke of Buckingkam, was some time af feveral ter added, by which latter he is now generally call d. John Granville, Esq; was made Baron Granville of Po-theridge, in the County of Devon. Heneage Finch, Esq; an Eminent Lawyer, Baron of Gaernsey, in the County of Southampton; Sir John Levison Gower, Baron Gower of Sittenham, in the County of York; Francis Somour Conway, Elq; Baron Conway of Ragley, in the Seymour Conway, Elq; Baron Conway of Augustical County of Warwick, with a Remainder to his Brother Charles Seymour, Elq; and John Harvey, Elq; Baron Harvey of Ickworth, in the County of Suffolk. Two promotions days after some Promotions were made in the Navy; in the Navy the Marquie of Carmarthen being advanced from the vy Post Marchitt

A. C. Post of Vice Admiral of the White, to that of Vice-1703 Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet; John Graydon, Elq from Rear Admiral of the White. to Vice Admiral of the same Squadron; and John Leake, Efg; from Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be Vice Admiral of the same Squadron; At the same time George Bing, Elq; was appointed to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Thomas Dilks, Elq; Rear Admiral of the White; and Bazil Beaumont, Elq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue. The next t day his Royal

† March 12. Highness, Prince George of Denmark did the Duke of Queensbury the Honour to dine with him, and to fland God-father to his Son, the Dutchess of Ormand being God mother, and the Earl of Rochester the other

77

A

2

2 I

(

t

God-tather.

On the 13th of March, three Knights Compani-Knights of ons of the most Noble Order of the Garter, were Inthe Garter Stall'd in St George's Chappel at Windfor : To wit, Inftall d. his most Serene Highness, the Elector of Hannover. by his Proxy the Lord Mohun; the Duke of Bedford in Person, and the Duke of Marlborough, by his ProxySir

Benjamin Bathuft. Two days † after her Majesty March 15. appointed the Earl of Denbigh to be Lord Lieuzenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester; the Lord Guilford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Effex; and the Earl of Dyfert in Scotland, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffork. On the 20th of the fame month the Arch bishop of York, the Earl of Thanes, and the Lord Guernsey were admitted into her Majesty's Privy Council. The 21st Gervas Pierrepoins. Elq; was Created Baron Pierrepoint of Arglas, in the Kingdom of Ireland; and the 24th the Earl of Rusland was made Marquis of Granby, and Duke of Rueland; and Edward Harley, Elq; appointed Auditor of the Imprest, in the Room of Thomas Done, Esq; Deceased.

On the 13th of the same month, Vice Admiral Vice- Admiral Graydon in the Resolution, with three other Ships of Graydon War; to wit, the Montague, Nonfuch and Blackwall, meets with the Transports with Brigadeer Columbine's Regiment, 4 French some Store ships and Merchant men bound to the Menof War. West Indies failed from Plimoueh, and five days after in the Latitude of 47 Degrees, 30 Minutes, met with Randing four French Men of War under Mr. du Caffe. Capwhich be purfuer his tain Cleveland, who Commanded in the Montague, Voyage.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

2-

1;

,

72

e

e

r-1-

il

e

0

d

1

-

-

t,

.

n it

Y

t,

e æ

d

f

£

T

r,

e

.

t-

K

1

al

Æ a,

t,

10 er

h

æ, nengaged the Sternmost for some time a but upon his A. C. first Firing, the Vice-Admiral made a lignal to call him 175%. off, being under Orders not to lose any time in bis Paffage by Chafing or Speaking with any Ships whatforver, the conerary Winds having kept him in Plimouth much longer than was intended, and the Service upon which he was bound, very much requiring his Presence, and the Regiment that was with bim.

On the 7th of March, Collonel Codrington, Gover Collonel nor of her Majesty's Leeward Illand in America, came Codring. with the Land Forces under his Command, on board ton's wara Squadron of her Majesty's Ships, with divers Priva- fuccefiful teers, and other Vellels, before the Mand Guadalupa, Expedition receiving feveral shot from the Shoar, tho' without " Guadaany great mischief. The Collonel stood off till the lupa. i oth, waiting for the Maidstone, and the small Vessels that carried the Provision and Ammunition. Upon the 12th Colonel Byam with his own Regiment, and 200 of Collonel Whetham's Men, landed by break of Day at a place called les Potits Habitants, where they met with some opposition, but soon constrain'd the Enemy to retire. About 9 in the morning Collonel Whethem landed in a Bay to the Northward of a Town, called La Bayliffe, where he met with a Vigorous Relistance of all the Enemies Forces, posted in very good and advantageous Breast-Works, plying the English with their great and small Shot; yet notwithstanding all their Fire, the English march'd up to their Entrenchments, with their Mulquets Shoulder'd, not firing themselves a Shot, till they could come to lay the Muzzles of their Guns upon the Enemies Breaft Works. Here the English had three Captains kill'd, before they could make themselves Masters of the Enemies Entrenchments; which they did about Noon, and in an Hour alter of La Bayliffe, of the Jacobines Church which the Enemy had fortify'd, and Ten Pieces of their Cannon: About two the English took a Plat-Form with three Pieces of their Cannon, and a Redoubt with one. At Night 400 of the English, and the Marine Regiment, attack'd the Jacobine Plantation and Breaft Work all along the Jacobines River, which the Enemy quitted upon the Firing of two Volleys only of imall Shot upon 'em. The next day the English pofsessed themselves of the Great Town called Balle

Link

THE WAINING BE STANDING

Di

L

513

16

:h

N

R

TO

6

Ď

48 A.DCA Tain postered they continued former time, lending 1703. 1 our Parties to burn and defit by the Enemies Houles, Works, Sugar Canes, and Providons thereabours and then laid Siegero the Fort and Calle of the laine Place: but either for want of Provisions, or a fufficiene number of Forces to carry on the Enterprize.

By the Prudence and Care of the Queen and her Parliament, things were fo well fettled in England. and in the first Year of her Majesties Reign, that the course of Public Affairs ran on smoothly in the second. It was not to with our Neighbour Kingdom Scotland, where the divisions in the last Session of Parliament. emboldening some Persons to question the Authority of it, to far as to refuse to pay the Taxes laid in that Sellion, and threatning future Diffractions, her Majesty thought fit to write the Letter, we have alread dy mentioned in the first + year of these Annals, to her Privy Council of Scotland, Encouraged by some Expressions in the Letter, and her Majesty's repeated Affurances. That the would maintain the Church of England, and even the least Member of it in all their just Rights and Privileges, the Episcopal Clergy of Sectland framed the following Address, which was prefenred to her Majesty by Dr. Skeen and Dr. Scot. In-

troduced by the Duke of Queensbury, and the Viscount

the Collonel was foun after obliged to give it over

Works, plying the English with their greating indult. Shot; yet notwiththanding all their Fire, the English Dread Sovereign minimanista niente qu b'daram

W. E Your Majesty's most Duriful and Obedient Subjects, and most Humble Supplicates, being deeply sensible that the Divine Goodness bath raised Tour Majesty to the Throne of Your Royal Ancestors, as a Nursing Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preservation of Queen. the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all Your Dominions. March 13. and now especially chat it is a remarkable Bleffing to this Your Majesty's Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, (in the present deplorable Circumstances of this National Church) do prefume to offer our most humble and most Smorre Congravulations upon Your Martiffy's Acteffion to the

And beg liberty to lay before Your Majely, the faid Con divion of the afflicted Episcopal Clery, who in the year 1683 and 1689, and some years after, the truly Ancient and Apostolical Government of the Church by Bishops, were de-

The Episcopal Clergy of Scotland Address the

Queen RN NEY Height

deprivatof, and put from the Exercision sheet Shered Q CA Offices and poffessions of their Livings, and thereby reduced to proat extremity and wanted of bon ; bune ! at

During the continuation of which fuffering flate, many worthy Ministens of the Gospel have been taken dway by Death, and we, whom it hath pleased God to continue in +1 live ! Life, Base laboured to sweeten the butomess of our Tryals, and and by a Christian and Peaceable Submission and Resignation to eing under Segrence of Death proppersid

And as in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge, that many of us in a great meafure owe our Lives to the Charty and Beneficence of fuch of Your Mal jefty's good Subjetts, as thought it a difgrace to Christia nity, that a Society of Men Confectated to the Altar In the Service of Christ, Should perish in a Christian Kingdom for want of Bread; 300 W a wood A VIII Today of

Sa now that it hath pleafed Almighty God to place Tour Majefty upon the Imperial Throne of these Dominions, the Relief and Advantages which all Your Loyat Subjects do en jey from the benign influence of Your Majesty's Auspicious Government encourageth us, Your Majefty's most Humble Supplicants, under the present distress and miserable flarving Conditions of many of our numerous Families. to implore that Princely Commiseration and marchlef. Clemency, which have ever been congenial and peculiar to the Blood Royal, and are eminently lodged in Your Sacred Person.

Humbly Befeeching that your Royal Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to us in such Manner, and by such Methods, as your Majesty in your Princely Wisdom Shall think fit, that we may find our selves more and more obliged devonely to pray, that your Tears may be many, and your Reign Glorious.

Her Majesty's Answer was,

Take the Expressions of your Duty and Loyalty very kind-1, and you may be affured of my Protection, and of my Endeavours to supply your Necessities as far as conveniently I can : And I doubt not but you will continue in your Duty and I recommend to you to live in Peace and Christian Love with the Clergy, who are invested with the Church Government in that Our Ancient Kingdom

igl alhore and purns, and

Wade for

PERSONNEH.

Winer ftone IEx Pedecion. The ANNALS of

thi

bi

la

Ьι

2

th

lo

CHRIS

On the second of April, Arthur St. Leger, Ela; was Created Baron of Kilmayden, and Viscount of Downrayl in Ireland; and on the 13th Lieutenant General Lumber was made Governor, and Captain of the Isle of Feeley, in the Room of the Lord Fermyn, Deceased. The April 14. Inext day the Briftol Man of War arrived in the Port Capt. Kir- of Ptimouth from Jamaica, bringing Prisoners from by and thence, Capt. Kirby, Capt. Wade, and Capt Conftable. The

Capt. two first being under Sentence of Death, pronounc'd Wade Shot upon 'em by Rear Admiral Mitchel in the American to Death. Seas, for Betraying and Deferting Admiral Bembon in an Engagement with Monfieur du Caffe, were both

that to Death on Board the faid Briftol Man of War, in pursuance of the same Sentence confirmed by her Majesty for Cowardice, Breach of Orders, and Neg-*Apr. 22. lect of their Duty About a Week * after the Parlia-Parliament ment mer in pursuance of their last Prorogation; At

what Time the Duke of Buckingbam and Normanby, the Lords Granville, Guernsey and Conway were introduced into the House of Peers, and seated in their re-Spective Places; Sie Henry St George Clarencieux Officiating in the Ceremony as Garter King at Arms. Which Ceremony being over, the Commons were fent for, and her Majesty's Commission to several Lords of the Privy Council read; in pursuance of which the Lord Keeper further Prorogued the Par-

liament to the 22d of June enfuing,

Whetftone IExpedition.

further

Prorogued.

Commodore On the 9th of April Commodore Whetstone returned to Port Royal in Jamaica, having been out ever fince the 14th of February. He had Cruised about five Weeks on both fides of Hispaniota, in hopes of meeting with a confiderable Fleet of Merchant Ships, which as he had been informed, was expected in those parts under Convoy from France; but not being able to get any account of them, he failed to Peris Guaves and Leogane in the Gulph of Hispaniola, and for the better preventing any Ships escaping out of the Bay, he divided his Squadron, and fent Captain Vincent with one half to the South fide, and himfelf fleered with the rest to the Northward. Ashe had conjectur'd, three French Privateers upon the appearance of Captain Vincent, and the Ships with him, immediately flood away to the Northward, and so came in the Commodore's view, whereof one of 12, and another of 14 Guns were chased ashore and burnt, and the

Queen ANNE's Reign.

the third of 10 Guns was taken. In the mean time Captain Vincens with his Boats row'd in the night undiscover'd into the Cul, where lay four Ships, whereof the biggelt formerly was taken from the English, and was call'd the Solmyn, had her full Cargo, and was richly laden, but all her Sails were on thore. Our Boats burnt one of these Ships, sunk another, and towed out a third, which was a confort of the other Privateers; the 4th was boarded, but by accident blew up. loss the French sustain'd on this occasion, was compured at 18000 1. Sterling, belides 120 Men taken Priloners.

to the day of the

On the first of May was published her Majesty's Proclamation for a General Fast; and on the third of the same Month the Marquis of Rinuccini, Envoy Extraordinary from the Great Duke of Tuscany, had Publick Audience of the Queen, to Congratulate her Majesty's Succession to the Crown; after which he had Audience likewise of his Royal Highness. Not many days after Sir George Rooke being taken fo ill at Sea, with a Feaver and the Gout, that he was not in a condition to proceed in his intended Voyage, in pursuance of the Orders he had received from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, George Churchill, Elq; Admiral of the Blue, was appointed to Command in his room that part of the Fleet which failed from Spithead to the Westward. Admiral Churchill went † accordingly for Poresmouth, accompa- + May 7. nied by Sir Stafford Fairborne, who was to Command under him as Vice-Admiral, in the place of Vice-Admiral Leake, who was to return to Spithead to Sir Cloudefly Shovel; and having failed from thence on the oth of May arrived the 1 1th at Plimouth, in order to have taken upon him the Command of the Grand Fleet; but hearing that Sir George Rooke being very much recover'd of his Indisposition, was proceeding on his Voyage, Admiral Churchil return'd back, and Sir Stafford Fairborne was appointed to go as Vice Admiral with Sir Cloudefly Shovel, who was about a Month after joyned by Admiral Allemonde, with a Squadron of Durch Men of War. On the 20th of the same month the Queen her Majesty and her Royal Confort the Prince, went in the Evening from St. James's to Windfor, intend- Wnidfor. ing to continue there the most part of the Summer;

A. C.

1701.

The ANNALS of And the same Day in the morning his Grace the Duke of Ormend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland fer out from 1703. London, with a numerous Attendance on his way to The Duke of Chefter, in order to embark there for that Kingdom. Ormond His Grace was accompanied feveral miles out of fets out for Town by a great many of the Nobility and Gentry. and above two thouland Perfons of inferiour Rank Ireland. And having been received with extraordinary Demonstrations of Respect and Affection in all places thro which he passed, embarked at Hylake on the 2d of He arrives June, and on the 4th arrived at Dublin, to the inexat Dublin. preflible Joy of that City, and the whole Kingdom of Ireland, which they endeavour'd, in some measure, to flew by a most magnificent Reception. Ever fince the beginning of the present War, endeavours had been used to perswade the King of Portugal to break his late Engagements with France, and to bring him into the Grand Alliance. This Negotiation, tho' carried on with great Prudence, Activity and Skill by the Imperial, English and Dutch Minifters, met nevertheless with several obstructions; but Treaty with thefe being at last removed, chiefly by the Admirante Portugal of Caltile, and Mr. Methuen, a Treaty between the concluded 1 May 16. Emperor, the Queen of Great Brittain, the King of Portugal, and the States General was at last Sign'd at N. S. Lisbon, and being brought to London on the 24th of May, the Ratifications of it past the Great Seal on the 14th of July following. On the 31st of May, her Majesty Created Sir John Verney, Baronet, Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Vilcount Farmanagh in the Kingdom of Ireland. And three weeks t after Sir George Rooke with the Ships † June 12 under his Command returned to St. Hellens, after he had been Cruzing off of Belle Ifle, and off the French Coast in the Bay of Biscay, whereby he had greatly alarm'd the Enemy. The fame * day the Parliament met, and was further Prore-* Ditto. Parliagued to the 3d of August, and then to the 14th of October. ment Pre-About this time the Insurrection of the Protestants

Insurrecii- in the Cevennes, a Mountainous Country in the South

Protestants four of the Inhabitants of that Country professed the

part of France made a great noise. Three parts in

Reformed Religion, before the general Perfecution

roqued.

on of the

vennes.

in th

were

Chak

anci niste they

mon

of th

reato

the

that

rene

Sieu Brog

lefte

Gof

itai ofte

cife

ral Pity

thou

cou

me

and

Che

ma

pos

220

we

fen

the

COL

(ta

abo

the

Pr

bot

fer

to

mi

a

Qu

br

Li

in

the Year 1685, to the violence of which they, A. C. were forc'd to yeald; but most of them had fince shaken off the Yoak of Popery, and re embrac'd their ancient Faith, by means of some Zealous Minifters, who notwithstanding the danger to which they expos'd themselves, had constantly preach'd amongit them. Their Numbers, and the Situation of their Countrey, making the Court of France more jealous of them, than of all the other Protestants in the Kingdom, care was taken to appress them, more than any of the rest, and by continual Vexations to render them unable to recover their Liberty. The Sieur Bosville, Intendant of Languedoc, and the Sieur Broglio Commander of the Troops of that Province. left no means untry'd to enrich themselves at their Coft, and to ruin them by their Extortions, and Military Executions : The poor Protestants assembling often in the Woods to perform their Religious Exercifes, these two Persecutors posted Troops in several Places of that Province, with Orders, without Pity or Distinction, to fire upon all such as they should find in these Assemblies, and whom they could not feize, and to burn their Houses: By which means a great Part of the Cevennois were utterly ruin'd. and whole Villages laid in Rubbish. The Abbot of Cheila, first Minister of these two Persecutors, who made his Refidence among the Cevenois, had expos'd them to Torments and Sufferings beyond imagnation: cauling such Men to be emasculated, as were accus'd of having affifted at the Religious Afsemblies. It happen'd about the Month of June, in the Year 1702. That that infamous Abbot having committed to Prilon one of those innocent Protefrants, whom he destind to that horrid Execution; about 40 young Men, Friends to the Prisoner, armid themselves to rescue him, and accordingly forc'd the Prison, deliver'd their Comrades, seiz'd on the Abbot, inflicted on him the same Punishment he referoid for the other, and afterwards facrificed him to their just Revenge, that he might no more commit such hellish Barbarities. This done, they form'd a delign of greater Importance, and more Confequence, and going through the Towns and Villages; brandishing their naked Swords, they cry'd Liberty. Liberty, and in a little time drew a great many other

young

and for

get Re

his

Re

we

qui Pri

ful

ven

20

Ad

Suj

Re

ly

ful

on

eak

WE

is (

rai

Jut

En

fur

lan

dil

fot

ve

for

ot

fre

Bu

de

be

Fa

UP

to

TH

W

Ca

C

bi

A. C. 1703.

young Men after them, and formed a Body of about 3 or 400 Men. The Intendant being informed of what had befal'n the Abbot of Cheila did immediately fend Orders for the feizing of the Rioters; but the Troops that were commanded upon this Service meeting with Opposition, the Intendant hought this a favourable Opportunity to get more Wealth, by keeping the Pay of the Troops, and fuffering them to live at Difcretion upon the Villages where the Murder had been committed, and where this Infurrection was began; and to play his Game the longer. he neglected to acquaint the French Court with it. The Discontented having by this means gain'd time to ftrengthen themselves, encreas'd to the Number of 2000, whom they divided into four Bodies, and rendred themselves so formidable, that they began to make Excursions into the Plain, to burn Churches, and put to the Sword the Popilh Priefts, and all their former Perfecutors, leaving the rest unmolested: Thereupon the Court of France dispatch'd the Sieur Julian, a Man infamoully known, by his Apoltacy from the Protestant Religion, with eight Regiments to reduce the Malecontents; but these Forces not being able to stem a Torrent that gather'd strength. every Day, Marefchal de Montrevel was fent into Languedoc with 10 or 12 Thouland disciplin'd Men. with orders to use all the Methods he should think most effectual to reduce the disconvented. Montrevel had not been long in Languedoc before he publish'd a Declaration, whereby, 'He committed all Priefts, Ecclesiasticks, and the Churches, to the care of the new Converts and Communities, and declar'd, that if any Accident should befal them, the Communities should be responsible for them, and that they 'should be burnt, and entirely destroy'd the next Day after any such Enterprize. This unpolitick Declaration, together with leveral unheard of Cruelties committed by that Commander, exasperated the Malecontents, and vaftly encreas'd their Numbers, infomuch that the French King's Troops, after having been beaten in several Rencounters in the Field, were oblig'd to keep within the Walled The repeated Informations of the Progreffes of the Cevenois, made the Sovereigns in Alliance against France attentive to that Insurrection; and

f

t

2

1

2

•

É

F

1

>

,

:

7

S

t

1

)

.

Ł

1

t

7

C

1

0

1

and the general concern the English Nation express'd. A. C. for a People that fought for the Protestant Cause, to- 1702. gether with the Sollicitations of fome Illustrious French Refugees in their Favour, mov'd her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, Prince George, to propose the Relieving of them in Council. 'Tis faid there The Court of were those who represented the dangerous confe England quence of affifting Rebels against their Natural resolves to Princes; but nevertheless, the result of several Con. affil them, fulrations, was, that fince all ways to relieve the Cevenois were thut up by Land, the Fleet that was to go into the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Shovel, should endeavour to carry them a Supply of Arms, Ammunition and Money. This Resolution was no sooner known than universally applauded: And indeed, tho' it be neither lawful nor fate for Princes to encourage infurrections in one anothers Dominions; yet this Maxim cannot take place in time of War, when any way whereby we may annoy the Enemy, is allowable; nor at any time in regard to the French King, whole Grandeur is chiefly owing to the Divisions he has industriously rais'd among his Neighbours; and who at this very luncture had arm'd part of the Empire, against the Empire it felf, and countenanced a Delign of an Infurrestion in Scotland, and other ill Practifes in England; which latter were in the Month of May, partly discover'd by the feizing in Kent, two or three Perfons coming from France, and having about them feveral Letters directed to Papifts, and disaffected Perfons, and others without Superfcription.

Upon the last Day of May, three Dutch Frigots, one Herringof 36, another of 22, and a third of 20 Guns sail'd Buffes defrom the Texel, having under their Convoy 120 ftroy'd by
Buffes belonging to Enchuysen, which came out in or-the French,
der to fish for Herrings. Not many Days † after, June 11.
being on the Latitude of about fixty Degrees near
Fair Island, they perceiv'd four Men of War bearing
up to 'em from the Northward, whom at first they
took to be the Convoy of the Rotterdam Fleet of Herring Buffes; but upon a nearer view they appear'd
with English Colours. These Ships when they
came up with the Dutch Men of War, put out French
Colours, and after a sharp Engagement sunk the
biggest Dutch Frigate, and took the least. The third

and

the

dpo

refe

the

Elik

Boa

two

ben

Ca

tair

of

the

of

tiii

an

tee

ftr

pe

Fo

lai

th

80

CC

ly

to

W

"G

F

M

but

he ber

Ď

je in in

R

to W

6

to

al

A. C. got clear of the Enemy, and came into Deith Harbon 1703. in Scatland, but leveral of the Buffes were deftroy'd On the first of August her Majesty conferred the Flo Rear-Ad- mour of Knighthood upon Dalby Thomas Efg; Generel and Chief Director for the Royal African Compamy of England, on the Goalt of Guinen And three Espedition Days after, arriv'd Letters from Rear Admiral Dille. commanding a small Squadron of ther Majefty's Ships, dated the azd inftant off Menftone near Phmouth, with the following Account: That having on the 22d of the last Month, received orders from the Council deputed by his Royal Highness to look for a Grand Partee, faid to lye in Cancall-Bay; he fail'd in pursuance thereof from Spithe ad with her Maiefty's Ships under his Commandon That on the 24th he order'd the Captain of the Nonfuch to stretch a head of the Squadron, and frand as near Alderney as he could, and fent his Boat alhoat to gain Intelligence. On the 25th he stood towards the Cafquetts for the same purpose, and at his in the Evening Auchor'd off of the South West part of Parfet from whence he fent Capt Chamberlain, Commander of the Spy Brigantine, to the Governor that he might learn from him the best Intelligence he could give. The Governor lent to him Captain James Dambrier and Captain Thomas Pipontowho well understood that Coaft, by whom being informed of a Fleet of about 40 Sail, plying to the Windward on the 17th to get to Granville, the Rear Admirate upon Conful tation at a Council of War with the Pilots, resolved to Sail immediately, though the Tide fell cross in the Night; that getting clear of the Westermost Rocks of the Minques, he might attack the Enemy by break of Daythesnext Morning . Accordingly the and of July, by day light, perceiving the Ene pay at an Anchor about a League to the Westward of Granville, who upon our approach got under Sail and food in for the Shoar, the Read Admiral fol ow'd them as far as the Pilot would venture and foundathem to confift of us Merchant Ships, and three Men of Wan Being come within four Foot Water more than the Ship drew he mann dall his Boats, and the relt lot this Ships did the fame ? by Moon we took of Sail, burnt fix and funk three. The rest stood for far into a Bay between Auranche, 103

and the Mount St. Michael, that in the judgment of the Pilots, our Ships could for atrack them: Whereupon on Tuesday the 27th in the Morning, it was resolved at a Council of War to go into the Bay with the Hellor, Mermaid, a Eirefhip, the Spy Brigantine, Ship of fix Gons taken the day before from the Enemy, a Ketch fitted as a Firelhip, and all the Boats in the Squadron, which was performed between to and ri in the Morning, the Rear-Admiral being present, accompany'd by Captain Fairfax,
Captain Legg, and Captain Mighells, as also by Captain Lamprier and Pipon. There were three Men
of War, one of 18 Guns, which the Enemy burnt; the 2d of 14 Guns, which Mr. Paul, first Lieutenant of the Kent, let on fire, who in this Service was thot d through the Lower Jaw, and had four Men killed, and a 3d of 8 Guns, which was brought off. Seven teen more of the Merchant Ships were burnt and destroyed, so that of the whole Fleet only four esca-ped, by getting under the Command of Granville Fort. The Enemy during this Attack sent several large Shallops from Granville, but with no Success, 1 As the Rear-Admiral having manned a Brigantine with n le 80 Men, and another Vessel of 6 Guns with 40, who cover'd all the Boats: This last Vessel unfortunate-TA by ran a Ground, which oblig'd the Rear Admiral to burn her. On the Shoar they law above 5000 Men, and in the Evening returned and anchored off Granville, by the rest of the Squadron and Prizes. ae at ei de To recompense this brave Action, and preserve the Memory of it, a Gold Medal was coin'd and diffrips buted to the chief Persons concern'd in it. in

flo ný ty 16-

rd

H

of

fid

nd of

nis

by e

Upon the Ratification of the Treaty with Portugal, Duke Upon the Ratification of the Treaty with Portugal, Duke her Majesty was pleas d to appoint the Duke of Schom, Schomberg and Leinster to be General of the English and berg deberg and Leinster to be General of the English and berg deberg and Leinster to be General of the English and clared General Auxiliaries, which by that Treaty, her Masclared General of the Forces jest and the States General had engaged to fend to the Forces his Portuguese Majesty's Asbitance. About the same to be sent time, a Commillion was given to his Grace to raife into Por-Regiment of Dragoons, conlisting of 20 Companies rugal. to be commanded by French Protestant Officers, but whether the Court thought this Regiment would not be compleated in Time, or whether twas deligned to employ those French Officers in another Service, all the Commissions that had been given out were

14

A. C. foon after recall'd The Duke of Schemberg was not a little concern'd at this Counter-order, his Grace having chosen such Officers for that Regiment, whose Valour and Conduct he had been Eye-witness of: But her Majesty made him large Amends, by

And made causing him to be elected Knight Companion of the Knight of most Noble Order of the Garter. Not many Days the Garter, t after, the Queen and the Prince lest Windsor, and Aug. 11. went to the Bath, where they pass'd the rest of the the Queen Summer. While her Majesty, and her Royal Conand the sort are at the Bath, for the Preservation of their prePrince 20 cious Health, in which all these Nations have so the Bath, intimate a concern, let us view the Assairs of our

Aug. 18. Neighbour Kingdoms.

Before we can give a direct Account of the ProPositive of ceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, it will be neAffairs in ceffary to premise a sew Things, for the better unScotland, derstanding of the Affairs of that Kingdom, when
before the Parliament met. The Continuance of the Conthe Parliavention Parliament all King William's Reign, was
ment.

Complain'd of as a great Grievance, being without a
Precedent in that Nation, and an Invasion upon their
old Constitution, which was an Annual Parliament.

old Constitution, which was an Annual Parliament. For their Ancestors thought that the best Method to fecure their own Liberties, and those of their Posterity: Well knowing, that Parliaments of a long Continuance, are liable to be practis'd upon by a defigning Ministry. The Country Party, which took its Rife from the ill Treatment the Scorch Nation met with in the last Reign, about the Business of Darien, pres'd much for the dissolving of that Parliament, and calling a new one, and thought they had as good a Right to it as their Neighbours of England, to whom his late Majesty had granted several Parliaments. This Party conceived the continuance of that Parliament to be such a Grievance, that the Estates not having met precisely in 20 Days after the Death of King William, as they suppos'd they should have done, according to the Letter of the Act, they disputed the Legality of their Meeting, and acting as a Parliament afterwards, which occasion'd the Secession of the Country Party from Parliament, and their refusing to pay the Tax impos'd by that Seftion.

Upon

u

Part

tho'

Rigi

yet !

Maj

cop

for 1

COP

con

the

tage

for of t

pre

TOT

fuc

tio

tro

MU

COL

wa M

Re

ing

to

ne

le

be

to

W

m àg al

th

0

in

25

f

ot

it,

10

le

n-

C•

6

ır

2-

1-

n

.

S

2 T

t.

0

. g

2

h

.

F

.

1

Ē

e

e

17301

1703-

Upon King William's Decease, the Anti-Revolution A. C. Party in Scotland, seem'd to receive a new life, and tho' they were as much Enemies to her Majesty's Right to the Crown, as to that of King William; ver they fancy'd to themselves a better Title to her Majesty's Favour, on account of their Zeal for Episcopacy, than they thought the Revolution-Men could pretend to, because most part of them were for Presbytery; and the rest so indifferent for Epilcopacy, that they did not think that Matter ought to come in Competition, with the Peace and Quiet of the Nation. In confidence of this suppos'd Advantage, the Anti-Revolutioners haften'd to Court, and some of these who had been the greatest Persecutors of the Presbyterians, and most concern'd in the Oppression of their Country in former Reigns, set up now as Patrons to the Episcopal Party, and gave fuch a Representation of Things, that a Letter (mention'd in the first Volume of these Annals) was obtain'd from her Majesty to the Council of Scotland, so much in favour of the Episcopal Clergy, that they concluded a prefent Liberty and Indulgence to them was thereby intended. This Construction of her Majesty's Letter was so far improv'd by the Anti-Revolutioners, that they not only let up their Meetings in several Parts of the Kingdom, without regard to Law, but employ'd fuch Preachers in them as had never qualify'd themselves by taking the Oath of Allegiance to her Majesty; and others of 'em who had been depos'd by Sentence of Council and Parliament, for their difaffection to the Civil Government in King William's Reign, intruded themselves into their former Churches, directly against standing Law; others again, who had fuffer'd the time to elaple, that was allowd 'em by former Acts of Parliament to qualifie themselves, did now offer to do it, which gave many People occasion to suspect their Sincerity.

At the same time, the Address from the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, before mention'd, was let on Foot in feveral Parts of the Kingdom, and great Pains taken, and many indirect Methods made use of to procure Subscriptions to it. That the Toleration perition'd for in that Address, was delign'd to carry on that Interest opposite to that of the Revolution, appears by

thefe

ftra

CIV

M

ren

foly

the

the

the

the

the

fon

Str

thu

the

wa

we

Cit

ftra

mo

be

bit

no

ted

jeft

Sco

Co

pro

on

ou

He

in

the

oth

Li

my

W

ne

tha

qu

the

bei

tho

to

un

thefe Expressions in a Letter from Mr. Rich: Sette,

one of their principal Agents, There is, fays he, a Door open for Receiving Bounty at the Queen's Hands. Dated E- if ask d, Seeing she has given Proof of her kindness to ber dinb. Jan. Father's Friends, and ber Friendship for Episcopal Go-

11.1703. vernment; upon which Considerations the Episcopal Clergy here are encourag'd and mov'd to draw up an Address for Her, with a Commission to Dr. Skeen, and Dr. Soot, to carry it up, and present it with Recommendations of fome of the Bishops, particularly our Ordinary the Archbishop of Glasgow. It is very well drawn by the Advice both of Churchmen and Lawyers, without any Promise of Qualifying; If you can come in your felf, well; if not, I have fet down a formula to be subscribed by you, that an indulgence, at least a prefent Subsidence, or both, may be procur'd. Tis plain from these Expressions, that the Anti-Revolutioners put a very awkward Construction upon her Majesty's Clemency, as it it had proceeded from the Favour of her own Enemies, upon whom they conferr'd the fost Title of her Father's Friends, who yet had fo little Kindness for the Daughter, that they own'd the Address to be so concerted by the Advice of Churchmen and Lawyers, that it thould contain no promife from thefe Petitioners to take the Oath of Allegiance to her Majeffy, in order to qualifie themselves for so great a Favour.

There were two other Things, which the Anti-Revolutioners improv'd very much to the Encouragement of their Party. The first was, that foon after King William's Death, most of those who were known to be firm to the Revolution, and had been the chief Instruments of bringing is about, or had declar'd themselves openly against Prelacy, and the St. Germains's Pretender, were turn'd out of the Administration; and Men of a contrary Temper brought in. By this means the Ami Revolutioners got many of their Friends into the Privy Council, where they fo far encourag'd those disorderly Practices of the Nonfurant Clergy, that the Revolution-Party had scarce weight enough in Council to prevent fending forces to Glaffor to Support a Jacobin Conventicle, that had been let up there by known Jacobites, on purpole to free that Cup which was ever of contrary Sentiments; and the the Magiftrates, 4

er

0-

X-

S

ti,

of

b-,

ca

ſe.

£,

172

be

1E

1+

ď

34

1

14

d

it

á

Ť

1

12

4

r

d

1

9

r

*

strates, and other principal Inhabitants of the Town. A. C. civilly desir'd Provost Bell, in whose House the said 1703. Meeting was fet up, that they would meet in some remoter Part of the City. The Faction being refolv'd on a Tumult, would not; and fearing that the Moderation of the People would still frustrate their Delign, they imploy'd some Dragoons, and other Jacobite Ruffians, that they had brought into the Town on purpose, to make a Riot by drawing their Swords, and quarrelling with the Boys, and fome others that they found accidentally in the Street, when the People were at Church Having thus provok'd the Inhabitants to drive them out of their Conventicle, let up against Law, complaint was made of it to the Council, where their Friends were prefently for fending Forces to quarter in the Tho' Provost Montgomery, and other Magistrares, did all that was possible to appeale the Commotion, and effected it with less Trouble than could be expected, confidering what just Cause the Inhabitants had to resent this Jacobite outrage; and had not the fending of Forces thither been wifely prevented, by those, who were better Friends to her Majefty, than the Promoters of those Conventicles, Scotland had unavoidably been thrown into great Convulsions and Disorders.

The next thing the Enemies of the Revolution improv'd to their own Advantage, was a Proclamation of Indemnity of the fixth of March 1703. Gracioully issued by her Majesty, to make the Minds of Her Subjects Easy: Which they interpreted so much in their own Favour, that considerable Numbers of them came over to Scotland from St. Germains, and other Parts of France, tho' they had forfeited their Lives to the Law, by corresponding with the Enemy, and practifing against the Government in King William's Reign. Some of them pretended to be new Converts; and together with others at Home that had stood out all King William's Time, they qualify'd themselves to sit in Parliament, by taking the Oaths to her Majesty. The Anti Revolutioners being proud of this new Accession of Strength, thought themselves in a Condition to prescribe Terms to the Government, and carried Matters with an unaccountable Height. This was the posture of the

Scoteb

A. C. Scotch Affairs before, and at the time when her Majetty found it necessary to satisfie that Nation by calling a new Parliament, and by a Concurrence of leveral Accidents, a great Number of Men of Anti Revolution Principles was suppos'd to be chosen Members, than had been known in any Parliament fince the Restoration. The Zealous Episcopal Party thought themselves so secure of it, that they gave out every where with Confidence, they should be able to Vote down Presbytery, and to restore Patronages, or at least to carry a Toleration, so as their own Clergy might be called to Benefices, as well as the Presbyterians; and in this, as in other Cases, they made more bold with her Majesty's Name and Authority, than became either Loyal or Prudent Subjects. was plain from many Instances, particulary from their Address before mention'd; wherein they apply'd themselves to her Majesty, as if they had liv'd in a dispensing Reign, when the Crown granted Indulgences, not only without Law, but contrary to it; nor did their Confidence terminate in humbling the Presbyterians of Scotland, but they flatter'd themselves also with a Mortification of the Revolution Party of the Church of England, and this they were prompted to expect by a North Country Clergyman, turn'd out in 1694. for refusing the Oaths to King William; whom they had fince imploy'd to be their Agent at London, and who, upon the Death of that Prince, in a Letter to one of his Friends in Scotland, express'd himself thus: The Church of England was so much out of order during the late Reign, that it will take some time to put matters Right, which Her Majesty is firmly resolv'd to do with all convenient Haste. Thus they traduc'd her Majejesty, and would force a belief upon others, that she was their Friend, while the greatest Part of 'em, not only refus'd to swear Allegiance to her, but some of those that had taken the Oaths made no Scruple openly to contess, That they swore to her only, as Tutrix.

or Regent, during the Minority of Her Supposed Brother,

who is the Center of their Hopes. By all this it is easie to perceive, that the whole Kingdom of Scotland was in a ferment at the fitting down of the Parliament. The Country Party did not change Ground

Secret

upon the change of Government, but infifted still upon upo Co

Pre

Pr

the

Vic

the

We

nei

CO

he

20

an

fer

K

be

Co

en

ni

to P

fa

V

In C

tl

0 e

F

C

t

100

1

-

of

e-

s,

ie.

ıt

te

at

y

e

,

15

n

d

1-

n

S

y

e

-

S

C

e

5

-

upon the Redrefs of those Grievances, which the Country labour'd under in the former Reign. The 1703. Presbyterians in general, and others of Revolution Principles, were alarm'd by the bold Proceedings of the Anti-Revolutioners above-mention'd. And this divided the Court Party among themselves, for most of them in the late Reign being Revolution-men; they were lealous of the new Accession of Anti-Revolutioners, and therefore it was not possible for them to concert Measures together. These Jealousies were heightned by new Discoveries, which the Anti-Revolutioners had made of their Sentiments in Council, and elsewhere, viz. That they were against ratifying the several Steps of the Revolution, and the Proceedings of King William's Parliament on that head; but thought best to pass it over as a thing Extraordinary, and out of Course: And alledg'd, That all Parties might be Safe enough under the Shelter of Her Majesty's general Indemmity.

The Revolutioners knowing well, that, according to the old Constitution of that Kingdom, general Pardons granted out of Parliament afford but little safety, when question'd in Parliament, despis'd that Motion; they thought fit to leave those to plead the Indemnity, who believ'd they needed it, but conceiv'd themselves not to be of that Number, and therefore resolv'd upon a Parliamentary Ratification of the Revolution. This they judg'd to be the most effectual Way to prevent back Blows from the opposite Party, whose Designs became more suspicious by their insisting on a Dissolution of the Garrison of Innerlochty, which is a great Curb upon the Popish Highlanders, and high flown Prelatists of the North, the great Strength of the Anti Revolution Party.

On the 6th. of May, being the first Day of the The Parliament Meeting of the Parliament, the Ceremony of Riding ment meets from her Majesty's Palace of Holy-Rood-House, to the May 6. Parliament House, was perform'd with the usual Solemnity, all the Members being on Horeseback, and the Nobility in their Robes, and rich Footmantles. After the Duke of Queensberry, the Lord High Commissioner, was on his Throne, his Commission was Read, which done: The following Letter from C 2

E

W

te

B

fo ar

d

0

· C · is

t'

. c

"

20

A. C.

1703.

The Queen's

Way o

Letter to

them.

Grace.

ANNE

by Law. And if there be any thing else wanting for the Satisfaction of Our People, and the Security of that Our Ancient Kingdom, We shall be always ready to have it timeoully provided for and sup-

plied. You fee that We continue engaged in a great and necessary War for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and the Preservation of the Liberties of Chri-"stendom, And We hope You will be careful to guard against all Dangers that this War may threaten: For which end, We recommend to You more particularly the Consideration of the State of Our Forces, Forts aand Garrisons, that they be duly and ' fufficiently maintained, and the necessary Supplies granted for that Effect, and all kept in such Order as may be most conducing to the Ease, as well as Safety of the Country.

'We also recommend to your Care, that Trade be encouraged, and all Methods taken for the Advancement thereof, either by amending former Laws, or making new Ones, or any thing else that may be found needful and expedient for the Benefit of the Kingdom.

'It hath been, and shall always be, Our chief Study and Endeavour, to establish and secure the Peace, and promote the Good of that Our Ancient Kingdom: And therefore We do expect your Concurrence and Affistance for such good and great Ends:

Queen A N N E's Reign.

Ends; And that you will profecute them with that Wisdom, Prudence and Unanimity, as may most tend to Our Common Advantage and Satisfaction: But chiefly, that effectual Means may be laid down for promoting of Religion, Virtue, and true Piety, and suppressing Vice and Immorality, and providing for the Poor.

We have appointed Our Right Trufty, and entirely beloved Coulin and Counfellor, James Duke of Queensberry, to be Our Commissioner, to represent Our Royal Person in this Session of Parliament, being well satisfied that the Experience that both We and You have had of his great Abilities and Fidelity in his former Discharge of this Trust, will fully commend Our Choice, and render him to you ac-

ceptable.

his

oge-

the

ave

lin-

and

Re-

Ze-

h'd

he

of

ys

P-

nd

e-

i.

to a-

re

ır

d

S r

This being your first Meeting, and we having recommended nothing but what is for your own Security and Welfare, We confidently expect a fuitable Return, and a dutiful and chearful Concurrence in what We propole; and that all Differences and Animolities laid alide, you will with Concord and Diligence bring Matters to such a happy Conclusion, as shall establish a lasting Union between Us and our People: So we bid you heartily Farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 20th Day of March, 1703; and of our Reign the Second Year.

By Her Majesty's Command,

TARBAT.

This Gracious Letter being read, Her Majesty's Commissioner made the following Speech.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majesty has been graciously pleased to The Lord 'give ample and frequent Assurances to High Come maintain and protect the Religion, Laws and Li-miffioner's berries of this Her Ancient Kingdom, and the pre- speech. fent Constitution of the Church; If any thing be wanting for the Ease and Satisfaction of Her Maje-

Ity's good Subjects, I am sufficiently instructed, and

1703.

impowered in what may be thought expedient to be proposed for that End.

+ GI

f th

· b

ch at

·F

"th

4 1

. 4

The close Conjunction of the Two Monarchies, which in their Turns have design'd to Enslave Engage, and extirpate our Religion, made it just and necessary for her Majesty to be engaged in the War: and Her Early Appearance gave Life and Vigour to the Confederacy, and particularly Encouragement to the Protestant Princes and States. God has hitherto bless'd the Arms of her Majesty, and her Allies, with glorious Success both by Sea and Land; so that there is a stop put to the Victories, and a Check given to the encroaching Power of France.

'It cannot but be great Satisfaction to us, to be under the benign Government of a Protestant Queen: We enjoy the Comforts of Peace, and feel neither the Effects of Tyranny, nor the Disorders of War, in which so many are involved; but we ought not to be too secure; and it were to tempt our Enemies to form Designs, or make insults against us, if

they fee usin no Condition of Defence.

All Her Majesty proposes to you, is for your selves, without mingling any particular Concern of Her own; it is to continue the Provision for the Forces on the Establishment, and to furnish and repair the Forts and Garrisons, which is so necessary, that I cannot doubt of your ready Compliance with Her Majesty's Desires: And your chearfulness in it will be very acceptable to Her Majesty, observable to the World, and a great Evidence of your Loyalty and Affection, which will add much to the Value of what you offer.

The Decay, and present low Condition of Trade, requires your prudent and special Consideration; Her Majesty on Her part is willing to concur with You in any thing that may contribute to encourage and restore it, either by making new Laws, or Amen-

ding the prefent Ones.

Le has pleas d'Her Majesty to honour me with a Character to represent Her Royal Person in this Session of Parliament; I am very sensible of the Great

in and absorb the his

Queen ANNE's Reign.

Great Weight and Difficulties which do attend A. C. that Trust, but my Encouragement is from the 1703.
Considence I have of Her Majesty's Goodness, in believing my Sincerity and Zeal for Her Sarries.

believing my Sincerity and Zeal for Her Service, and that in Her Royal Wisdom She is so careful of Her People, that I am not charg'd with any thing that can be construed to be against the Interest of the Kingdom, which gives me Assurance of Your hearty Concurrence, and I shall very faithfully report what Services are done by every Person to Her Majesty, and the Nation.

Then James Earl of Seafield, Lord High Chancellor to the Parliament, spoke to them in these Words:

' My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majesty's Accession to the Throne of Her The Lord Royal Ancestors, is the great Happiness of all High Chan.

Her Majesty's Dominions; She has ever firmly ad cellor's bered to the Protestant Religion; and may justly be Speech.

called the Defender of the Protestant Interest in Europe; and all who have had the Honour to have more immediate Access to Her Majesty's Person, for who have duly consider'd the whole Steps of Her Majesty's Government, must be convinced, that it is Her Majesty's chief Design to make all Her Sub-

jects Happy.

es,

nd ne nd

ud

d

d

You have heard Her Majesty's most Gracious Letter, and his Grace my Lord Commissioner his 'Speech, and it must certainly give you who are the Representatives of this Kingdom, convened by Her Majesty's Authority, great Satisfaction, that Her Majesty does give you full Assurance of Her Royal Resolution, to Maintain Her People in the Pollesfion of their Religion, of their Laws, and of their Liberties; and has also frequently promised Her Protection to the Government of the Church: But if any thing be yet needful for the Lafe, Contentment and Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Subjects, Her Majesty has given full Instructions, as my Lord Commissioner has fignified; so that nothing is wanting on Her Part, and nothing is proposed or demanded by Her, but what is necessary for the Security and Prosperity of this Kingdom. वर वार्त्य करने

Her

24 A. C. 1703.

11

'Her Majelty is engaged in a most Just and Necesfary War, for the Defence of the Liberties of Europe, against the formidable Power of the French King; and as we are to be thankful to GOD for the Success Her Majesty's Arms have had, so we ought to give Her Maitty all the Support and Affiftance in our Power, it being so necessary for our own Defence: And all that Her Majesty demands, is, That you provide for your own Security, by giving such Supplies as may be further necessary for maintaining Her Majesty's Forces, and repairing and providing for the Forts and Garrisons; the doing of which will be a convincing Proof of that entire Union and Confidence which is betwirt Her Majesty and Her People, and will be the most effectual 'Means to disappoint the Designs of our Enemies, and to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy.

The Trade of this Kingdom does deserve our particular Consideration, the Advancing and Improvement of it is the only means to increase the Wealth and Riches of this Nation, and in the doing of which, you have full Affurance of Her Majesty's Concurrence. Our Manusactories are very much improved, and ought to have all Encouragement; but we have almost no Foreign Trade, and Incorporations are thereby much impoverish'd: You have now an Opportunity of doing what you shall think necessary in this Matter, either by amending Laws that may be prejudicial to Trade, or by making new Ones, or reviving such as are in

Desuctude.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Seeing Her Majesty's chief Care is to make all Her Subjects Happy and Contented let us therefore, in Compliance with Her Majesty's just Demands, cordially and unanimously Concur to support Her Majesty's Authority and Government, to advance Religion and True Piety, to discourage Vice and Immorality, to promote and improve Trade, and to do every thing that is necessary for the Honour, Interest and Security of this Kingdom; that so all may be concluded that comes before you,

to t

T Afferi Right was (was Conf that i be pa Adv Son t Crow Actu was Maj her cife It w gene this of th of tl less cut Gov cife the

beh

Dea

Suc Kin

to

the

act

an

niz

he

on

tw

the

Pr

h

to the Satisfaction of Her Majesty, and the Good A. C. and Welfare of Her People.

Then the Draught of an Act for Recognizing and Afferting Her Majesty's Authority, and Her undoubted Act to Re-Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of that Kingdom, cognize her was offer'd by the Duke of Hamilton, and being read, Majefy's was order'd to be read a second Time by unanimous Title to Consent. Nine Days † after the Chancellor mov'd, the Crown. that it should receive a second Reading, in order to + May 15. be past; but before it went to the Vote, the Queen's Debates as Advocate offer'd a Clause, by which it should be Trea-bout son to Quarrel Her Majesty's Right and Title to the Clause of-Crown; or Her Exercise of the Government from Herfer'd by Actual Entry to the Same. This Clause being read, it the Queen's was urg'd by some, that it was dishonourable to her Advocate. Majesty, seeing it meant as if the House were giving her Majesty an Indemnity for her Actings and Exercife of her Power, fince her Accession to the Throne. It was answer'd. That the Words meant only in general her Majesty's Right to Exercise her Power; to this it was reply'd, That whatever was the meaning of those who had offered the Clause, yet the words of the Clause can admit of no such meaning; unless either the last part of the Clause were entirely cut off, or that the Words --- Her Exercise of the Government were alter'd thus, Her being in the Exercife of the Government, for the Right to the Exercise of the Government. To this again it was answered in behalf of the Clause. That by the late Queen Mary's Death, without Heirs of her Body, the Right of Succeilion came to the Queen, upon the Prospect of King William's Death, seeing, by the Entail, she was to Succeed before any Children of his Body: But that the Right of Exercise did never accrue to her until his actual Death, and her Majesty's actual Accession; and that therefore it was proper not only to Recognize her Right to Succession, but also to Recognize her actual Exercise, and to secure both by a Sanction of Treason. To this it was answer'd, That these two Rights spoke of, do not import any other than he apparent Right of an Heir before his immediate Predeceffor's Death, and the Right of an Heir after the immediate Predecessor's Death: The first of which does naturally vanish upon the existence of the

to th

Nati

M

ve

the

ful

an;

mı

Au

ved,

the (

ded.

ther

as b

it v

F

Act

it th

Dul

bred

clar

cou

mer

ther

afte

Par

of t

Affe

an I

the

mak

fon

o, a

iken

his

Quee

he I

A. C. 1702

the fecond; That the Act as at first offer'd by the Maj Duke of Hamilton, does fully Recognize thefe, and all manner of Rights which are, or can be in her Majesty's Person, but that the Clause now offer'd does most dishonourably super add a Ratification and Sanction of her Majesty's Exercise, and must point at one of these three Things, Either it supposeth that there has been fomething Lame and Defective in her Majesty's Rights and Titles above mentioned, which hath been fince Her Adual Accession Supplied by her Majesty's Acts of Administration and Exercise, and therefore her Exercise is propos'd to be ratified towards Convalidating Her infirm Title. That it was his Opinion, That there was not the least Defect in Her Majesty's Right and Title, and therefore this Clause is Unnecessary and Dangerous. Or, in the second place, the Clause would Infinuate that her Ma jesty since her Accession, bath exercised some Acts of Administration, to Indemnifie which a Vote of this House seems necessary, That whatever may be charged upon her Majesty's Ministry, It is the Highest Indignity done to her Majesty to expose her Exercise of her Royal Power to the least suspicion by such a Clause. For which reason this Clause is Dishonourable to her Majesty. And therefore, in the last place, there can no other reason be found for the Tenaciousness of her Majesty's Ministry, in promoting a Clause so Dishonourable to our Queen: But that they them. felves mult be confcious, that contrary to Law they have been Instrumental in advising her Majesty to Exercise some Acts of Administration, Such as the calling together of the late Parliament, which had continu'd during all the time of the late Reign, and promoting in it, some Commissions, Laws and Powers, which were plainly beyond the Limitations, which determined the Being of that Parliament, and Circumscrib'd its Power. And being Sensible that this their Advice, may very justly rebound upon themselves, They shuffle in this Dishonourable Clause, very needlesly justifying her Majesty's Exercise of her Royal Power, hoping under the Name of her Majesty's Exercife to shelter themselves, who were both the Advifers and Executors; That, whatever may become of this Clause at this time, It was hop'd the Wildom of this House will in due time give a proper Censure ich shall Kan May.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

to these Advices, which are like to discompose her A. C. Majesty's Quiet, and endanger the Welfare of her Nation.

My Lord Chancellor, Said the Duke of Hamilton on this Occasion:

it 1

h

7

d

)-

IS

n

is

e-

1

of

13

ed

got

4

le

re

fs

6

ŋ.

ey

to

ıl.

n-

0-

rs,

ch

ir-

115

nry

741

erd-

ne

m

ire Section

Had the Honor to offer this Act Recognizing her 'Majesty's Authority, Right and Title. I was very hopeful that so dutiful an Act would have past the Vote of this House, with all Imaginable Chearfulness; and I am both Sorry and Surpriz'd to find any thing thrown in, which can Create the least Demurr in it. But let them answer for it, who are the Authors. After a long Debate, it was again moved, that in place of these Words, Her Exercise of the Government. The following Words might be added, Her being in the Exercise of the Government, and thereupon the Vote was Stated --- Add the Clause as brought in by the Advocate, or as stated thus, and it was carried—Add the Advocate's Clause *...

Four Days † after the Commissioner call'd for the May 19 Act Recognizing her Majesty's Authority, and gave it the Royal Affent. But before that was done, the Duke of Hamilton desir'd that it should be remembred, that at passing this Act, it was expresly declar'd, that the meaning of the Advocate's Clause cou'd affect only the Queen's Exercise of her Government, and not the Adings of her Ministry. And therefore that whatever Challenge, might be given afterwards to the Illegallity of the Adings of the late Parliament, might not be consider'd as a Violation of this Act. After the Act had received the Royal Assent, the Earl of Hume presented the Draught of an Act for a Supply: But before that Act was read, the Marquiss of Tweeddale said, he had an Overture to make to the House, which he hop'd wou'd, by reafon of its Importance, be preferr'd to all other Busi-

^{*} All the Ministry Voted for the Advocate's Clause: so, all the Presbyterians, excepting 15 or 20. A great many likewise of the Church Party concurred with the Ministry in this matter, being told by the Commissioner, That it was the Queen's Mind, that the Actings of her Ministry in Relation to the Parliament, shou'd not be touch'd.

A. C.

Overture

the Go-

these Overeures should be read, in order as they had been offer'd to the Houle, providing that nothing should be spoke to either. And accordingly the Act for a Supply was read, and afterwards the Marquels of Tweeddale's Overture for a Resolve of Parliament. to regulate That before all other bufiness, the Parliament should proceed to make such Conditions of Government, and Regulations in the Constitution of this Kingdom, to take place after the Decease of her Majesty, and Heirs of her Body, as should be necessary for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty. Both which Overtures were ordered to

verument.

lye upon the Table. On the 24th of May some private Gentlemen. who in the late Reign had refus'd to qualifie themfelves according to Law, and were thereby fecluded from following their Employments, as Advocates) were upon their Petition to the Parliament admitted to qualifie themselves (by taking the Oath of Allegiance, with the Affurance) and were allowed to enter to their Employments. Two Days after the Commissioner from the Throne, faid, that having now fit 20 Days he did not doubt, but they were all convinc'd, that the present State of Affairs required a Competent Supply for maintaining the Army: That a week before, there was an Act offer'd for a Supply by the Earl of Hume; that it had ever fince lain upon the Table, wherefore he delir'd it might now be read, in order to its being marked a first Reading. And that he did Promise, they should have full time afterwards allowed them to go on other Bufiness. Norwithstanding this Speech, it was urged against the entring upon a Supply, that the House had resolved to Discuss the remaining Controverted Elections, before any other matter of Consequence should be taken into Consideration. The debate upon this Point, lasted some time, and some Members finding that the further Confideration of the Elections was not yielded to; they moved, that the Overeure made by the Marquels of Iweeddale, upon the 19th should be taken into Consideration.

Upon this the Debate turn'd into a Competition, whether the Act of Supply, or this Overture, should first take Place. In behalf of the Overture, was urged the great Importance of it. And in behalf of the

Sublidy

Su

OF

Su

fo

T

G

do

he

fte

he

Tr

W

74

W

on

Sci

is

H

tui

Sco

for

oth

one

thi

OW

Bu

Qu

tha

the

me

the

rie

Wa

Af

fen

by

ftal

Un

Boo

Cou

ble

tor

gor

Spe

me

ł

3

.

-

73

)

1

3

1

1

t

ł

S

e

.

.

e

e

t

-

ď

z-

le.

Sublidy the necessity of it, and that the Commissi-Supply Act there should be time afterward given

A. C.

mending

oner had promis'd, that after a first reading of the for other Bulinels. To this a Member answer'd, That he had all the deference Imaginable, to his Grace, the Lord Commissioner's Assurances, and therenpen, doubted not but the whole House had the same; but he doubted mightily that his Grace could be Mafter of himself in that point. Who knows, added he, but that after all his crace's good Purpofes, the Treasurer of England may cause Adjourn the House, when he shall think fit, notwithstanding all the Assurances which the Ministry can give. It is too well felt, That the influence of Foreign Councels, from one corner of the World or other, have determin'd Scots Affairs for these many Years; and there is no appearance of discontinuing these practices. He concluded. That from the matter of this Overture might arile fuch Settlements, as might make a Scots Nation stand upon Scots Bottom; and therefore it was fit to prefer the Confideration of it to any other Business what soever. Upon this the Commissioner said. That he had heard a Member express something that pointed at the Treasurer of England; that he own'd the Honour of his Lordship's acquaintance: But that he had the Honour likewife to ferve a great Queen, whose Commands alone he obey'd; and that he could further give all possible Assurance, That the Treasurer of England neither had meddled, nor did meddle in the least with Scots Affairs. Upon which another Member faid. That feeing both the Scots Secretaries were attending the Parliament, and that there was no Scots Man with the Queen, who knew Scots Affairs, and had the Character and Access to reprefent them, therefore Scots Affairs must be represented by English Hands, by which means very great Miflakes must be made in these Affairs, through their Unacquaintedness with these matters; and that if any. Body should further dispute the Influence of Foreign Councels upon Scots Affairs, there should be unanswerable clear Documents produc'd to prove it, and theretore he did Second the Motion that the Overture be gone into. Another Member Said, That he heard a Speech from the Throne lignifying that the Parliament had now Sit 20 Days, and therefore recom-

it.

last

of th

tim

fion

to 1

brit

faid

Act

with

forn

be f

ma

this

par

the

the

Eng

the

tho

Clo

of]

to e

wer

of

Bro

nin

gai

Tr

Co

rou

em

jur

the

or

rei

pu

and

fie

or

to

th

Oz

fu

A. C.

mending to the Members to make some progress in the Subfidies, with a promife that they should have time allowed them afterwards to go upon other Bulinels. As to the first part he did acknowledge, that this was the 20th Day fince the Parliament Sate down. But. at the same time, he did wonder to hear that Obtruded from those who had the Power of Adjourments. and who had allow'd the House only Seven Sederung in these twenty Days, and more especially considering that the Sederunts had been fo very short, the Parlia. ment having never met before two, three or four in the Afternoon, contrary to the Method of all preceding Parliaments: By which means it might indeed prove true, what a Noble Peer pointed at, the second Day of this Parliament, as both Hurtful and Ridiculous, viz. That at this rate the Parliament should not Rife before the first of August. As to the Promise, that the Members should have time allowed them afterwards to go upon other Buliness; he begg'd leave to say, That there were very many fresh Instances, which might fufficiently demonstrate how little regard was to be had to fuch Promises, made by Gentlemen from the Throne. That he should mention but one in the Parliament 1700. where the most So. lemn Promises where made from the Throne in open Parliament. That after passing the Subsidies, the House should have all the time they could demand for other Matters; and yet no fooner was there an Act brought in, for Stating and Revising the Publick Accounts (which was one of the chief Aims of that Parliament) but the Parliament was immediately Adjourn'd. Upon this the Commissioner Said, That though that Gentleman who spake last, did not Name him, yet he found he pointed at him, for he had the Honour to Represent his late Majesty, as his Commissioner at that time; but he desir'd it might be remembred, That that same Parliament did sit three Weeks after the Subfidy was granted. To which the Member unswer'd, That it was none of his Bufiness or Delign to point his Expressions against any Man, and if his Expressions did reslect upon her Majesty's Representative, or any Body else, he was very forry for it, but what he had instanced, was matter of Fact, and he would stand to the Truth of 20 Digs, and therefore recomnaibasea

in

ne Is.

ras

ıt,

u-

ts,

tt.

ng

ia.

he

ng Ve

of

Ż.

e.

he

ds

y,

ch

rd

n.

on

0-

ėn

he

nd

an

ck

at

ly

at

ot

he

115

ht

fic

To

115

ıft

er

as

as

of

fr.

it. Another Member did Second the Member who Spoke A. C. last, with another instance of the Abrupt Adjournment of that Parliament, Saying, That he had at the same time proposed some Acts of Trade to the Commisfioner, and had his Promise, that upon his going into the Sublidies, there should be time allow'd for bringing in these Acts: But as is already represented. faid he, the Parliament was adjourned, and these Acts cur off, and thus the Nation hath been led with Promises, but they are still to wait for the Performances. Another Member Said, That it must still be fresh in every Man's Memory, what Insults were made upon the Soveraignty and Independency of this Nation, in the matter of their late Trading Company, both before their Settlement in Darien by the the Legal Actings of the Scots Parliament, and by the False and Scandalous Memorials given in by the English Relident at Hamburgh, most fally Representing the Scots Company as private Persons having no Authority. (Though at the fame time they were Cloath'd with the most Solemn Authority of an Act of Parliament of their own Nation; Impowering them to enter into Society with any Foreigners what soever, who were at peace with them; In pursuance of which Act of Parliament They had the King's Patent under his Broad Seal.) As also by the said Residentsuling threatning and forcible Denunciations and Expressions against the Hambughers, if they should enter into any Trading Society with them. And likewise after that Company was settled in Darien; by their most Barbarous and Inhumane Execution of some Proclamations emitted against them. That whether these most Injurious Stretches were calculated realy for the take of the English Interest or Trade, (as was pretended) or rather for the take of an Interest altogether Foreign to this Island, it was not proper here to difpute; but that it is very certain, that this Treatment, and some other such, had rais'd an insuperable seasouhe in the Scots Nation, which cannot fail, some time or other, to break forth into Consequences Dangerous to both Nations. And therefore be did Concur with these Noble and Worthy Members in promoting this Overture, from which he should expect, that some such Laws should be enacted towards Regulating the AdmiA. C.

Administration and Government at Home, as might deliver a Scots Prince and Ministry from Foreign influence, and might thereby compole these hurtful Jealousies, in all times coming, to the mutual Peace and Quiet of the whole Island. After a long debate, the State of the Question was mov'd -- Go upon reading the Act of Supply, for the first time, or upon the Subject of the Marquess of Tweeddale's Oversure? It was urg'd by a Member. That seeing the Resolve was in general Terms. Therefore it would be more fatisfactory to the House, that those who promoted the Overture, should reduce it into particular Acts, and then the House wou'd be more capable to Judge, whether to proceed upon them, or upon the Supply. This was seconded by the Duke of Argyle, and immediately upon this, her Majesty's Advocate offer'd an Act, which he said he hop'd would please all Parties. Against reading of this Act, it was urg d, that no particular Act relative to the Overture ought to be read, until first the Overture was admitted by the House. After some time spent in this Matter, it being very late, the debate was delay'd by confent, till next meeting of Parliament *

On the 28th of May the debate was refumed touching the Competition betwixt the Subsidy, and the M. of Tweeddale's Overture. The Ministry endeavour'd to wave the Debate, and to enter upon the Consideration of the remaining controverted Elections; but the Overture was infisted on, as being the Subject matter of the last Days Debate, which had been by Con-

fent

fent

Mai

did

in C

be r

Act

COU

Opi

ral I

ness

ture

Spe

that

ries

Ove

the

been

of A

and

AB

ufte

dy.

jeft

com

tim

Que

with

Ma

ligi

30h

of I

Pro

rea

Na

Aff

CC

ra

" th

lo

2

m

Before the next Meeting of Parliament, This Act of the Advosates was showed to several People, and it was the same in Substance, with that Act which was next Day presented by the Duke of Argyle: Being an Act ratifying the Legality and Authority of the Parliament 1689. and Declaring it Treason to Impugn any of the Articles of the Claim of Right, by Word or Writing, &c. And here it is to be Noted, That several of the Church Party, who had hitherto stood firm to the Commissioner, did from this Day drop off from him, finding, That this Act was brought in by his Friends, and with his Consent and Knowledge.

Oneen ANNE's Reign.

ħŧ

n-

ul

ce e, i.

e :

e

d

5,

,

y.

.

4

t

e

fent delay'd to this Day. After some Debate the Marquels of Athol, in Consequence of that Overture 1703 did offer an Act, for the Security of the Kingdom in Case of her Majesty's Decease. which he defir'd to be read. It was objected against the reading of this Act, that no fingle Act in the Terms of the Overture could be offered, till first the House should give their Opinion, whether they would enter into the general Resolve contain'd in the Overture or not. Therefore it was again inlifted on, that the Series of Bunes should be determin'd by entring into the Overture. After some Debate, and some angry warm Speeches, it was at length Tielded to, without a Vote, that the House should resolve, to determine the Series of the Bufiness according to the Terms of the Overture. Whereupon the Marquess of Athol clear'd the Preference to this Act of Security, seeing it had several been first offer'd: But before it was read, the Duke Acts offer'd of Argyle offer'd his Act, Ratifying the late Revolution, and read. and all the Alls following thereupon; Mr. Fletcher an Ast containing several Limitations upon the Successor, after the Death of her Majesty, and the Heirs of her Body. The Earl of Rothes, an Act, That after her Majesty's Death, and failing Heirs of her Body, no Person coming to the Crown of Scotland, being at the Same time King or Queen of England, Should, as King or Queen of Scotland, have Power to make Peace or War, without the consent of Parliament; The Earl of Marchmont, an Act for Securing the true Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government; And Sir Patrick Johnson, an Act allowing the Importation of all forts of Wines, and other Foreign Liquors: All which Acts Act for a Toleration.

were plac'd and order'd to lye upon the Table. On the first of June, an Act for a Toleration to all Protestants, in the Exercise of Religious Worship, being read, a Representation was offer'd against it, in the Name, and at the Appointment of the late general Astembly, containing in Substance, 'That there Represincould be no just ground to defire, or grant a Tole-tation a. ration to those of the Episcopal Perswasion, leeing gainst it. there was never in any Nation a Toleration al-'low'd, where there was no pretence of Conscience against Joint Communion; that here the People had no Scruple in their Consciences, against Communion and Worship with the legal Establish'd

Church,

The ANNALS of A. C. 'Church, and did generally wait on the publick Worship, where they were not restranged by their 1703. Ministers, till by the Practifing of some Persons, they have in some places divided of late. Neither ' could the Ministers of the Prelatick way pretend Conscience against Joint Communion and Worship with the Presbyterians, there being no finful Condition of Communion required of them, and it be. ing their Constant and known Principles, That difference in Opinion, about Church Government, is not sufficient Reason for Separation in Worship. That to grant a Toleration to that Party in the present Circumstances of this Church and Nation, most unavoidably shake the Foundations of their present happy Constitution, overthrow those Laws upon which it is fettled, needlessly disturb that ' Peace and Tranquility, which the Nation has en-'joy'd fince the late Revolution, disquiet the Minds of her Majesty's best Subjects, increase Animolities, 'Confusions, Discord and Tumults, Weaken and Enervate Discipline, Open a Door both to uncurb'd Vice and Popery, as well as other Errors; Propagate and Cherish Dissatisfaction to the Civil Go. vernment, and bring the Nation under the Danger of falling back into the same or worse Miseries and Mischiefs, under which it groan'd, and from which it hath been mercifully deliver'd. All which, added they, is so apparent, that we need not infift thereupon to fo August and Judicious an Assembly, fince the known Principles and Practifes of the Party for whom the Toleration is fought, and the Infringments that will be made upon her Majesty's Claim of Right, and Instrument of Government thereby, do sufficiently demonstrate the same. We do therefore most humbly befeech, yea, we are bold in the Lord, and in the Name of the Church of God, in this Land, earnestly to Obtest your Grace, and most honourable Estates, That no such 'Motion of any legal Toleration, to those of the Prelatical Principles may be entertain'd by the Par-'liament. Being perswaded, that in the present Case and Circumstances of this Church and Nation, to Enact a Toleration for those of that Way, (which God of his Infinite Mercy avert) would be to Establish Iniquity by a Law, and would bring upon the Promo-

Pi dr le th

An

P

ficer Exc imp Prin

Afri latin to l Tra

veri a fi Kin

lan read tan

not

ion o A

but

who the upo Leti

fom pear Opp

Mir bate afi reac

1

A

ck

cir

ris,

er

nd

up

n.

oe.

at

nt,

P.

he

m,

eir

WS

nat

n-

of

es,

nd

o'd

22.

0.

er

nd

m h,

ilt

y,

he

he

y's

nt

le.

re

ch ur

ch

he

ar-

nt

to cb

fb

he

10.

Promoters thereof, and upon their Families, the A. C. dreadful Guilt of all those Sins, and pernicious Ef- 1703. tects, both in Church and State, that may enfue thereupon. From which that God may preserve all the honorable Members of this High Court of Parliament, shall be our most fincere and fervent Prayers.

This Representation being read, there was offer'd, several An Act for a Triennial Parliament. An Act incapacita- Acts offer'd ting Persons having Pensions not annext to Offices, all Of and read. ficers in the Army, and those employ'd in the Customs or Excise to have a Vote as Members of Parliament, in imposing of publick Burdens. An Ast ratifying all the Privileges formerly granted to the Company Trading to Africa, and the Indies, with several other Acts relating to Trade: All which were read, and order'd to lye upon the Table/ The Act for fecuring the True Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government, was also read, and order'd to be mark'd a first reading. And the Act for Security of the Kingdom, as offer'd by the Marquels of Athol, was not only read, but likewife order'd to be printed.

Two Days taker, the Act for securing the Prote- + June 3i Stant Religion and Presbyterian Government, being again read, the first Part of it, for Security of the Protefant Religion, was unanimoully acquiesced in withbut a Vote; and the last part of it touching Presbyterian Government, being consider'd, after the Addition of some Exception, touching the Allowance given Debates as o Ministers qualified in manner therein exprest, the bout the whole Act was put to the Vote, and approv d. Then Toleration. the Act for the Toleration was again read, whereupon there enfued a very warm Debate, touching a Letter sent by her Majesty to the Privy Council, some Months before; but those who design'd to appear for the Toleration, finding that this Heat and Oppolition was principally rais'd by some of the Ministry, and their Dependants, they dropt the Debates, and did not press the Toleration. Four Days after the Act presented by the Duke of Argyle, was " June 7. read a second Time, in the Terms following:

UR Soveraign Lady, with Advice and Confent of the Estates of Parliament, Ratifies, Approves, and perpetually Confirms the first Act

th

CO

thi

m

Sin

th

th

he

bl

00

ny

P

to

10

N

A

ti

g

tl

tl

ti

to

1703.

of King William, and Queen Mary's Parliament, dated the 9th of June 1689. Entituled, The Act for Declaring the Meeting of Estates to be a Parliament. And of new Enacts and Declares, that the three 'Estates then Met together, the said Fifth of June 1689. Confifting of Noblemen, Barons and Boroughs, were a lawful and free Parliament. 2 'And it is declared, that it shall be High Treason for any Person to Disown, Quarrel, or Impugn the Dignity and Authority of the faid Parliament. 3 'And farther, the Queen's Majesty with Confene aforefaid, Statutes and Declares that it shall be High Treason, in any of the Subjects of this Kingdom to Quarrel, Impugn, or Endeavour, by Writing, or malicious and advised Speaking, or other open Act or Deed, to alter, or Innovate the Claim of Right, or any Article thereof. After some Debate, the first part of the Act, ratifying the Authority of the Convention, was yielded without a Vote. As to the second Paragraph, there was no great Debate, but the third Paragraph, efpecially that word Endeavour, rais'd a very warm Difpute. It was a gued for the Claufe, that a great many Libels had been spread Reflecting on the Claim of Right. To which it was answer'd. That there were standing Laws, by which the Authors might be punish'd: But that the Import of such a General and Peremptory Clause, would be of most dangerous Consequence: It would fetter Men in their Common Conversation, which though never so Innocent, might by these words Endenvour by Word or Speech, bring all the Subjects, whether in the Ministry, or not, into daily Snares. And the Import of it with the Sanction of Treason would bind up the Government, and the Wisdom of the Nation it self in all succeeding Ages, from making such Ratiheations or Reforms, Additions or Abridgments, as their Observation should afford them in the Course of time, and various Circumstances of Things. this purpose it was urg'd, by a Gentleman, who represented a Northern Shire. That he was sure the Opinion of his Country-men was generally dispos'd for Episcopacy, and it after this any Body of Men should in Duty to their own Opinion in a very regular way address the Parliament for a Reclification of

1703.

the present Presbyterian Establishment (which he A. C. confider'd was neither infallible nor unalterable) in this case he ask'd whether or not, such an Address t might import High Treason? It was answer'd by Sir W. H. * that indeed this Act would not preclude them from Addressing for a Toleration: But if after this Act should be past, any body should own that he thought Presbyterian Government was a wrong Effablishment of Church Government, or that he thought Episcopacy ought to be restor'd, it was his opinion, That by this All they were guilty of High Treason. This occasion'd a long Debate, during which, a great many Things were spoke, urging the dangerous Importance of this Act, both to the Government, and to the Subject. Then the Question being, approve the Act or not? It was carry'd in the Affirma.

On the 9th of June, the Draught of an Act enjoining the Assurance, was presented by the Earl of Melvill, and read; as was also, the Draught of an Act against the imposing of any Oaths and Declarations, other than those already appointed by Law, given in by the Marquess of Atholl. This done, it was refolv'd, That the Committee for inspecting the publick Accounts be nam'd immediately after the discussing the Elections: And then the Act for the Security of the Kingdom was taken into confideration, and many Speeches were made, recommending to the Members to proceed in that matter with a great deal of Solemnity and Deliberation *. At-

One of the Judges.

[†] There was about 60 Votes against this Act, several were Non Liquets (refuse to Vote) all the Ministry and their dependers Voted for it, excepting, M. Ath. L. Tar. Ju. Cl. and some of the Ch-s friends.

Among others, L. Belhaven made a Speech, the Heads of which were principally these: A Deduction of the several Projects, which from Henry VII's time have been entered into, towards uniting the two Kingdoms, with the several Instances of Decay in this Nation, since our Kings resided in England, with an Account of the Several Opportunities we have lest of making good Terms for our I lives by the Artifices of pretended offers of Union used by our Neighbours, to lay us asteep from embracing these several Opportunities: And he concludes that this present handle is, perhaps, the last that ever we may, have. That in this Act which is now before us, we may take the Or portunity to make such Conditions as might provide for our carity, against any further Disappointments.

1703.

After the House had entered upon Confideration of some of the Clauses of the Act of Security. It was represented, That before any further Progress could be made, in establishing a future Succession, failing Heirs of her Majesty's Body, it would be necessary to Rescind the 2d. Act 2d. King Charles II. Establishing the Succession to the Crown in the next of Blood in the Royal Line, of whatsomever Religion. Upon which her Majesty's Advocate took out of his Pocket an Act ready drawn for that Effect, to this Purpose, viz. Rescinding the 2d. Act 3d. Par. King Charles II. In fo far as the same is inconfiftent with the Claim of Right, and the present Settlement made in King William's Time. Against this it was urg'd, That by this Clause they should determine the Succession to be lodg'd in the Family of Hanover, for by the Act mention'd of King Charles II. the Crown is Entail'd to the next of Blood of the Royal Family, and by an Act past in King William's time, Establishing Presbyterian Government, and the Confession of Faith, and by the Claim of Right, all Popish Successors are excluded; so that the Intermediate Papists being, (by these Acts, and this Overture) Excluded, the Family of Hanover, who are the nearest Protestants of the Royal Blood, must of consequence fall to be Heirs. This Act as offer'd by the Advocate was pusht, in order to have a first Reading: But it was Vigorously Oppos'd, and at length the Question was stated—To give it a first Reading, or lye upon the Table; and it was carry'd—Lye upon the Table, by a confiderable Majority *.

On the 11th, 14th, 17th and 19th of June, some further Progress was made in the controverted Elections, and in some private Business; and on the 22d was read, an Act for taking and stating the publick Accounts; and for several Schemes of Acts. for Security of the Kingdom upon the Death of her Majesty; and the Sollicitor appointed to print them,

but no further Progress was made in them.

one sa the arms Olanbe

In rot. for cars of faces by the gratifies of the St.

Deep in the Livery for the last to the second or beneficial On

real of respected than their sty to the

5:10

and

mer

· Sla ing

Gri

of

· fon

· ab

· dy

Day

th.

· Ph

ta

'th

K

re

fu

th th

d

^{*} The Generality of the Presbyterians Voted a first Reading to this Ast; all the Ministry likewise, excepting M. Ath. L. T. and J. C. Voted for a first Reading.

Queen ANN E's Reign.

4 On the goth of June, an Act was past to abrogate and discharge the Pain of Death and Confiscation mentioned in former Statutes, against Anthors of C Slanders, Scandalous Speeches and Libels, ordaining, that for the future the punishment of fuch Grimes be only Arbitrary, according to the Demerit of the Transgression; that is, by Fining, Imprisoment and Banishment, or if the offender be not able to pay a Fine; then to be punish'd on his Bo. A

dy, Life and Limb always preferv'd. The same call'd Hi-Day an order was made, 'That a Book publish'd by floria Anthe Title of Historia Anglo Scorica, by Dr. Drake, a glo-Scoti-' Physician, and dedicated to Sir Edward Seymour, con-order'd to

taining many false and injurious Reflections upon be burnt. 'the Soveraignty and Independency of that Crown

and Nation, should be burne by the Hand of the

Hangman.

ion

lt

es

On,

be II. XI go at d. d.

B-

28

ne

r,

ie

1

,

On the 1st of July, the Act for the Security of the Kingdom was read, and a Member made a Speech, Progress of recommending, that in this Act they should insert the Act for fuch Preliminaries in the case of a Successor, not of Security of the Queen's own Body, as should sufficiently secure dom. this Narion against such Misfortunes as have attended their present State through the influence of Foreign Counfels. This was seconded by a great many Members; and after some further Speeches, it was agreed that the A. fhould be gone upon Paragraph by Paragraph. The next Day the confideration of the faid Act was refumed, and it being refolv'd that the Elfates of the Nation should meet upon the 20th Day after the Queen's Decease: It was further revol foly'd, That the Government should be lodg'd in the Hands of the Estates upon the said 20th Day.

On the 5th of July, the Act for Security was fur-ther consider'd, and a Clause added, Excluding Papists from being Members of the Estates. The next Day another Clause was offer'd, 'That no Englishman or Foreigner, having a Scots Title, and not having an Estate of 10001. Sterlin, Yearly Rent within this Kingdom, shall in the Event aloresaid have Place, and Vote in the Meeting of Estates. Against this Claule, it was urg'd by the Marquels of Athol, that the Privilege of Peerage, belong d to some by Birth, and to fome by immediate Creation. That in

A. C.

1703.

40

1703.

the first of these Cases, the private Birthright of some Noblemen might be injured, and in the other, the Prerogative feem'd to be impair'd. To which it was answer'd, First that this Clause is no Encroaching upon the Property and Birthright of those Peers, who were to be Excluded at that time, feeing the Exclusion was for that time alone, at which there was a concern to be negociated, which was purely a Scots Concern, viz. The chuling of a Successor for the Kingdom of Scotland. In the second Place, Possesfion and Property is the true Title for Representation: And though the Crown which is the Fountain of Honour, is not restricted to dispense Titles according to that Rule, yet in this very nice Cafe, there can be no Exception made against excluding thole from Voting, who not only have no Possession or Interest in Scotland to represent, but who on the contrary have Possession and Interest elsewhere, which may prove Contradiffinat from the Interest of this Na-In the third Place, in these Affairs which are to be the subject Matter of the consideration of that Meeting of the Estates (viz. the Nominating a Succeffor) The English are already predetermin'd, and pre-ingag'd in their own choice : and though it shall prove to be the Interest of Scotland, not to enter into the same Nomination with England: yet those pre determin'd Peers, who have Estates in England, will never risque them to give a fair Vote for the Interest of Scotland, where they have no Estate to lofe; and therefore the Clause was inlisted on as proper. After some debate, The Clause was put to the Vote, and carry'd in the Affirmative: But be fore Voting the Marquels of Athol protested, that this Vote might not prejudice the undoubted Right of all Scots Protestant Peers, to which Protest several other Peers adher'd.

After this, there was an Oath offered to be taken by the Members of the meeting of Estates. To Maintain the true Reform'd Religion, and the Claim of Right: Against which it was urged by the same Peer, That he had formerly offer'd an Act against all Oaths, excepting the Oath of Allegiance; and that he now insisted upon the same Overture, giving several Reasons for seconding his Overture, particularly that

the

he C

crve

Men

and,

erve who

Form he

be fir

erw

hou

Fuly,

Was

nece

ider War

arole

urg

atec

Gov

to n

pro

the.

lhou Efta

by t

expe

bou

ber

Anc

and

rage

Le

Co

refo

on

not

Me

ry

) le

4

he Coining a Multiplicity of Oaths, did in general A. C. ferve for no other purpose, but to bind up honest Men, and to leave ill Men at the greater Freedom; and, as to the present Case, what was offer'd might erve only to ensnare the Consciences of Protestants. who might, perhaps, differ only in some outward Forms. Upon which there was an Acquiescence in he House, that the Act under confideration would be first gone through in all its Points, and that if aferwards any motions of Oaths were offer'd, they hould be taken into confideration. On the 7th of Fuly, the Act of Security being proceeded in, it was mov'd, that fuch Limitations as shall be thought necessary to be put upon the Successor might be conlider'd, and particularly the Act touching Peace and War was infifted upon to be here added. Upon this arose a great Debate, and many Speeches. It was urg'd upon one Hand, that this Act was only calculated for Establishing a Power to administer the Government in the case of the Queens Death, and to name a Successor; and that though it might come properly under the compass of this Act, to limit the Power of the Successor, yet that such Limitations should be referr'd to the Wisdom of that Meeting of Estates. In behalf of Limitations, it was urg'd that by her Majesty's Letter, The Nation was encourag'd to expect ber Majesty's Concurrence with all Things that should be propos'd for our Liberties, for the Satisfaction of her People, and for the Security and Welfare of this Her Ancient Kingdom, and that from the Commissioner's and Chancellor's Speeches, they had further Encouragement for such hopes. Thereupon the Commisfioner faid, He did not expect that her Majesty's Letter should have been here commented on, and Consequences drawn from it, as if her Majesty had resolv'd to condescend to any Limitations offer'd upon her felf or Successors. For that indeed he did not think her Majesty meant any such. To this a Member reply'd, 'That her Majesty's Speech was very Gracious, and very plain, and without any the least Comment, It points at gratifying her Nation in all Things, that should be propos'd for their Liberties, and for the Satisfaction, Security and Welfare of her People. That he did fee no Limitations offer'd upon her Majesty, in her own time, nor upon the Heirs

The ANNALS of SAID

6

• 0

• []

Fo

m

an rat ma orc

oui ruj

No

jest

her

tha

del cefl

jest

wit of

thai

4.C.

Heirs of her Body after her. But that fome deligning Statemen amongst their Neighbours, or some busic Agents amongst Foreigners, had each in their own turns, Influenc'd and Over-aw'd the Soors Government and Ministry to abandon the Scots Interest; that therefore the Parliament might justy be blam'd, if they should not, at this time, lay hold of her Majesty's Gracious Offer, and of the prefent happy Opportunity, in fettling fuch Conditions of Government within themselves, and such Limications upon the Successor after her Majesty's Death, and failing Heirs of her own Body, as might in time coming ease the Nation of these Jealoulies, which were now swell'd to fo great a height, as might endanger the Peace of both Kingdoms: This was back'd by another Member, who faid, That he always thought, and was now more convinced, that whatever came from the Throne, did proceed from the Influence of English Councils. Upon this, leveral Members about the Throne, did interrupt the Member, infinuating, that these Expressions were so harshly pointed against them, that they were not to be suffer'd. Upon which Interruption, the House fell into a Flame, many Members of all Ranks Remonstrating in very angry Terms, that this was a breach of Privilege, and demanding that the Member might be allowed to speak out without. Interruption, and explain himself. Stience being or der 4, the Member proceeded thus, That he should be in no great Difficulty to explain himself, that he spoke not as a Slave, but a Freeman. That he had all the deference imaginable for her Majesty, and her Representative, but that the Love and Duty he owed to his Country did office himse Great Duty he owed to his Country did office himse Great Outy he owed to his Country did oblige him to fay what he had faid. And that belides the frequent and too palpable inftances, which may have been made of that influence for thefe many Years palt. he had a fresh Instance of Surpicion from a Letter fent down from the Treasurer of England, within these few Days, giving Directions to the same Purpose as he had now heard from the Throne. That the Instance of the barbarous Treatment the Nation met with in the Matter of Davien, and a more recent instance of the Contempt the English have of this Nation, in heglecting to ask their Advice before they

Queen ANNE's Reign.

they named their own Successor, are sufficient to demonstrate that the English do consider this Nati on in a State of absolute Dependance upon them. That he consider'd what he had now heard from the Throne was a sufficient Warning to the Scots Nation, that nothing could relieve them from the Slavery of that Influence, but a firm Resolution of withdrawing themselves from under the Government of an English Prince after her Majesty's Decease, and failing Heirs of her own Body. Against this it was again urg'd that the Settling of Limitations upon the Succellor, were more proper to be done by that Parliament, or Meeting of Estates, which should name the Successor, and that the whole Act of Security might perhaps be loft, if it should be crowded with such Limitations. To this a Member answer'd, That he did not hear any Man contend, but that Limitations upon the Succeffor were necessary, in case the Person should be nam'd Succeffor to the Crown of Scotland, who is likewife Successor to the Crown of England: But that he found some Arguments offer'd, for laying aside the Confideration of these Limitations, until after her Majesty's Death; that it was Evident, that such Motions were made on purpose to throw aside Limitations altogether, though the present time was the only proper Season for such a Work for that now the Nation was in Peace at Home. and the Parliament was left to its own free Deliberation, but perhaps upon her Majesty's Death, there may appear fome unruly Factions, which may diforder the Parliament, and interrupt its Deliberations with Broils and Discord within Doors, whilst our watchful Neighbours may be plying the corrupt Members by ways and means without Doors. Now, added he, the Nation is case under her Man jelty's happy Administration, and the Prospect of her long Life, and having but a remote View of that Event, have both Leiture and Liberty to model and lay down proper Limitations upon a Succellor, they know not whom; but upon her Majesty's Death People's Minds will be so taken up with naming a Successor, that they shill not think of limiting one. Wife and honest Men will, Jupon that Event) haften into a Nomination, to prevent Anar-

N W

5

7

f

t

Ed

1

le de de

th

C

dail

gal

it)

hot Ligo

ngs

m

T'

at

1

re

8f

pe

e

owe

odg

rere

ind i

ulati

Lefo

houl

upp

tate

Peac

Secu

n th

Secu

whe

Elta

hou

time

was

Ma

ing (

pov

ceff

Pro

it '

Of

wit

the

the

Ch

fw

· t

3.

. .

1

.

A. C. 1703.

Anarchy and Confusion, whilst imprudent and corrupt Men run headlong into it, each to promote the Successor by whom they are brib'd, or to whom they are affected, therefore the prefent happy Op portunity ought to be employ'd in making fuch Li mitations as may fecure this Nation against that E As to the danger of looling the whole Act if it should be crowded with such Limitations, he was to far from thinking it prudent to lay alide the *Limitations, for fear of Endangering the Act, that he thought the best Circumstance of that Act was to make it serve as a Pledge for the Limitations. was fill infifted on by others, that it was not proper in this Act to bring in any Limitations upon the Successor, and at length, it was put to the Vote---- Proceed to Limitations upon the Succeffor in this Ad, Year or No? And it was carried in the

Negative by 26 Votes.

On the 9th of July it was moved, that there be a Resolve of Parliament, That after the Act of Security of the Kingdom was adjusted and Voted, The Parliament would take into Conlideration, and determine a Motion now lying upon the Table, concerning the Power of making Peace and War, without any other Business intervening: Which gave occasion to the renewing the former days Debate rouching Limitations. It was urged against the Resolve: That by the former days Vote, the confideration of all Limitations upon the Succettor in general, and that Act of Peace and War in particular, had been laid afide out of this Act of Security: And to bring in now again a Resolve relative to that Act of Peace and War, were to transgress that former days Vote. To this it was answered, that to agree to the Resolve now propos'd was no breach of the former days Vote, feeing the nature of the Resolve imputed nothing else than a Capitulation, That this Act of Peace and War should be taken into confideration, after the House had finished and concluded this Act of Security which they were now upon. To enforce this. There were a great many Speeches made from Members of all Ranks, entering upon the Merits of the Act, and expoling the necessity which the Nation was under at present by the continu'd Impressions of Foreign Influence. It was org d against the Merits of the Act, That the Power

and

Ote

on

Op. Li

E

d

the

hat

Was

le

TO.

DOD

the

Tor

the

e a

ıri-

ar.

er.

n.

ny

to ni-

Ьу

:. 8

de

a-

it

0-

ng

n

ld

fi-

y

at

s,

g

nt

It

e

ower of making Peace and War had always been odg'd in the Crown, and the Passing of this Act ere an Encroachment upon the Prerogative Royal. ind after a long Debate, several Overtures and Capiulations were made by the Ministry to divert this Resolve, such as That this Act of Peace and and War hould of Consens be allowed to come in before the supply. This was rejected, and then the Vote was tated-Enter into the Refolve, that the Act of Peace and War shall come in next after the Act of security was finished, Yea, or No, and it was carried n the Affirmative by 41 Votes. Then the Act for Security was farther proceeded in, and upon a Debate. whether the Regent or Regents to be named by the Estates in the Case of the Under Age of a Successor hould continue, without being altered for the whole time of his Under Age; or for a Limited time, it was by a Vote of the House carried—— That this Matter should be remitted to the wisdom of the Meeting of Estates.

On the 14th of the same Month the Clause empowering the Meeting of the Estates to declare a Succeffor to the Crown of the Royal Line, and of the Protestant Religion, being taken into consideration, it was moved, That the Words should be added, Of the true Protestant Religion as by Law Established within this Kingdom. Against which it was urged, that the Coronation Oath, was a sufficient Test to engage the Successor (being a Protestant) to maintain the Church as by Law established. To this it was answered, 'That fince the Wildom of this House had thought fit to exclude Papists, who profest the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, from having any Accels to a Scots Government: So he did see no Reason why Lutherans, who profess the Doctrine of Consubstantiation ought not likewise to be excluded. And more especially considering that by this Course, the Family of Hannover would fall to be excluded, which was both Proper and Necessary, considering that the English had nam'd that Family for their Successor; For that he did fee plainly, That the Scots Nation mult resolve to be in continual Slavery, it they should go to the same Nomination with England, unless they have such Conditions of Government Settled within themselves, as might securs their Li-

folve

War

this

tions

ed t

liam

other

Tha

Mei

for

on.

hole

thol

to fe

who

Cro

pol

ope

Tera

1101

fup

lon

fuc

and

ap

wh

on

as

En

e i

6

1703

berty and Trade, of which he did fee no great appearance at this time, feeing it was evident from feveral strugglings within these few days, that the Miniftry were upon a plain concert with the Ministry of England, to continue the Nation of Scotland under the same Slavery as formerly; and therefore, he did fecond that Claufe, and would fecond any other Clause whatsoever, which may put the Scatt Nation under a distinct Government from that of England, feeing they cannot obtain such Reasonable Terms, as might make them easie under one and the A Gen- fame. Upon this occasion Mr. Graunt * Inform'd good Effate, the House, that he had Instructions from the Barons of who repret the Shire whom he represented, that he was not to lents a Ner- enter into any Terms of Succession, the same with thern Coun- England, unless first there shall be such conditions of

by, that of Government and Terms of Union of Trade previ-Inverness. outly concerted, past and ratified by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, as shall put the Scots Nation upon an equal foot with their Neighbours. After some Debate the Vote was Stated - add the Words offer'd to the Clause, or rest upon the Security by the Coronation Oath: And it was carried Rest upon the Security

by the Coronation Oath.

On the 16th of July the All of Security was proceeded in, and the following Clause was offered by the Earl of Roxburgh Providing the Successor to be named by the Meeting of Estates (in the event mention'd in the Act) be not the Successor to the Crown of England: Unless that in this Session of Parliament, there be such Conditions of Government Settled and Enacted, as may Secure the Honour and Independency of the Crown of this Kingdom, the Freedom, Frequency, and Power of Parliaments, and the Religion, Liberty and Trade of the Nation from the English or Foreign Influence. It was urged against the Clause, that it imported Limitations upon the Successor, which had been by a former days Vote, excluded out of this Act. To which it was answered, That by this Clause, there were no Limitations delign'd to be brought into this Act, but the Clause did only in general secure a Capitulation, for tome proper conditions of Government; to be settled in this Session of Parliament, in Case the Nation should think fit to name the Same Successor with England, in the same manner as the other days ReQueen ANNE's Reign.

folve had made a Capitulation for the Act of Peace and War in particular. It was again Objected, That as this Clause was conceived, the making of the conditions of Government, was too peremptorily resticted to this Session of Parliament, And therefore it was moved that in place of naming this Session of Parhament, the Clause should run thus In this or any other Seffion or Parliament. To this it was answer'd. That it could not but be evident to all honest Scors Men within that House, what a vast struggle they had for their Liberties, and what a continued oppolition they met with from their own Ministry, who hold their Places and Preferment from the Hands of those very Men, against whose influence they design d to secure themselves. That it was evident, that those who at present appear'd for the Honour of a Scots Crown, and the Interest of a Scots Nation, do propose nothing but what was seconded by plain and open reasoning; whilst others from a most base and fervile Principle of preserving their Places and Penfions, did oppose so generous and just Deligns, and supported themselves by no manner of fair Rea-loning or Argument: But were forc'd to devise some fuch Shifts and Expedients as might ferve to amuse and draw off their Sequacions Multitude. That there appear'd an Eminent Instance of this the other Day. when there was a struggle to get some such Conditions of Government inferted in this Act of Security, as might ferve for the Honourable and Generous Ends mentioned. 'Those who oppos'd so very fair and just Attempts, did not dare plainly to Express themselves, against so honourable a Design, But (as "it is faid) they drew off their Multitude by a prerext, that it was not fit to bring in Limitations in this All: Though, at the same time, it was plain, that this Expedient was Calculated to shuffle out all manner of Limitations for ever. That even fo upon this Occation, now before the House, whilft the Members are defigning to fecure a Capitulari on for entering with the first Opportunity, in this present Session of Parliament, upon sessing such Conditions of Government, as may answer no less important Ends than the Honour and Safety of the Scots Crown, relieving of their Nation from under Slavery, and thereby to extinguish the rooted fealoulie.

48

A. C.

'lousie, which must for all Ages make both Nations uneafie: That when they are Projecting such good 'Things with all imaginable dispatch in this Parlia-'ment: They meet with an Expedient for a new delay, by turning them off to some Future Parlia. ments; which upon the whole matter aims at nothing less than an intire Disappointment of these generous Designs. And therefore he hop'd the Wisdom of the House would enter immediately into the Clause, as at first offer'd. Then the Vote was put---- Add the Clause, Yea, or No? On the other Hand, some Members finding the Zeal of the House increase, and being unwilling to suffer this to go to a Vote, did throw in a great many new Expedients, which occasion'd a great many warm Specches. And it being late, and the House in great Heat and Confusion, several Members prest for a The Chancellor seconded this Motion, adding, That this Debate should be resum'd next Sederunt, nothing Intervening: 'And by the Commissioners Order, adjourn'd the Parliament for four Days. Upon this Adjournment, the House turn'd into an Uproar, and a Combustion, Remonstrating that this was a plain Breach of the Liberty of the Subject, and Privilege of the Parliament, by Adjourning the House in the Middle of a Debate, with out either a Vote or Acquiescence of the House, but meerly upon a Motion made by some Members for a delay. To fortifie this, there was instanc'd in the 40th Act of the 11th Parliament, King Jemes VIth, wherein Freedom of Speech, and Voting is reserv'd to the Subjects. As also, That it was against the Claim of Right, by which the Freedom of Speech and Debate in Parliament is secur'd to the Members. Upon these several Heads, a great many Members did in the House immediately protest against the Adjournment as Illegal, aed took Instruments in the Registers Hands, and immediately thereafter withdrew, and fram'd an Address to her Majesty, which was Sign'd that Night, by about 60 Members, and by 15 or 20 next Morning.

On the 20th of July, It was moved that the Protestation taken the former Day against the Adjournment of the Parliament, as a Breach of Privilege,

and

10

ed

by

Pr

K

Ri

W

ad

De

leg

to

M

Cal

an

A

C

Ro

Cl

lo

wil

E

of .

of

the

the

the

20 1

Sco

Cla

add

offe

Wa

dat

Cla

add

the

at

der

Co

feei

tore

and Wal Queen ANNE's Reign.

04 d

2-W

2. 0-

ſe

10

n-

te

le

ie

O

ee-

at

2 1,

Kt

1-

11 1-

g

C

1.

h

It

T

C

1,

0 21

.

e

31

78

d

d

0

). iand Interruption of their Reasoning, should be mark- A. C. ed in the former Day's Minutes; which was oppos'd 1703. by the Lord Chancellor. After a long and warm Debate touching the Forms, and Consequence of Protestations in general, and the Import of the Act. King James VIth. and the Article of the Claim of Right mention'd in particular, at length the Matter was compounded thus, That the Chancellor should add to what he faid -That there was no manner of Design by that Adjournment to encroach upon the Privileges of the Parliament, and that this being digested together, Ihould be Printed and Publish'd as this Day's Minutes. This was agreed to as a fufficient Vindication of the Privileges of the Members in Parliament, and both ended the Debate, and put a stop to the Address. The next Day, the House went upon the Consideration of the Clause offer'd by the Earl of Roxburg: But after Reading it, there was another Clause offer'd by her Majesty's Advocate, as follows-Providing, That after her Majesty's Decease without Heirs of her Body, the Same Person shall in no Event be Capable to be King or Queen of both Kingdoms of Scotland and England, unless a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations be fully agreed to, and Establish'd by the Parliament, and Kingdom of England in favour of the Kingdom and Subjects of Scotland, at the Sight, and to the Satisfaction of this, or any ensuing Parliament of Scotland, or the faid Meeting of Estates. After this Clause was read, it was moved, That it should be added to the Ast of Security, in place of the Clause offered by the Earl of Roxburgh, and this Motion was seconded by all the Ministry, and their Dependants.

After a long Debate, some urging to have the Clause offer'd touching the Conditions of Government added to the Ast of Security, others infilting to have the Clause touching Communication of Trade, added \$ at length a Member faid, That he did not well understand what Benefit the Nation might reap by a Communication of Trade with England, but that feeing the Ministry did so much press it, he theretore mov'd that both the Clauses thould be conjoin'd, and both added to the Act of Security, and the Vote was ask'd ... Add both Clauses, Yea, or No. The Mini-

The ANNALS of

A. C.

Ministry searing, that this might be carried in the Assirmative, did propose a new State of a Vote, viz. Proceed or Delay, and they carried, that this should be the State of the Vote by a plurality of three Voices, and accordingly the Vote being Stated——Proceed or Delay, it was carried, Delay likewise, by three Voices.

On the 26th of July, the Act of Security was proceeded in, and the two several Claules of Conditions of Government, and Communication of Trade, as formerly conjoin'd were brought in, in two several Draughts. The one presented by the Earl of Roxburgh, and the other by the Advocate: And after reading both, it was put to the Vote, which of the two Draughts should be gone upon, and it was by a Vote carried, that the Draught presented by the Earl of Roxburgh should be gone upon. When the Draught came to be conlider'd, it was moved by some of the Ministry immediately after reading the Clauses, as conjoin'd, that they should be again separated. And that the first part of the Clause touching Conditions of Government, should be taken into Consideration by it Self: Urging for a Reason, that the one was a general Clause relating to Conditions of Government, and the other only a special Clause Relative to Trade. Here a Member took notice of another Instance of disingenuous Dealing, for that when the Clause of Communication of Trade was offered the other Day to defeat the Clause then offer'd touching Conditions of Government; it was then told, that this Clause of Communication of Trade was only an Amendment, or ditferent Draught of that Clause touching Conditions of Government, hoping thereby, perhaps to have Shuffl'd out that other Clause which was by a Vote of the House to be the subject of Consideration; but that now, when another Turn was to be ferv'd, the House was told, that these two Clauses are of such different Natures, that they could not so much as be consider'd together. It was urg'd by another Member, That both these Clauses had been under the Consideration of the House, both jointly and separately, now for some Days, and that they did want nothing, but the Vote of the House to add them both to the All of Security. Therefore he mov'd the Vote--Add both Clauses, Yea, or No. The Ministry, is seems,

were

we

me

int

me

ho

of

ral

qu

de

Co

an

th

de

21

th

th

E

be

th

tr

ſŀ

th

0

u

fi

t

u

0

V

t

t

C

C

t

(

ł

the

niz.

uld

es,

ro.

by

10.

ons

rly

its.

he

it

ats

ed,

gh

to

ry d,

he

0-

ıt

al

he

re

n-

n-

to

of

n-

if.

of

ve

te

ut

ne

h

e

r,

1.

7,

ζ,

e

d

were refolv'd to abandon their own Clause of Com. A. C. munication of Trade: And therefore did offer to go 1703. into the general Claufe touching Conditions of Government, (which had been promoted by the other Party) hoping thereby to Engage them to drop the Clause of Communication of Trade; and accordingly the general Claule touching Conditions of Government was acquiesced to, without a Vote. But this had not the delign'd Success: For the other Clause touching Communication of Trade, was immediately infifted on, and here the Ministry urg'd against their own Clause, that the granting of this Communication of Trade, did depend upon the Nation and Parliament of England, and was a Condition that could not be perform'd by the Successor of England without their consent: And that therefore to state this as a Condition upon the English Successor before he should be admitted to be Successor in Scotland, was the same thing upon the Matter, as to exclude the English Successor intirely. To this another Member answerd, That he thould not trouble the House with his Opinion, whether or not it is more advantageous for the Scots Nation to be under the same Prince with England, or under a different one. But that he did politively Atfirm, that one of the two is absolutely necessary for the Welfare of the Scots Nation, either it mult be under a different Government from that of England, or otherways there must be such Conditions of Government, and such Settlements in point of Liberty and Trade, secur'd to them, as may preserve their Government and Ministry from the Influence of their Neighbouring Ministry, and such as may quite Extinguish that Jealousie, which must prove fatal to both, whillt under the same Government in the present Circumstances. That as to Conditions of Government Relative to the Liberties of Scotland, he hop'd no Man would be so imprudent as to propole any thing which should either be uneafte to the Queen, or should Interfere with the English: and as to Settlements in Point of Trade, he hop'd the English would not grudge to put the Scots upon an equal Bottom in proportion with themselves, lince the Scots were to be equal Sharers in their Burthers. And he begg'd leave to fay, that he thought him no true Scots man, who would not struggle to the utter1703.

A. C. most, before he submit to the same Successor with Eng. land, unless upon such Terms; and therefore he mov'd, that both the Claufes might be conjoin'd, and go to the Vote. After some farther Debate, and a great many warm Speecher, both the Claufes were conjoin'd and stated thus ---- Providing always that the Same be not the Successor to the Crown of England, unless that in this present Session of Parliament, and any other Seffion of this or any other ensuing Parliament, during her Majesty's Reign, there be such Conditions of Government, Settled and Enacted, as may secure the Honour and Soveraignty of this Crown and Kingdom; the Freedom, Frequency, and Power of Parliaments; the Religion, Liberty and Trade of the Nation, from English or any Foreign Influence, with Power to the Said Meeting of Estates to add such further Conditions of Government as they shall think necessary, the same being Consistent with, and no ways Derogatory from these which shall be Enacted in this, and any other Session of Parliament during her Majesty's Reign. And further, but prejudice of the Generality foresaid, it is hereby Specially Statuted, Enacted and Declar'd, That it shall not be in the Power of the (aid Meeting of Estates, to Name the Successor of the Crown of England to be Successor to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, nor shall the same Person be capable in any Event to be King or Queen of both Realms, unless a Free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations be fully agreed to, and Establish'd by the Parliament, and Kingdom of England, to the Kingdom and Subjects of Scotland, at the fight, and to the Satisfaction of this. or any ensuing Parliament of Scotland, or the said Meet. ing of Estates.

Then the Clause as above; was put to the Vote 3. Add the Clause to the Act of Security, Yea, or No. and carried in the Affirmative by 72 Votes. Before it went to the Vote, the President of the Privy Council did protest against the Vote, for two Reasons: The one was, that the first part of the Clause was a general Clause, which he did consider as prelimiting the Actings and Deliberations of Parliament, and the other was a particular Clause, importing a Condition not in the power of the Successor to perform, and therefore he protested that neither the Freedom of Parliaments should be pre judged by the first part of the Clause,

nor

no

be

ri

st

ft

P

R

111

th

01

P

be

C

m

B

th

b

w

fi

th

it

f

N

ir

P

V

P

d

P

g

Queen A N N E's Reign.

nor the Right of the next Protestant Successor, should

be pre-judged by the last part of the Clause.

ng. he

i'd.

and

ere

the

un-

any

du-

Go-

To-

be

the

ifh

ng

nt

ent

be

lu-

of

d,

er

of

al

4-

71-

m

be

rd

of

5,

t.

£.

0,

e

il

le

il

r

n

e

5

Four Days after another Clause was offered, decla ring That it should be High Treason to Admini- July 30. ster the Coronation Oath, be Witnesses to the Adminifration thereof, but by appointment of the Estates of Parliament, in manner mention d in the Act; or to con or ackowledge any Person as King or Queen of this Realm in the Respective Events mentioned in the Clause. until they bad Sworn the Coronation Oath, and accepted the Crown on the Terms of the Claim of Right, and the other Conditions to be fettled in this, or any other enfuing Parliament, or added in the faid Meeting of Estates, and be thereupon declared and admitted as above, which Crime is declared Irremissible without Consent of Parliament: Which, after some Debate, was added to the Bill. Then the House took into Consideration, where the Government should be lodged in the Interval betwixt the Queen's Death, and the 20th Day, at which the Meeting of Estates were to Meet, and affume the Government. The Ministers propos'd, that it should be in the Hands of the Privy Council in being at her Majesty's Death; and others, that it should be in the Hands of such a Number of the Meeting of the Estates, as should be at the Time, in or about the Town. It was urg'd in behalf of the Privy Council, that the Clause was calculated to prevent Anarchy, during the twenty Days, and that the Privy Council was always a Judicature ready modell'd, and more readily got together, and confequently more fit to administer in such a short Exigence. 'The House, Said one of the Members, is now upon Settling the Government in an Interval, which though but short, is of the highest Conlequence. The concern which the Parliament is now most to take care of, is not how to prevent Disturbances at Home, but chiefly to prevent Influence from England, especially at so Critical a Juncture: And this is the more to be guarded against, because the Nation seems now resolv'd either upon the one Hand, to put the English into a necellity of Suffering a Scots Nation to get Justice done them, or on the other Hand, to involve the English into equal Difficulties with themselves,

A. C.

1703.

fidi

in

P

4 0

6 0 Ü

·I

61 91

.6

· i

. (

6

6 1 .

4.

4

.

.

SA

A. C. 1703.

last of these the English will certainly shun: And as to the first, the Scots have no great Realon to expect it, fo long as they fee their Affairs and Interest thus Dispos'd and Modell'd, to the private Defigns of some Statesmen in that Kingdom, who will ule all means possible to bring the Scots over to an absolute Compliance with their Nomination, without having the least Justice done them. They cannot so easily effectuate this in the Hands of the Meeting of the Estates, who are Men chosen by the liking and confidence of their own Country, as they can expect to do in the Hands of a Privy Council, who may always be cholen by English influence alone. And therefore the Member did fecond that Motion of having the Government lodged in the twenty Days Interval, in the Hands of such a Number of the Meeting of Estates, as can be got together, according to the Ancient Privileges of the Kingdom, as the only Perfons proper to be intrusted at such a luncture. Several Members did fecond that Motion, and in Confequence of it, did enter a Protestation, that no Vote to be put, should t Commission any manner of way prejudge the Peers t in their Geners for Native and undoubted Right. And then the Vote

Shires and was Stated --- In the Hands of the Privy Council, or Burroughs, the Estates? The Ministry seeing that it would be carried for the latter, did offer a compounding State of a Vote, viz .-- In the Hands of the Members of Estates alone; or in the Hands, both of such of the Privy Council, and such of the Members of the E-Itates jointly as should on that Occasion offer to undertake the Administration. And this being put to the Vote, it was carried——Members of Estates, and Privy Council Jointly, by a Majority of two Voices. On the 2d of August, the Commissioner sig-'nify'd to the Estates, that in regard a great many of the Commissioners from the Royal Burghs were to Meet in the Convention of Burghs that Week at Glasgow, he thought fit to Adjourn the Parliament for tome Days, and accordingly the Parliament was adjourn'd till the 7th. 'When a Member spoke to this Effect. The frequent Meeting of the Representatives of the Nation in Parliament, is the only Opportunity left to the Subject, for obtaining a Redress as

X.

ee-

11

in

1-

n-

ne

10

as

y

nè-

d

of

n-

d

d

11

e

ot

e

e

1-

0

s,

0

0

r

S

.

-

A. C.

drefs of those abuses which so frequently creep into the Administration of the Laws. But it ap pears plainly to be the Defign of a Corrupt Minifirv to make Scots Parliaments as Grievous and Burdenfome to the Nation as possible. There needs no other Evidence be given for this, than to look back upon these repeated Scandalous Adjournments, and trifling Sederunes. This is now the 29th Day fince the Parliament fat down, and it is but the 39th Sederunt. The Sederunes are always adjourn'd till ten a Clock: And the Commissioner, who makes the Appointments, never comes to the House till three, four, or hve a Clock, These barefao'd Shifts can have no other 'intent, but to weary away many Members into the Country, who, at this Season of the Year, must have a great deal of Buliness there, and to force away bonest Members to leave the Parliament for want of Supplies of Money to bear their Charges, whill the Corrupt Band of Court Pensioners, are better enabled to stand it out. All wife Nations call their 'Assemblies in the Winter, when most Men are difpos'd to be in Town, thereby to make Buliness and Convenience Suit together, whilft this Corrupt Miniftry do calculate the Meetings of this Parliament at fuch a Season, as an attendance shall be both Uneatie, Unprobtable and Burdenfome. No Man need take Umbrage at the Overtures, which have flately been made for Conditions of Government, or for Limitations. And the Promoters of them ought not to be alpers'd as deligning Republican Models, and Encroachments upon the Prerogative. For the Ambition and Avarice of the Scots Ministry, and the Deligns of the Neighbouring Ministry, do force this Nation in their own Defence to promote luch proper and feafonable Conditions, as may anwer those honourable Purposes, which have been to oft mention'd in the Parliament, and without which it is impossible to fave this Nation from such barefac'd Encroachments.

Another Member said, That worthy Member, who spoke last, had very well exposed the dishonourable Motives of these most scandalous and unseasonable Adjournments; That the Injuries put upon this Nation within these few years, have reduced it to a very ruinous Condition, and the present expense, which so

The ANNALS of

A. C. long an attendance in Parliament did draw upon the Nation, must contribute a greatDeal towards its further Destruction: Especially considering that the Commissioner's Expences had been for these several Years fo Excessive and Exorbitant, being all that time far greater than the Expences of the Kings of Scotland ever had been. That whatever advantage her Majesty's Ministry might have by these scandalous Delays; it gave a just ground of Jealousie, that some People lay in wait to perpetrate some mischief against this Nation, and that the Promoters of it were very jealous of their own weakness, when they were driven to such Base, Scandalous, and unusual Shists, not daring to open their Projects in a full Affembly of the Nation's Representatives. A great many warm Discourses being made upon this Head, by Peo. ple of all Ranks, the Chancellor mov'd, that they should go upon the Business of the Day; and the former Days Clause being read, touching the Lodging of the Government in the Interval in the Hands of the Privy Council, and the Estates jointly; these following Words were moved to be - Providing always, That there shall be a Quorum of the Said Members of Estates and Council jointly, making up thirty in number at least. Providing also. that the Majority of the Said Quorum shall be Members of Estates, who have not at the time of the said decease been Members of the Privy Council: Against which it was urged. That this Clause would altogether disap. point the Intent of the immdiate preceding Clause, which had been voted the former Day. To this it was answer'd, That the Conduct of the Ministry, and the desperate Circumstances of the Nation did provoke the jealousie of the Members so much that they confidered themselves obliged to dispute every fingle point, and to guard against all possible Events. After some further Debate, the Clause was carried by a Vote: And then another Clause was offered, ordaining, that all Commissions granted to the Officers of State, Lords of Treasury and Exchequer, President of the Privy Council, and all other civil Commissions that are now granted during pleasure, shall by the decease of the King or Queen Reigning become null and void, excepting Sheriffs, Stewards, and Justices of the Peace, in their respective Bounds: Which Clause was likewise carri-

ed

gul firl wit wit

the fee

E pa

in si li

5

(

he

F-

10

al

10

14

a-

e-

10

ft

ot of

m

0-

at

id 10

e

t-

e e

4

ò,

of

it

).

it 7,

d

it

"

5.

of

2

1703

ed by a Vote in the affirmative. On the tenth of Anguft, two other Clauses were offer'd, and added, the first. Ordaining all Protestant Heretors, and all Burghs within this Kingdom, forthwith to provide them felves with fire Arms, for all the fenfible Men, who are Protestants within their respective Bounds, of the Bore, proportioned to a Bullet of 14 drop weight running, and that the faid Heretors and Burghs discipline, and exercise their said fensible Men once in the Month at least: The fecond, Ordaining all Commission-Officers in the standing Forces, above the Quality of Captains, to fall upon that Event: And that all Captains and Lieutenants of Companies and Troops, which belong a to Officers above Captains, continue their several Commands, without extending the same further than their Companies or Troops. sill further Orders from the Estates or Committee in the Interval: and requiring all Officers and Soldiers in daily pay, at the faid time to continue in, or repair to their Quarters and Garrisons, and not to remove from thence, but by order aforefaid, under the pain of Treason. The next Day there was a Clause added rescinding the AE of 1696. (seeing this present Att came in place of it) and all other Laws and Alls of Parliament in so far, as they are inconfiftent with this present Age.

There was another Clause offered, rescinding the 2d Alt of the 3d Parliament of King Charles II. in the Year 1681. Afferting the Right of Succession; upon which Occasion the Debate was refum'd much in the same Terms, as had been on the same Occasion on the 9th of June, and after some time spent in the Debate: The Vote was stated, Whether it should be fimply reseinded by an express Clause, or if it should only be rescinded by the general Clause, and it was carried to be rescinded by the general Clause only. it was moved. That the whole Act of Security, having been now finished, it was proper to give it the Approbation of the House, by a hailing Vote: But it being late, it was delay'd by a Vote. Days * after the Act was read and approved by a * Aug. 13. Majority of 59 Voices. And on the 16th and 17th of August there were some Speeches made, befeeching the Commissioner (with all due Deference toher Majelty's Negative) to give the Royal Affent

to the lame. Androne ;

The ANNALS of

giv Na

aW

Im

bit

lig

tha

kn

Wi

no

in

in

th

al

lik

ui

th

le

T

tl

1011

A; CA 1791

On the 18th and 19th of August, The House went further upon the Act touching Peace and War, and a Clause was offer'd. That no Forces should be brought into the Kingdom, or transported out of it for Foreign Service, without confent of Parliaments; but the Confideration of it was not infilted on. The 20th Addresses were made to the Commissioner by a great many Members, that he would pass the Act of Security, which would encourage the Members to go the more chearfully upon the matter of the Subfidies: And it was also represented that the Negative to any Act approved in Parliament, had never been afferted before the Year 1660. Five Days after it was moved, that the House should go upon the Conlideration of some Overtures for securing the Liberties of the Nation, conform to the Tenor of the grand Refolve, enter'd into the 28th Day of May: Against which it was urg'd, That, according to the Terms of that Refolve, the House had already made confiderable Progress in the Matter of Religion and Liberty; that Trade was next in Order, and that the low Condition of the Royal Burronghs did fufficiently shew the Necessity of making some Provision for Commerce. Thereupon feveral Acts for Trade were offer'd, and read that Day, and at the next * Meeting, viz. The Act in favour of the Company Trading to Africa, and the Indies; the Act against Importation of Irifb Victual; the Act prohibiting the Exportation of English and Irish Wool, till next Sellion of Parliament; and the Act allowing the Importation of all forts of Wines, and other Foreign The three first of these Acts were order'd to be mark'd a first Reading without any Opposition. but some Members urg'd, that the fourth and last ought to be thrown out, as laying a Foundation for a

Trade of the Nation; that this was found to be so by a very exact Enquiry made in Parliament within these three Years, when the State and Ballance of Trade with France had been most deliberately look'd

into, in purlyance of which Enquiry, there was an

Act past in the Parliament 1700. Probibiting the Im-

portation of French Wines; that when that Law was

made, the Kingdom of Scotland was in Peace with

France; that belides, the Realons which were then

Ads for Trade.

* Aug. 27.

Debates
about the
Act for Importing
French
Wines.

1.54

h

nd

be it

s; he

4

of

to

b.

ve

n

it

3-

r-

d

f

15

a-

e

r

A. C.

given against that Trade, as disadvantageous to the Nation, it was alledg'd. That the French had taken away from the Score some ancient Privileges and Immunities, for which reason they did then prohibir the Importation of French Wines, thereby to oblige the French to restore to them chefe Privileges: that this was done in time of Peace, when the Scots knew they might have an Opportunity of Treating with the French upon that Head : And if they should now take off that Restraint, and put that Trade a going in time of War, when Law prohibits them to enter into any Treaty with the Brench, towards regaining these their Privileges, this were not only to abandon all thoughts of regaining these Privileges, but were likewise to prostitute their Character, as a Nation unworthy to be Treated with, as having no Rule in their Actings, nor the least Regard to their Privileges: And therefore he moved, that the Act might be thrown out. It was urged by one of the Ministry. That it was very well known, that the Customs of the Wines was the chief Fund for the Civil Lift, and unless the Importation of French Wines were restor'd. the Government could not be supported, considering, that the Funds were now very far Dencient. Thereupon a Member defired to know, what was meant by the support of the Government? Is this (said he) to provide a Farm or Collection of Customs, by the Plages, and other Produces, of which the Estate of the Burroughs are to be Bribed, to give their Votes in Parliament? Adding, That the practices in Relation to this Matter were to Scandalow, that he should think it the interest of the Ministry, to prevent all occasion of dispute, in relation to that Matter. Another Member Said, That he heard a great deal spoke of the Deficiency of the Civil Lift, and indeed he thought it no Wonder, that it should be so. That since her Majelty's Happy Accession to the Throne, there was a fer of sufficient Gentlemen, who offer'd to Farm the Customs at a very good Rate, and he knew, that they actually carried the Farm at a publick Auction, but that some one way or another this Farm was Subverted, and the Customs put by way of Collection, into the Hands of the Royal Burroughs. That the reason of this was very plain in the one Case, the

be

lio

M

the

MOI

the

fpo

be

be

Be

Sci

So

or

ya

M

H

tic

fei

be

A

it

as

.

A. C. 170).

Farm Duty was a Liquidate Sum, and could not have been easily Embezled, and the Collecting of these Customs must have been in the Hands of these Farmers, and their own Servants : But here the Collecti. on was put in the Hands of fo many of the Royal Burroughs, who were Members of Parliament, and the produce of the Customs, being huddled up betwixt them and the Treasury, did serve as a fund for other Bribes, and fuch like Services. That he did not think, that ever there was so barefaced, and so scandalous a piece of Conduct in any Ministry in the World; and it was no wonder, that they were made Slaves, when fuch Artifices durft be adventur'd upon: That this was no less than to bribe Members to lay on Customs and Supplies, and to squander these Cultoms and Supplies amongst those, who have laid them on, and thus her Majesty's Treasury was pillaged, and the Trade of the Nation proffitured. But seeing the support of the Government, and the Deficiency of the Funds was fo much talk'd of, he should here make an offer, which should demonstrate that he was very ready to support the Civil List; then be moved. That the Funds, and the Expence of the Civil Lift, might be laid before the House: And he did offer, that there might be a sufficient Fund laid on by a Land Tax, or any other certain way, for clearing that Expence, without the Burthen of an Act fo destructive to the Trade of the Nation, and fo Derogatory to her Majefty's Honour. The Overture being seconded by a great many. There was a Speech made by one of the Ministry, representing the great Benefit, which would arise to the Kingdom in general, and to the Towns in particular by the French Trade, and concluding, That unless that Act were past, the Subjects might plow up their Towns, and burn their Ships. To this a Member answer'd, That fince he heard such harsh Expressions as these come from about the Throne, for no other reason, but to amuse and missead the Burroughs with pretended Advantages of Trade, the Members must take the Liberty to tell their Mind the more freely: That he did openly averr, that it was plain to all this House, that the Nation was ruin'd in all its Concerns, both of Liberty and Trade, by the most Treacherous Artifices of those, who are in the Ministry. Upon this, iome

some about the Throne did say, That these Expressions ought so be taken notice of. To which the same 1703. Member answer'd, That he heard it murmur'd about the Throne, that these Expressions ought to be taken notice of; but that no Body dared to take notice of them; for they all knew too well, that what he had spoke was a certain Truth: It was again urged in behalf of the Act, that upon surther enquiry it would be found, that the Trade with France, was a Trade Beneficial to the Nation, because the French took Scoti Goods from Scotland, in return for their Wines: So that after a long and angry Debate, the Act was order'd to be mark'd a first Reading.

The 6th of September had been appointed for private Business, but immediately after Reading the Minutes, the Earl of Marchmont desir'd leave of the House to withdraw an Ast, containing several Limitations upon the Successor, which had been lately presented by him, but had not yet been read. His desire being granted, immediately upon withdrawing that Act, his Lordship begg'd leave to present another in its Room, which he desir'd might be read, and was

as follows:

ve fe

IT-

ti-

ır-

he

Xt

rse

ot

n.

he

re

b

TS

fe

78

as

d.

ie

e

te

è

d

ď

r

n

0

-

h

1

0

WHereas by the Declaration of the Estates of this As to fets 'Kingdom, containing the Claim of Right, the the Susdated the 11th of April 1689. the Crown and Roy-ceffion on 'al Dignity of this Realm is settled and entailed upon the Honse our Sovereign Lady the Queen, [therein deligned of Hanothe Princess Anne of Denmark) and the Heirs of her ver. Body being Protestants, and whereas the Settlement and Entail of the Soveraignty is no farther deter-'min'd and declar'd, than the Heirs of her Majesty's Body: Her Majesty most seriously considering, how necessary it is for the Security of the Proceflant Religion, and of the Rights, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, that the Settlement and Entail of the Soveraignty, Crown and Royal Dignity of this Realm be further determin'd and de-'clar'd: Therefore her Majesty with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statutes, Ordains and Enacts, that failing Heirs of her Majesty's Body, the Crown and Royal Dignity of this Kingdom, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, thall appertain, and belong to the most Excellent Prin-

t

٠a

• [

. (

4

5

E

0

• (

"(

r

· fi

· 1

· F

.

sh

DO

of

W

for

fel

Bu

Af

cels Sophia, Electores and Dutches Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most Excellent Princels Eliabeth, formerly Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of King James VI. of Happy Memory, formerly Sovereign Lord of this Kingdom, and to the Heirs of her, the faid Princels Sophia's Body, being Protestants, and that with, and under the Conditions and Provisions after mention'd, and no other ways. viz. That the faid Prince's Sophia, and the Heirs of herBody respective do accept, receive, and take up. on them the Soveraignty, Crown and Royal Dignity of this Kingdom upon the Terms of the Claim of Right and of the other Provisions and Conditions in this Act exprest; and thereupon take and Iwear the Coronation Oath, mentioned and fet down in the 21st Act of the faid Meeting of Estates. The which Conditions and Provisions are as follows: That the faid Princess Sophia, or the Protefrant Heir of her Body, being accepted and receiv'd as Soveraign of this Realm, shall call and hold a full and free Parliament of this Kingdom, within the space of after Accession to the Crown. 2. That a new l'arliament space of shall be called once in two Years, and oftner if the Prince think fit. 4. That each Session of Parliament shall have forty free sitting Days, without being sooner adjourned, except as to the short Adjournments from Day to Day, which short Adjournments are to be made by the Parliament themfelves, 4. That no Noblemen shall Vote in Scott Parliaments, unless he, or his Father, or Grandfather, have been Native Born Subjects, or have yearly Rent in the Kingdom, to the value of r. That no Person having a Pension from the Sovereign, or being a Tackiman, or a Mafter of the

r. That no Person having a Pension from the Sovereign, or being a Tacksman, or a Master of the Cuttoms, Excise, or other Revenues of the Crown, or who is an Officer, or under pay in any standing Forces in the Kingdom, shall represent as an Elective Member in Parliament. 6. That all Officers of State, Members of Privy-Council and Exchequer shall be chosen in Parliament, and their Commissions to last for four Years only, &c. 7. That all other Offices and Places now in use to be given, during the Pleasure of the Sovereign, shall be given in Parliament, or by the Privy-Council in the Intervals

Queen ANNES Reign.

i.

).

rs

15

of

). i-

n

i-

id

et

S.

1.

e.

d

ll

16

nc

nt

re

2.

ed.

d-

n-

ts

a-

r-

0-

ne

n,

ng

e. CTS

e-

nat

П,

en

er-

als

vals of Parliament, to be allow'd or disallow'd by A. C. the next Seilion of Parliament, &c. 8. That the Places upon the Seffion Bench be given in Parliament, and their Commissions to be ad vitam aut Culpam. 9. That the Princess Sophia, or the Protestant Heirs of her Body, received and admired to the Sovereignty, shall be holden and obliged to use their utmost Endeavours to accomplish a Treaty betwixt the Parliaments of the two Kingdoms, concerning a Free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations, such as may be most agreeable to the Interest of both Kingdoms: And that the Royal Affent, and Ratification of Both Parliaments shall be given to the faid Treaties, &c. To the which Conditions of Government, the Succeffor (failing Heirs of her Majesty's Body) is to be obliged, and lyable. And her Majesty with Advice, &c. Statutes, that no Successor be delign'd, or have Access to the Crown of this Kingdom, (tailing Heirs of her Majesty's Body) or until He, or She accept the Crown upon the Terms of the Claim of Right, and of the Conditions contain'd in this Act, and thereupon Take and Swear the Coronation Oath. And that it shall be High Treason, not remissible, but with Consent of Parliament, to make offer of the Sovereignty and Crown of this Kingdom, to any whomfoever, or accept, receive and declare any whomfoever to be Sovereign of this Realm, or to administer the Coronation Oath, to any whomsovever; but who accepts the Grown and Sovereignty, upon the Terms and Conditions in this Act appointed and expreit.

When the Earl of Marchmont moved, that the Act should be read, he did not fignifie what was the Import of it, and no Body oppos'd the Reading of it. Accordingly the Clerk did proceed to the Reading The Att of it, without any Interruption, to that Paragraph, Miscarries. where it Substitutes the Princel's Sophia, Sc. No looner were these words read but the whole House tell into a Flame, some moved to have the Overnire Burnt, some to have the Member who proposed it call'd to the Bar, fome to have him fent to the Castle: After the House had show'd a general Diffatistaction against the thing, at length the Chancellor procur'd

filence,

in ,

Ov

Ov

car

M

and Pa

thi

uni

fer M

wh

Ap

Tb

Rq dec

tio

jest

nis

par

Wa Ad

the

Me

fo

WC

ber

tha

(tr)

Bu

crs

and

fec

ful

bat

by

wh

Af

Co ftru

tha

Wa

filence; and the Clerk was ordered to read it to ail end; And the Earl of Marchment defired it might be marked a first Reading, and was seconded by the M. L....n. and E. B....n. But this was so warmly opposed, that there was not a Vote demanded; and the E. M propos'd afterwards, that it might be mark'd in the Minutes, expressing the import of it. He gave tor his Reason, that the Minutes ought always to record the Matter of Fact as past in Parliament: And that though the House had refus'd to mark this Act a first Reading, yet since it had actually been offered and read, therefore what was done in Relation to it, ought to be mark'd in the Minutes. This was warmly oppos'd by a Member, who faid, That though it is both Customary and Proper, that every thing which is moved in the House ought to be marked in the Minutes; yet the Act now offer'd by the E. of M--- t ought to be distinguish'd. with some particular Testimony of Indignation from this House, seeing the generality of the Members had fufficiently shown their Sentiments, in Relation to the Nomination of a Successor, and had so frequently in this Session declared it to be their Opinion, that the Nation was at prefent in a very improper State, for Nominating of a Successor the same with England. And therefore the best he could say in behalf of this most unseasonable Overture, was to move, that it might be buried in Oblivion, and not mark'd in the Minutes. Another Member Said, That he heard an Act offer'd, which feem'd to contain some things inconsistent with the Act of Security, which had larely past the Vote of this House, and it was not unlikely, that the jealousie, which the Members had contracted, that this Act of Security was not to receive the Royal Affent, did prompt them to find out new Acts to supply it. That he did very plainly foresee, that this would promote the lealousie, which this Nation had already contraded against their Neighbours. And therefore he moved; that the Lord Chancellor might, as the Mouth of the House, Address her Majesty's Representative to give the Royal Affent to that Act. A great many did fecond this Motion: And the Earl of Marchmont still insisting to have his Act marked

Queen ANNE's Reign.

overtures: The Question was stated—Mark the Overture in the Minutes, Yea, or No? And it was to

carried in the Negative by 57 Votes.

e

y

t

S

1

1

5

ė

,

è

3

n

•

)

t

On the 9th of September it was represented by a Member, That this Sellion had now sate very long, and after a vast Expence of Money, Time and Pains, had at length past an Act for the Security of this Nation: But that no Act hath the Force of a Law, until it receives the Royal Assent; and as it would ferve, in a great Measure, for a Recompence to the Members, to fee that Act receive the Royal Affent, which had stood them so much Expence, Labour and Application, so it would no doubt be very satisfactory to the Nation: And therefore he did beg, That Her Majesty's Commissioner would give the Royal Affent to the Act. This Motion was seconded by a great many Members, and at length a motion was made, that the Houle should Address her Mafelly to give the Royal Affent. Against this it was urged. That the Parliament had already done their part, by Voting the Act, what remained to be done, was the Queen's pare, and that there was no need for Addressing, seeing it was notified to the Queen, that the Parliament had Voted the Act: To which a Member answer'd. That though the Members had in so far done their Duty by Voting this Act; yet it would feem, that there was fomewhat further incumbent for them to do; That he did not doubt, but that it was made known to Her Majesty by Her Minifir, That this Act had past the Vote of the House: But that every Body knew very well, that Courtiers never fail to represent the blackfide of Things, and therefore he did concur with that motion of seconding the former Vote of the House, by a Dutiful Address to Her Majesty. After some further debate, and several warm Speeches, it was represented by the M. of Tw-all, that he thought it somewhat precipitant to Address Her Majesty tor Her Affent, until first the House should know from the Commissioner, whether or not he was already instructed for that purpose, and therefore he begged. that the Commissioner would Declare, whether he was instructed or not, and what the Nation might

Cros

whi

Rig Offi

Par

eve

ber

till.

Pre

cho

Rin

mes

Got

me

the

he

Su

W

bu

pr

m

W

fer

W ev

BI

m

th

th

*

11

A. C. expect upon that Head. A great many Memben 1703, did again second this Motion, and all of them did press, that the Committioner would give the House so much Sarisfaction, as to let them know whether or not he was instructed to pass this A&? But his Grace did not think fit to give any Answer in the Matter, Thereupon another Member faid. That he had fel. dom seen any benefit reap'd by Addresses, and for that reason he was very little interested, whether this House did at present Address Her Majesty or not; that he did think these Acts, which the House had Voted, were but very flender fences for the Security of the Nation; That the Nation's case was desperate, and the Provisions must be suitable. He found that some People were so forward in promoting the Succession of the House of Hanover, and some other Peo ple in promoting that of the Prince of Wales, That they were latished to Sacrifice their own, and their Nation's Liberty, rather than not accomplish their Defigns; that he did confider it as a very Melanchol Prospect for this Nation, that they are not to exped any of these two Successors, but at the rate of being Slaves, not to their Princes, but to their Neighbours for supposing, that upon the one Hand this Nation should submit either willingly, or by Compulsion to the Successor of England, without such Conditions of Government within themselves, as should secure them against the sole Influence of the English Miniftry upon their joint Prince, in that case they are no better than Slaves: Or, if upon the other Hand, the Scots should force their Successor upon the English, without fecuring to themselves these Conditions spoke of, they must still resolve to be under the same Dependance, when Conquerors, as when Conquer'd. And therefore, that it was absolutely necessary for them to fettle fuch Conditions of Government, a may place them in a reasonable State of Freedom and Security, who foever may be the Successor; That to this purpose he did offer an Act which may satisfie these Ends. The first Draught ran thus, Our Sovereign Lady, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parlia ment, Statutes and Ordains, That after the decease of Her Majesty (whom GOD long preserve) and failing Heirs of her Body, no one shall succeed to the Crown

ben

did

ie so

TOC

did

tter.

fel.

for

this

ot;

had

rity

ate,

that

Suc

eo.

neir

Deit

10/1

ed

ing

rs

ion

the

O

ute

ni.

10

the

ifb,

ons

me

or as

nis ele

4.

4.

77

Crown of this Realm, that is likewife Successor to the Crown of England, but under the Limitations following, which together with the Coronation Oath and Claim of Right, they shall swear to observe. That all Places and Offices, both Civil and Military, and all Pensions for merly conferr'd by our Kings, shall ever after be given by Parliament. That a New Parliament shall be chosen every Michaelmas Headcourt, to fit the first of November thereafter, and Adjourn themselves from time to time till next Michaelmas; and that they chuse their own President. That a Committee of 26 Members. chosen by, and out of the whole Parliament, without distinction of Estates, Shall, during the Intervals of Parliament, under the King, have the Administration of the Government, be his Council, and accountable to Parliament; with Power, in extraordinary Occasions, to call the Parliament together.

After the Act was read the Member said, That he had not in this Act made any Nomination of a Successor, and it was his Opinion, that this Nation was not at prefent in a Condition for a Nomination; but feeing there was a great Zeal amongst some for promoting the Succession of Hanover; and no less amongst others for promoting that of the Prince of Wales; therefore to latishe both, he had here to offer another Act, † which he need not read, feeing it was the very same with what was already offer'd in every Circumstance, excepting only, that it had a Blank in it, for Nominating a Successor. mov'd that the Members might go to Work, and pass this Act, and immediately after that, let each Party try their Strength, and let the strongest carry the Nomination, and fill up the Blank, according to the Mind of the Plurality. Thus far he begg'd leave

the Second Draught ran thus, Our Sovereign Lady, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statutes and Ordains, That after the Decease of her Majesty (whom GOD long preserve) and Heirs of her Body failing,

shall Succeed to the Crown of this Realm. But that in case the Successor be likewise the Successor to the Crown of England, the said Successor shall be under the Limitations following ?....

an

418

of

To

bet

tha

ne:

she

acc

pro

bo si

gn

A A

A

-

100

S

56

i de

bre

P

P

TO

le a

be

be

th

A. C. to declare his own Opinion, That he had rather con

68

2703. cur in Nominating the most Regid Papist wish sheld Conditions of Government, than the truest Protestan without them. This Morion was seconded by several Members; but others urged against it, that the House was now in the middle of an Act of Trade which ought to be hailled before any other Bufinels After some debate upon this Head, and a great many new Addresses to the Commissioner, to give the Royal Affent to the Act of Security: A Member faid. That he found this House was to get no Satis faction from her Majesty's Commissioner at this time: And it feem'd the Nation was to expect as lit. tle Good; and therefore, the next best Course was to prevent Damage as much as was possible. That it was to be noted, that there were lately some Meen ings betwixt some Subjects of both Kingdoms, at which it was told, there were several Matters agitated in Relation to an Union betwixt the two Nations, That he should not descend into an Inquiry in the Nature of these Powers, by Virtue of which, the Subjects of this Nation did meet upon such a Treaty, that these things might be spoke to in due time: But at present he humbly conceived, there were two Things worthy the Confideration of this House: The one was, that feeing fuch a Treaty had been entered upon by fome of the Subjects of this Nation, it feem'd strange, that nothing of that fort had all this Seffion of Parliament been laid before this House; and therefore he moved, that it be now laid before the House to be considered by the Members. The other was, that seeing there were a great many Things to be said in Relation to that Treaty which might be more feafonably taken notice of at another time : Therefore he moved, that a flop might be put to any further procedure in that Matter. This Motion was seconded by a great many Members: And after some debate there was a Motion made and acquiesced to without a Vote: That the Progress and Advances made in the said Treaty, might be laid before the Parliament, next Sederunt, and declar'd by a Vote of Parliament: That the Commission granted for the Said Treaty is Terminate and Extinct : And that there should be no new Commission for Treating of any Union betwise the Kingdoms of Scotland

Queen ANNE's Reign

and England, without confent of Parliament. After this was over there were new Addresses made from 1702. a great many, Members to the Commillioner, ping his Grace to give the Royal Affect to the Act of Security; but no answer was made from the Throne: And at length a Member faid, that leeing to much bad been faid without an Answer. It was better to leave the Commissioner to his Reflections, that perhaps he would be ready to comply against next Day: And that therefore he moved the House should proceed to finish the Wool, Att, which was accordingly gone upon, put to the Vote, and apthe his rive is founded) w bayong

whichhad been uturped . The t next Daysbe Commissioner Spoke as follows.

we by their own Vote, and promulgating w My Lords and Gentlemen,

CHO

bele anı

eral

the de. es

any the ber

tif. his

lit.

Vas hat

195 at

ted

ns, he

10. ty,

But

NO

e : en

n,

nis

e; ore

he ny ty

at

ht r.

n-

n

16

y, st,

n. x. or nd nd

Tawas with a great uneafines to me, that I was herced to be filent Yesterday, when so many did appear Earnest that I should speak; I have all the Inclination in the World, to give you full Satisfastien But I thought that I ought not to be preft to give the Royal Affent to declare my Infructions in Barliament; which I had made known to many Notice and Worthy Members, belides the Queen's Set kants sham n

Now that these instances are let fall, and that you have proceeded to other Bulinels: To telline how willing I am to give you Contentment, in any thing that is in my Power: I tell you freely, that I have breceived her Majetty's Pleasure, and am fully empowered to give the Royal Assent to all the Acts Voted in this Seilion, excepting only that Act, entituled an All for Security of the Kingdom (you may easily believe, that requires her Majelty's further Confideration , At the same time her Majesty expects you will mind Your own Safety, in making necessary Provisions for the Troops upon the prefent Establishment, and that you will put the Trade and Customs on that Foot, that the Civil List may be supported; and I intreat Your Lordships to finish these as quickly as possible, that this Senion may be put to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

the

vat

of ?

ing

Co

ly 1

ing

QUI

kn

ing

hor

pre

of

the

gat goo be

wh and wo

ope

Ço am

Na

jeff

mu

wa tha

ap

tha

thi

Ać jest

cat

cle

and

jeć

Str

wa

12

Sec

70 A. C.

1704

The Commissioner having ended his Speech, a Member faid, That had it been spoke in the beginning of the Sellion, it might have faved a great deal of Labour and Expence; for this was plainly to tell the Parliament, that all their Bafinefi was to lay on a Sublidy for the Army, and Customs for the Civil List, and then the Seffion thould be happily concluded by an Adjournment. Upon this a great many Speeches enfued, and the former Days Argument was resum'd, It was urged, that the third Act, the first Session, first Parliament of K. Charles II. (which is the only Act upon which the Negative is founded) was only made to obviate a Practice, which had been usurped by the Estates in the time of the late Rebellion, of making Laws by their own Vote, and promulgating these Votes, as having the Authority of Laws without the Royal effent: And therefore by this Admentioned, it is declard, That the Royal Assemis need fary and essential to give the Force of a Law to a Vote of the House; but from thence it cannot be inferred, that the Allent can be refuled to an Act offer d and folemnly past the House; and that till of late the Negative had never been interposed, and that but in very few Cafes. After some debate upon this Fiead, there was a Motion made to Address her Majesty, that the would be pleas'd to gratife the House in giving her Royal Affent to the Act. A. gainst this it was urged, (as it had been the former Day I that the House had already done their Part, by Voting the Act, and that her Milely's Servants had acquainted her Majesty therewith. Thereupon a Member faid, That he thould not debate whether or not the Prince can Interpose the Negative. He should allow that it may be Interpos'd, and that if the Nation had been so happy to have had her Majesty's Presence upon that Throne, where in Person She might bave feen the Deliberation and Solemn Deportment of her Grand Council, and might in Person have received their Advice, it She had afterwards refused the Royal Affent, the House must have submitted, and must have believed, that her Majesty in her Princely Wildom, had of her felf made fuch Observations as obliged her to Exert that Faculty of refusing the Roy. al Assent. But seeing her Majesty was not Present,

(10) t

ing

of tell

ift,

by nes

d.

n,

ily

dy

ed

12.

ng

Ws

a

nt

W

10

an

at

d, te

es

J.

er

d

d

3.

1

ıt

e

the Parliament must impute her Majesty's refusal, A. C. not to the result of her Majesty's own Princely Observation, but to the Sinistrous Infinuations of a handful of Men, who after they are Over ruled by the Reasonings, and Over-powerd by the Votes of the Grand Council of a Scott Nation here below, have most basely betray'd the Mind of their Nation above, by fending their Whilpers to some deligning States men of our Neighbouring Nation: To whom it is very well known, they are to give an Account of their Actings. Another Member added, That though some honelt well-meaning Men might, perhaps, have been prejudiced at some Expressions used in the beginning of this Sellion of Parliament and at some Overtures then made, as tending to lessen her Majesty's Prero gative and Honour, and as aiming to discompose that good Understanding, which ought of all Things to be cultivated betwirt the two Nations; yet he did now himly perswade himself that several Passages which had occur d in the Progross of this Parliament, and particularly that one now before the House would entirely blow off all these Prejudices, and open the Eyes of fuch honest Men amongst his own Country-men, and would convince the most wilful amongst his Neighbours, the to long as the Scots Nation is in this unitable desperare State, her Majesty's Government shall be very uneafie, and the mutual Peace of both Nations very uncertain. It was further urged against Addressing her Majesty, that feeing her Majesty refused the Assent, it would appear that She was Straitned upon the Matter, and that to Address her would Strairen her more. To this it was again answerd, That the Article of the Act of Security, upon which it was faid her Majelty was most Straitned, was the Article of Communication of Trade with England, and that as to that Article, it had been offered by her Majelly's Ministry, and therefore no other Members had Reason to Object against it, as tending to put her Majesty to any Straits. After some further Debate the Question was put --- Address, or Proceed to other Business; and it was carried—Proceed to other Buliness by 12 Voices. After this Mr. Pringle, who had been Secretary to the Treaty of Union, was ordered to lay FA

the Minutes of that Treaty before the House against next Sederunt

On the 13th of Seprember it was moved, that feeling the Royal Affent had been refuled to the Act of Se. curity, therefore it was proper to go upon further Overtures for the Security of the Nation upon the Event of the Queen's Death, Against this it was urged. That the House had concluded, by a late Resolve, to go upon Overtures for Trade: To which it was answered. That this last Resolve had been entered into after the Act of Security had past the Vote of the House, and whilst it was not doubted, that the Royal Allent would be given to it : But that now the Royal Affent being refused, the House did naturally recur to the State of their first GRAND RESOLVE entred into the 28th Day of May. To this it was again replied. That the Act of Security was now indeed laid afide, but perhaps it might afterward receive the Royal Affent, when her Majesty had farther considered of it, and that besides this Act of Security, there were some other very valuable Acts past in Consequence of that Grand Resolve, such as the Ast securing Presbyterian Government. The Ast ratifying the Claim of Right, &c. to which good Acts the Royal Allent was now promised by her Majesty's Commissioner: And therefore it was now high time to go upon some further Acts for Trade. After a long debate, during which a great many warm Speeches past; at length the Question was put—Proceed upon the Act for Limitation, or upon Overtures for Trade, and it was carried to proceed upon Overtures for Trade, by 11 Voices.

After this Vote was over, the Act for importing Wine was read, and the Question was offered to be put -- Approve the first Clause in the Act, allowing the Importation of all fores of Wine, and other Foreign Liquors; Yea, or No? Against this State of the Voice it was urged, that it was not a proper State of a Vote: But that the Vote should be stated, allow all French Liquors, and not all Foreign Liquors, feeing all other Foreign Liquors, excepting French alone, were already allowed to be imported, and that this general word Foreign, was only a Cheat and Cloak to cover the Design of Importing French Wines.

Th the

met

this

ver the

Que fior Vo

nai Th

an

her

Sh In th

> th Iñ

4

te ŋ

A

g

e.

er ie 28

(e

n

le. d,

10 d

D 0

1-

it r

8

Ì-

0

d t

r t

n

0

8

The Vore being still insisted on, as at first offered, the Marquels of Tweedal said. That seeing no Arguments could prevail with some People to part from this Scandalow and Pernicious Act. He thought it was very proper that all honest Men, who wish well to the Trade of their Country, and the Honour of their Queen, should acquit themselves of the least Accelfion to it. And therefore before the Act went to the Vote, he entred a Protestation for himself, and in the name of fuch as should adhere to his Protestation That this Act allowing the Importation of French Wines and Brandy ought not to pals, as being Dishonourable to her Majesty, inconsistent with the Grand Alliance wherein She is Engaged, and prejudicial to the Honour, Safety. Interest, and Irade of this Kingdom. And he delired that this Protestation might be marked and inserted in the Records of Parliament: And thereupon he ask'd Instruments. To this Protestation adhered 20 Peers, 43 Representatives for Shires, and 21 Representatives of Burroughs: And then the Clause being put to the Vote, it was carried in the Affirmative. The next t Day a Clause was offer'd, That no Scotch Ships + Sept. 14. Should Trade directly with France, now in time of the + Sept. 14.

War, but several Members objecting against it, the

Ad was carried by a Vote without it.
On the 1 sth of September it was urg'd by a Member, That this had been a very Tedious and Expen-five Session of Parliament; that most part of it had been employed in adjusting the Act for the Security of this Nation, after her Majesty's Decease; That the the Diligence and Zeal, with which the generality of the Members did promote it, and the universal Satisfaction, with which all Ranks of People had fince received it, was a sufficient Testimony that it was intirely agreeable to the Scots Interest, and fuch Scotchmen as had a Hand in adviling her Majesty to refuse the Royal Assent to it, might have heard a very Ignominious, though deserved Character, given them the other Day. That now feeing the Provisions which were made for those Ends, in this Act of Security are now laid aside with the Act, therefore it was high time for this House to employ themselves in making new Conditions. That there was an Act now lying upon the Table, offered by Mr. F---which he mov'd, might be the standard of future

Delibe-

A, C.

Deliberations, as that formerly offered by the Masquels of Atbol, had been the Foundation of the Act of Security. This Motion being seconded by many Members, the Lord Treasurer represented. That this Sellion of Parliament had now fat long without providing Funds for the Army, which must of necessity be supported, both for maintaining the Peace at Home, and for detending the Nation agamit Invalions from Abroad: That there was an Act now lying upon the Table, which had been long ago prefented for that purpole: And he moved, that it might receive a first Reading. This was opposed by a Member, who faid, That it seemed very unseasonable to propose a Supply at this time, when the House had so much to do for the Security of the Nation: It being well known, that the Parliament should have no time allowed, them after the Supply was granted and though for his part he did. fee no Body unwilling to enter into a Supply in due time; yet he thought it was very bad Encourage-ment for the Nation to grant a Supply, when they found themselves baulk d of all their Labour and Expende for these several Months: And when the whole Nation law that the Supplies ferve for no other use but to gratifie the Avarice of some insatiable Ministers. This occasion d'a long Debate, and very many warm Speeches palt in behalf of Mr. F -'s. Act in particular, and the State of the Nation in general, and at length Mr. P. fpoke in behalf of his own Act, entering into the Detail of it, where he urged a great many Reasons for promoting it, and a great many Inflances of those good Consequences which would arise from it. Namely, That it would fave a great Sum, which was Yearly expended by fuch as go to Court looking after Places: That this Sum might serve for a good stock for Trade; that by this Act the Nation would be free from the Influence of English Ministers, by having their own Places bestowed by a Scots Parliament; that such an Establishment will not turn the form of our Government into a Common-wealth, for that there are Precedents of it, in some of the most absolute Monarchies in the World, particularly China, where all Offices are bestowed by the Prince, upon Recommendation from his feveral Councils in the feveral

Queen ANNE's Reign.

3 0

ny

hof

he

a-

'n

٥-

as

d e,

y

i.

17

veral Parts of his Kingdoms ; that the Prerogative A. C. will not be impaired by it, for as to the Prince's 1707. Advice of an English Ministry, and that of a Score, Parliament, that a Score Parliament must know, who are Persons fit for the Service of their Prince. and Nation, better than English Ministers, through unacquaintedness with the Scotsmen Things may commit militakes hurtful to both Natione: That the English Nation will be Gainers by this Act, as well as their Prince for that all the Advantage they have by the present Establishment, into have the Vanity of directing Sour Affairs by the humour of a few of their own Ministers, who (as appears of late) have very far mistaken the In terest of England, in some of their Directions which they gave relating to the Scots Affairs: That by thele means Scotland is impoverished, and rendered incapable of giving that joint Affiltance against the common Enemy, which otherways they might if they were allowed to Conduct their own Trade and Buliness to the best Advantage: That these Straights must certainly make the Nation uncaste in their present Condition, and will certainly difpole them to grain at any Opportunity of amending their Constitution, though to the Ruin of their Neighbours. The Chancellor gave an answer to this Speech, Representing the Act as laying a Scheme for a Common-wealth, and as tending to innovate the Constitution of the Monarchy: And then the Ministry offered a State of a Vote, giving a first Reading to Mr. First s Act, or to the Act of Sublady. There were a great many of the Country Party, who had no mind to go to the full Extent of Mr. Fl-'s Act, but were withal resolved to go upon the Confideration of Overtures for the Liberty of the Nation; these did urge another State of a Vote—Overture for Subsidy, or Overtures for Liberty? But the Ministry prest the first State of the Vote, 'Thereupon Mr. F alledg'd, That he had the honour to offer an Act for securing the Liberties of the Nation against English Influence: That it was his opinion that the Condition of the Nation was fo far gone into Ruin, That the Provisions in this Act were absolutely necellary

Cicap RUANNAIN

cellary for its Relief; that he doubted not to make this appear by Regions unantwerable: But that he found some People with ready to pervert the meaning of good Deligns, and lest any such bad handle mould be made of an Overture, which he had fincerely delight of the good of his Country he begg'd leave to withdraw his Overture, adding, That he thould be very ready to go into such o ther Overtures, as the Wildom of the House should judge most proper for the Handur and Salety of the Nation, Then the other State of the Vote was the Nation. offered Overtures for Liberty, or Overtures for a Sublidy? Here the Ministry were at a loss for they knew that Overtures for Liberty would be carry'd, and by Mr. P. 's withdrawing his Act, they were pur to Shift for another State of a Vote. This put them to a Consultation about the Throne, during which time the Members call'd from all Corners of the House for a Vote, upon the Question as flared Liberty or Subfidy? During this rime a great many warm Expressions were thrown upon the Ministry from People of all Ranks. After forme time spent in this manner, during which several un-certain and imperfect Overtures of differing States of Questions were made, the Commissioner moved from the Throne, that if the House would agree to allow a first Reading to the Sublidy Act, he did promise, that it should not be heard of for three en-sung Sederunes. To this a Member answerd, That he believed that those about the Phrone did not ex pect that this Overture would take in the House that the import of it was plainly this, that the Act for a Subjidy thould ger a first Reading now, then the House should have three Sederunts for the Liberties of the Nation. Which Sederion, Thould meet at fix, and adjourn at feven, and the fourth Sederion fould compleat the Sublidy, after which the House was fure to be adjourned. That he was certain the House was better acquainted with the Artifices of the Ministry than to be missed by such Overtures. Another Member urg'd, That it was now plain, the Nation was to expect no return for their Expence and Toil, but to be put to the charge of a Sublidy, and to lay down their Necks under the Yoke of Slavery, which was prepared for them from that Throne,

for beed tion we rate shows the state of the

Th

the under CO

me me

be C he

by TG b

SIAR

1

f

A third Member faid, That he infifted for having a Vote upon the Question which had 1702 been put. That he found as the Liberties of the Na. tion were supprest, so the Privileges of Parliament were like to be torn from them; but that he would father venture his Life, than it should be so, and should chuse rather to die a Freeman, than live a Slave. Some prest for the Vote, adding, That if there was no other way of obtaining so natural and undeniable a Privilege of the Parliament, They would demand it with their Swords in their Hands. confiderable time spent in this manner, at length the Chancellor told, that it was yielded, The Parliament should proceed upon Overtures for Liberty next Sederunt. Upon these Assurances the Members met next Morning, in order to prepare an Overture for that purpose, and there was one prepared, in Substance as follows That the Elective Members should be chosen every Year, at the Michaelmas head Courts-That there should be a Parliament held once in two Years at least-That the short Adjournments de Die in Diem, should be made by the Parliament themselves, as in England-That no Officer of the Army, Customs or Excise, or Gratuitous Pensioner should sit as an Elective Member: And if such an Act had received the Royal Affent, the Country Party had resolved to have concurred in giving Supplies. Of which the Lord Commissioner having Notice, the same f day he gave the Royal Assent to the + Sept. 16. Acts following: 1. Act for fecuring the true Protestant Acts. past. Religion, and Presbyterian Government. 2. All ratifying the turning the Meeting of the Estates into a Parliament. 2. Alt anent Leefing makers and Slanderers. 4.Alt. for proving the Tenor in favour of Anna Cockburn. 5. Alt anent Peace and War. 6. Alt anent the publick Accompts, 7. Al anent Butchers, 8. Alt in favour of the Company Trading to Africa, and the Indies. 9. All discharging the Importation of Irish Victual. 10. All continuing the Prohibition of Exporting English and Irish Wool till next Session of Parliament inclusive. 11. Act in favour of William Montgomery and George Lind, for a Manufacture of Lime, Purstaine, and Earthen Ware. 12. Act allowing the Importati-

on of Wines, and other Foreign Liquors.

€0

it le

e

d

S

T

T

My Lords and Gentlemen, The Lord Commiffic-

E have now past several good Acts for our Re-'ligion, Liberty and Trade, which I hope will be acceptable to all Her Majesty's good Subjects; I mer'sSpeech wish you had also given the Supplies necessary for the maintaining of Her Majesty's Forces, and preferving the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom; but fince I hope this may be yet done in due time, and that besides some Questions and Difficulties are fallen, that in all probability you can have no time to de termine; and that withal, it is fit Her Majesty should have time to confider upon some Things that have been laid before Her; and that we may know 'Her Mind therein more perfectly, a short Recess appears at present to be necessary, and that this Par-Liament be adjourned for fome time : And therefore. ch H

E at

N

W

2

0

1

b

(i

t

1

ment adjourn'd.

The Parlia. I have ordered my Lord Chancellor to adjourn this Parliament until the Twelfth Day of October next. And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's Order, adjourned the Parliament till Tuesday the 12th of October next.

The Duke of Ormond magnificently entersain'd by Dublin.

The Duke of Ormand, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having review'd the Garrison of that Kingdom, and being return'd to Dublin, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens relolv'd to entertain his Grace in the most respectful and distinguishing she City of Manner, in regard as well to his Person and Character, as to the many fignal Favours that City had Aug. 12.; receiv'd from his Grace's Ancestors. Accordingly on the 13th of August, the several Corporations, or City Companies, marched from their respective Halls to Oxmontown Green, well Armed and Equipped, where they Paraded, and from thence went in good order through the City to St. Stephens-Green, being led by the Sheriffs on Horseback. Each Company had several Pageants representing their Trades. The Lord Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, were seated in their Scarlet Gowns at the Tholfell, where the Officers of each Company faluted the Lord Mayor as they proceeded, and in like manner paid their C-

ill

1

10

re-

ut

nd

en,

le

ty

lat

W

ess

11-

Te.

115

Kt.

r.

th

d,

n,

in

2-

bi

n

Is

d.

bc

ng

y es.

re

re

rd

id

ir

A. C.

their Respects to his Grace, who did the City the Honour to view the several Companies, from the Earl of shercorne's House in Tork Street, where he was attended by the Lord Chancellor, and several of the Nobility and Gentry. The twenty-four Corporations having taken their Stations in St. Stepben's Green, were followed thither by the Lord Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, in their Formalities, being attended with a Company of City Grenadiers. About one of the Clock my Lord Lieutenant went to the Green, and at his Entrance was received by the Sheriffs uncovered on Horseback, who rode on each side of his Coach, and conducted his Grace to the Guild of Merchants, where he alighted, and was received by the Lord Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen. His Grace viewed each Company, and atterwards retired into the Lord Mayor's Tent, where he was Entertained for an Hour, during which time each Company fired thrice, and from thence returned to the About three of the Clock the Sheriffs conducted his Grace to the Tholfell, where he was received by the Lord Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen; the Lord Mayor surrendred the Sword to his Grace, which he was pleas'd to return to his Lordship, who carried the same before him through a Guard of Militia Grenadiers to the Apartment appointed for his Grace's Reception, the Stewards, with their Staves walking before them; the Kettle Drums Beating, and Trumpets Sounding. Her Grace the Dutchess of Ormand soon after came to the Tholfell, attended by the Lady Mayoress, and several Ladies of Quality, and the Aldermens Wives; where the was received by the Lord Mayor. Several Tables were plentifully covered in the State Room, and in the Guild hall; my Lord Lieutenant and Dutchess were Conducted to the former, being attended by the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, and most of the Nobility, Ladies of Quality, Judges, Officers and Gentry then in Town. The Entertainment was Splendid, and in great Order. The Duke was ferved at Table by the Sheriffs, her Grace by the Lord Mayor's Son, and the rest of the Company by Members of the Common Council. While the Dinner lasted their Graces were entertained with Vocal and Instrumental Musick. Dinner concluded with Her

Her Majetty's Health, at which their Graces, and all the Company stood up; his Royal Highnes's Health was also Drank, the Drums Beating, and Trumpets Sounding at both. Their Graces retired Trumpets Sounding at both. Their Grants retired afterwards to their several Appartments, till all Things were prepared for a Ball, which was begun about eight of the Clock, by the Lady Mary Buttler, and the Earl of Albercorne, and ended in a very hand. some Banquet of Sweet-meats. Their Graces were pleased to express their great Satisfaction for the whole Day's Solemnity, which was attended with all possible Demonstrations of this City's Duty and Loyalty to Her Majesty, and the highest Respect for his Grace's Person and Government.

rac an ne

Y

m W

ve

Y · do · Ai

'gi

pl

ol

te

d

· C

· 1 · I

· p

. (

:

th

ti

C

C

. D

The Parliament of Ireland being appointed to The Parliomene of meet on the 21st of September, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal went to the Castle, from whence Ireland meets, they waited on his Grace the Duke of Ormond, to Sept. 21. the Parliament House. As soon as the House of Peers was fworn, and the Commons fent for up, his Grace in the Royal Robes went up to the Throne, and address'd himself to both Houses in the following Speech:

Speech to

My Lords and Gentlemen. Ormond's THE Queen could not more effectually manifest Ormond's Her Tender Concern for You, than by cal-'Her Tender Concern for You, than by cal-'ling You at this time to meet in Parliament, whereboth Houses. ling You at this time to the Passing those Graby you have an Opportunity of Passing those Graby cious Bills already fent over; and of making fuch other Laws as may yet be wanting for the Establishment of the Protestant Religion, and the Welfare of the Kingdom.

> Gentlemen of the House of Commons, It were to be wish'd that You were in Condition to provide for such Fortification as would much conduce to the Safery of the Kingdom, and particular-'ly at Limerick; and for Building Barracks in this City, and where elle they are wanting: But that which Her Majesty expects at this time is only that the Publick Debts be discharged, and the Revenue

made equal to the Expence of the Government, which is much increased by the Charge of the Barfacks racks; and they are found so Useful, and so great an Ease to the Country, that they ought not to be neglected.

A. C. 1703.

You, by which you will perceive that the Government has expended a very considerable Sum towards the Building of Barracks, more than was given by the Parliament for that Purpose; and when You are fully inform'd of Particulars, I have no doubt but You will give Her Majesty as great Testimonies of Respect and Affection as have been given to any of Her Royal Predecessors.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

pt

ed

all

un

r,

d.

re

he

th

or or

to

to

TS

d

g

1

f

1

S

'Since the Queen has done Me the Honour to 'place Me in this Station, as my Duty and Gratitude 'oblige Me to serve Her Majesty with the utmost 'Diligence and Fidelity, so my Inclination and Interest, and the Examples of My Ancestors are indispensable Obligations upon Me to improve every 'Opportunity the most 1 can, to the Advantage and 'Prosperity of this My Native Country.

'I have all the Assurances that can be given, that the Regiments in the West-Indies on the Establishment shall soon return; and I will use My utmost Endeavour that the whole Revenue may be ex-

pended in this Kingdom.

'And fince I have no other Design than what You 'all aim at, the Queen's Service, and the Good of Our Country, I shall only Recommend to You, that We may Unite and Agree in the same Measures to compass Them, and that We may pursue them with that Wisdom and Temper which Matters of such Importance require.

The Lord Lieutenant having ended his Speech, the Commons were directed to chuse a Speaker, and present him to Him three Days after, till which time the Parliament was adjourned. Thereupon the Commons return'd to their House, and unanimously chose Allen Broderick, Esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General in that Kingdom, to be their Speaker, who was accordingly presented and approved on the 24th. Then Mr. Speaker, and the Members present, took the Oaths, and made and subscrib'd both the Decla-

Loy

dor

67

· vic

fty

Ki

· A

. 1

P

th

· 11

· le

'th

al

· G

· re

6 1

t

.1

K

· y

.0

• 1

•]

A. C. ration and Oath of Abjuration, as the Lords had done the first Day of the Settion. The first Thing both Houses went upon, was, a Dutiful and Affectionate Address to his Grace; That of the Lords in these Expressions:

May it please your Grace,

We the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do unanimously render
Address to your Grace our most humble and hearty Thanks
the Lord for your most Excellent Speech, delivered from

Lieutenant. the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

'We have a just and Grateful Sense of her Maje.
'sty's Goodness, in calling us to Meet together at this
'time; and we can't but admire Her Majesty's Wistom, in appointing your Grace to Represent Her
'Royal Person upon this Occasion, since only your Grace could in this Juncture of Difficulty and Distress compose the Minds of Her People, and raise their
'Hopes that some Relief is intended them.

We have an entire Confidence in your Grace, because of your Grace's, and your Noble Ancestors, constant Loyalty and Adherence to the Crown, and Zeal for the Protestant Religion, as by Law Established, the long Experience we have had of your

Generous and Affectionate Inclinations to this

Kingdom, and because your great Interest in it will oblige your Grace always to promote the Prosperi-

ty of this your Native Country.

And we can't omit to return our most humble Thanks to your Grace for the Assurances you have been pleased to give us, that the Regiments in the West-Indies, on the Establishment, shall soon return, and the Encouragement we have from your Grace, to hope, that the whole Revenue of this Kingdom shall, for the suture, be expended in it; which is ab-

folutely necessary for the Welfare thereof.

And fince we cannot give a more effectual Teflimony of the Honour and Esteem we have for
your Grace, than by paying all imaginable regard
to your Advice, we assure your Grace, That we
fhall be always ready to Unite and Agree in such
Measures as shall be thought Expedient for Her
Majesty's Service, and the Good of this Kingdom;
and shall never be wanting to express as much Duty,
Loyalty

Queen ANNE's Reign.

one

oth

ate

rli.

der

nks

om

ije.

his

if. ler

our

ess

eir

ze,

IS,

nd

2.

ur

115

i.

re

le

1,

n

).

Loyalty and Respect to Her Majesty, as ever was A. C. done to any of Her Royal Predecessors.

'To which his Grace return'd the following Answer:

'I Give you Thanks for your kind Address: I will represent to the Queen your Zeal for Her Service; and do all the Good Offices with Her Maje 'sty for the Support of your Lordships, and of the Kingdom.

' The Commons Address van thus:

WE Her Majesty's most Faithful and Loyal Sub
"jects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament dress to his

Assembled, do render our most humble and hearty Grace.

Thanks for your Grace's Speech to both Houses of

Parliament, and the many Assurances given us

therein; particularly, That the Regiments in the

West Indies on the Establishment will be soon recal
led; and that you will use your Endeavours that

the whole Revenue of this Kingdom shall be spent

at Home.

At the same time we beg Leave to assure your Grace, That we have a deep and hearty Sense of Her Majesty's Affection and Regard for the Interest of this Kingdom, in giving us this Opportunity under your Grace's Administration, of making such Laws as shall be thought surther necessary for the Establishment of the Protestant Religion, and Welfare of this Nation.

"Tis with Pleasure we call to mind the Happiness we enjoyed under the prudent Administration of your most Noble Ancestors, and under your Grace our Hopes revive of enjoying the like again.

Your unshaken Fidelity to the Crown, Zeal for the Protestant Religion and Interest, Conduct and Distinguishing Bravery on all Occasions in the Publick Service, are so many Honours done to this your Native Country. We are highly concerned that the present Circumstances of the Kingdom (as your Grace truly observes) incapacitate us from answering the Exigencies of the Publick, suitable

G

A. C. 'to our Inclinations for Her Majesty's Service, the 1703. 'Honour and Esteem we have for your Grace's Performant, and Security of this Nation.

'Yet we unanimoully assure your Grace, That the grateful Sense we have of Her Majesty's peculi ar Favour to us, shall be always manifested in constant Returns of Duty and Obedience to Her Majesty, and a firm Resolution to do all in our Power, under our present Circumstances, for discharging the Debts of the Nation, and detraying the Expence of the Establishment, under the Best of Queens, and your Grace's most happy Government.

60

· t

6 t

· 1

· a

· a

1

.

. 1

. 6

6 2

1

6

6]

it

H

W

PI

m

Ir A

K

F

on

D

47

E

ar

milre-

His Grace's Answer was:

Gentlemen,

Give you Thanks for your Address, which is very Obliging; and will let Her Majesty know the Zeal you Express for Her Service. I shall be always ready to promote every Thing that may be for the Honour and Interest of this Kingdom.

N the last Day of September, the Commons at-The Com. 'tended the Lord Lieutenant with an Address moss Address to the to the Queen, Wherein they begg'd leave to embrace this their first Opportunity of Expressing the great Satisfaction they receiv'd from Her Majesty's most happy Accession to the Throne of her Royal Ancestors; and to Congratulate the Glorious Success wherewith it had pleas'd God to bless Her Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land. Your Majesty's constant Zeal for the Protestant Religion, as by Law Establish'd, (added they) and fincere Concern for the Welfare and Happiness of your People, justly challenge a grateful Acknowledgment from all your Subjects; but we of this Kingdom are in a more particular Manner sensible of your Royal Goodness and Favour. in placing over us a Governor, whose Conduct, Bravery, and unshaken Loyalty to the Crown, and tender Care for this his Native Country, have rendred him equally acceptable to your Majesty, and to us. We cannot but with the deepest Concern take notice to your Majesty, that our Enemies, by

many groundless and malicious Calumnies, have

he

er.

la.

at

ıli.

on-

la-

er,

ng

ice

nd

ve.

W

be

be

at-

els

m-

he

y's

al

us es

ur

e-

p.

e-

ıt

1-

r,

t,

d

1-

0

n

7

e

.

'misrepresented us, (the sad and severe Effects where- A. C. of we too sensibly feel) and especially, as if we thought our felves, or defired to be independent of the Crown of England. In Duty therefore to your Majesty, and to Vindicate our selves from such foul and unworthy Aspersions, we do here declare and acknowledge, That the Kingdom of Ireland is annexed and united to the Imperial Crown of England, and by the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom is declared, to be justly and rightfully depending upon, and belonging, and for ever united to the lame, and that it never enter'd into our Thoughts to wish the Contrary; the Happiness of this Kingdom entirely depending on a steady Duty paid to the Crown of England, and a good Correspondence with your Majesty's Subjects of that Kingdom. And we do unanimoully affure your Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our Power, Support and Maintain your Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title to the Crown of this Realm, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as the same is lettled by Acts of Parliament in England, · He would Lord Lieutenant told the Commons, take care of fending this Address to Her Majesty; and that he was very glad when they gave Him these Opportunities of affuring Her Majetty, of the Duty and Affection of her Subjects there, for Her Royal Person and Government.

On the 2d of Odober the Commons resolv'd, That it appear'd to them, that John Trenshard, Elq; Fames Hamilton of Tullamore, Esq; and Henry Longford, Esq; were three of the Authors of the Paragraph in a Book, printed at London, entituled, The Report of the Commissioners, appointed by Parliament, to Enquire into the Irith Forfeitures, wherein are these Words following, And indeed, it does appear, that the Free-holders of this Kingdom, thro' length of time, and by contracting new Friendships with the Irith, or by Interpurchasing with one another, but chiefly through a general Dislike of the Dispositions of the Forfeitures, are scarce willing to find any Person Guilty of the late Rebellion, even upon full They also resolv'd. That Mr. Trenchard and Mr. Longford had in the faid Paragraph, Scandaloufly and Maliciously misrepresented and traduced the G 3

A. C. Protestant Free-bolders of this Kingdom, and thereby endeavoured to Create a Misunderstanding and Jealousie between the People of England, and the Protestants of this Kingdom; but Mr. Hamilton being dead, the House put no Question on him.

Five Days * after, the Archbishops and Bishops of the *OA. 7. Kingdom of Ireland, presented the following Address to The Bishop's the Lord Licutenant:

Address. May it please your Grace,

CXX E the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland, have received an Address from our Brethren the Clergy, who are come to Dublin in Obedience to Her Majesty's Writ of Summons; in which they infift on the Churches Right to have a full Convocation with every Parliament, and have earnestly intreated us to apply to your Grace to obtain this our Just and Undoubted Right, and to make the Meeting, to which many of them have come from the remotest Parts of the Kingdom, ef. fectual, to the Promoting the Good of the Church, We cannot but approve of their Request, and humbly beseech your Grace that you would be pleas'd to lay before Her Majelty this our Unanimous Petition and Claim, and to move Her Majesty to issue the Provincial Writ to several Archbishops, which according to Cultom have constantly accompanied the Premonentes Clause in the Parliamentary 'Writs: The Bishops and Clergy of this Kingdom being Ambitious to owe the Restitution of their 'Rights folely to Her Majesty by your Grace's Me-And we preis the more earnestly for them at this time, because we are fully perswaded, that there will be a very good Agreement and Unanimity amongst us all, and also an united Zeal for the Glory of God, and Her Majesty's Service.

On the first of the same Month, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal made the following Address to the Queen:

Address to WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal the Queen.

Octob. 9. 'Assembled, do offer up our unseigned Thanks to Almighty God for placing your Majesty upon the 'Throne of Your Royal Ancestors, and blessing us

with

W

'al

"C

· li

· to

'he

· P

W W

er

E.

· K

01

'Y

'in

· R

· 7

f th

je

f th

· fu

O C

·fa

e th

e te

· W

e to

· W

(1

· ir

re

. V

u

11.0

with a Queen of such great Piety and Wisdom, who A. C. alone can repair the Loss of the Restorer of our 1703! Common Liberties, our late Sovereign King Wil-

liam of Glorious Memory; and make us still hope

to be a Flourishing and Happy People.

'Your Majesty's unparallel'd Resolution, in adhering to the Protestant Religion and Interest, when Popery and Arbitrary Power had almost overwhelm'd both, must, to Your Majesty's Glory, be ever remember'd in all the Protestant Countries of Europe; but more particularly in Your Majesty's

Kingdom of Ireland.

en-

be-

this

put

the stq

rch

om

lin

15;

ve

nd ce

nd ve

ef.

ch.

m-

b's

ti-

ue

ch ed

ry

m

ır

e-

m at

iç

1

e

The great Care Your Majesty, upon all Occasions thews, for the Weltare of Your People, and Your tender Commiseration of such of them as are 'inDiftress, do give us, of this Kingdom, reason to hope that we shall always enjoy the Benefit of those Royal Qualities; fince we can, with the greatest Truth, affirm, that none of Your Subjects think themselves more happy in being under Your Majesty's Government than we, who are most zealously devoted to Your Service and Interest; and that of the Protestant Religion, as by Law Established.

And we beg Leave to take this Opportunity of af-'furing Your Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our Power, Support and Defend Your Majesty's 'Crown and Government, and the Succession of the ' fame in the Protestant Line. And as we are fenfible that our Preservation is owing to our being united to the Crown of England, so we are convinced it would tend to our further Security and Happiness, to have a more comprehensive and entire Union with that Kingdom.

The next Day their Lordships wrote a Letter to Her Majesty in these Words:

May it please Your Majesty,

JE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Freir "Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Lord ships in Parliament Assembled, do, (as in Duty bound) Letter to return our Prailes to God, and Thanks to Your Her Ma-Majesty, for Your Royal and Singular Care over jesty, Oct. us, and Affection towards us, so signally manifested 2d. in Your happy Choice of James Duke of Ormond, to be Your Lieutenant and Chief Governor over

A. C. 'this Your Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, which bath 1703. 'always Flourished under the Government of his Noble Ancestors. Never did any People Stand more in Need of a Governor of fuch Heroick Ver. tues; and never did this Nation conceive greater Hopes of having the present Difficulties they labour under Removed, and Your Majesty's, and the English Interest of this Kingdom Promoted, than under his Government.

'In the Administration whereof, we doubt not but His Grace will Signalize his Prudence at 'Home, under Your Majesty's most Auspicious Influence, as he has his Military Conduct Abroad, in the Glorious Cause of the Liberties of Europe: And that he may do so, and that Your Majesty's Reign may be long and Prosperous over us, shall be the 'conftant Prayers and Endeavours of Your Majesty's most Loyal, most Dutiful, and most Obedient

Subjects and Servants.

The Queen's An wer, dated Windfor O&. 21th.

To which Her Majesty returned a Gracious Answer, importing, 'That she took very kindly both the Letter, and the Address of the Lords; and that as She depended on their Resolution and Zeal, ' to do Her Service, so they might be affur'd of Her 'Majesty's Care of all their Interests, and Her earnest 'Defire to promote the Happiness and Welfare of that 'Kingdom, the Security of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace and Prosperity of the Church, as it

is by Law Establish'd.

Proseedings of the Commons.

On the Ninth of October a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, in behalf of the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword Blades in England, setting forth, 'That the faid Governor and ' Company had proposed to lend Money at Interest at 6 per Cent. per Annum, upon security of Lands in Ireland, provided they might be indemnified there-'in from the Statutes of Mortmain; and praying that 'Heads of a Bill might be brought in for enabling them to take Conveyances of Lands in Ireland. The Petition was read, and order'd to lye on the Table, to be consider'd by the Members of the House, The 11th. Mr. Molesworth reported from the Committee of the whole House, appointed to take into Consideration the State of the Nation, that they had come to a Resolution, which was agreed unto by the House, That an humble Representation be made to

Cot

oth

on,

poi

tati

Ho

tha

f gi

E

. 1

th

A

31

to

H

To

th

cl

li

S

th

115

bc

r. er

ur

ne an

ot at

n-

n

n

ne

nt

13

y

d

1,

r

t

t

r

n

to Her Majefty, fetting forth the prefent Distressed Condition of this Kingdom. He reported also several other Resolutions, as Heads of the said Representation, which being agreed to, a Committee was appointed to prepare, and bring in the faid Representation. The same day Mr. Asgil, a Member of the House, was heard in his Place upon an Information, that he was the Author of a Book, Entituled, 'An Argument, proving, that according to the Covenant of Eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Men may be translated from bence into Eternal Life, without passing through Death, although the Humane Nature of Christ himself could not be thus translated till be passed through Death. Several Witnesses were examined touching that Matter, and the House having heard what Mr. Afgil could fay in his own Justification, he withdrew, and then it was unanimously resolv'd, That it appear'd to the House, that John Asgil, Esq; Member of this House, is Author of the Said Book. Resolved, also that M. Afgil's John Algil, Esq; a Member of this House, be expelled Book centhe House, and be for ever hereafter incapable of being sur'd, and chosen, return'd, or sitting Member in any succeeding Par-kimself exliament in this Kingdom. The 13th the House took pell'd the into farther consideration, the Lord Lieutenant's House. Speech, and the Supply to be granted to her Majesty. and came to several Resolutions, which were order'd to be reported the next Day. The 14th the House ordered Major Clayton to carry the Heads of a Bill; To make it High Treason, in this Kingdom, by Word or Writing, to impeach the Succession of the 'Crown, as limited by several Acts of Parliament, to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and defired the lame might be transmitted into England in due form. Mr. Ludlow reported the Resolutions taken the Day, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, which were unanimously agreed to by the House, and were, 'That the Funds formerly Granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the Kingdom, were fulacient to support the Government, and discharge the Publick Debts due to and for Michaelmas 1703. That the Supply to be Granted to Her Majesty, be a Sum fufficient to make up the Deficiency of the Revenue to support the necessary Branches of the Establishment for 2 Years, ending at Michaelmas 1705. The House return'd Thanks to the Committee appointed

tie

in

A

W

ne

in m

· fa

4 C

'R

· 1

. 0

a

A. C.

to inspect and examine the Publick Accounts of the Nation, for their Care and faithful and diligent Dif. charge of the Trust reposed in them, whereby they had faved the Kingdom the Summ of 103368 1.8, 4 d. which, by Misrepresentation, was charged as a Debt upon the Nation, and the faid Committee was ordered to examine and report to the House what Persons had been concerned in making a Representation, that the Summ aforesaid over and above the Funds formerly granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of this Kingdom, was necessary to support the Government, and discharge the publick Debts to Two days after, the Lord and for Michaelmas 1703. Lieutenant came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Affent to three Acts; The first, for an Ad-

Acts paft Oct. 16th.

ditional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; The lecond, for Incouraging the Importation of Iron and Staves. And the third, to prevent Popili Priests coming into that Kingdom: And on the 18th, His Grace having appointed the Commons to attend him in the Caltle, he acquainted them with Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer to their last Address, which was: That Her Majesty was extreamly pleas'd with the Assurance they gave Her of their Duty to Her, and of their Affection, and due regard to the Crown of England; That they should find by Her Readiness to advance the Good of that Kingdom, that She bad received no ill Impression of them; and did not doubt, but they would upon all Occasions Shew fuch Respect to Her, as to deserve the Continuance of Her Majesty's Favour to them; And should therefore give Juch Dispatch to the Publick Affairs, as the Condition of that Kingdom required.

*, Octob. 22d. Representation of the Commons. Not many Days after the Commons * presented to the Lord Lieutenant a Representation to be deliver'd to Her Majesty; The Substance of which was, 'That whereas Her Majesty's Royal Predecessor of Blessed Memory, had always had the Glory of being Kings and Queens of a Free People, distinguish'd from the rest of Europe, by the eminent Privilege of being govern'd by their own Laws, and of enjoying Liberties under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince, according to the most equal and just Model of Government that ever was fram'd, yet the Constitution of that Kingdom of Ireland, had been of late greatly shaken, the Lives, Liberties

he

)if.

ey

S.

a

as

at

n-

16

e-

le

0

d

ries and Estates, of the Subjects thereof, being call'd A. C. in Question, and try'd in a manner unknown to their 1703. Ancestors. That when they consider'd the Charge which the Subjects of that Kingdom had been unnecessarily put to, by the late Trustees, in defending fuch their just Rights and Titles, as had, after many and expensive Delays, been allowed by the faid Trultees, had exceeded in Value the Current Cash of that Kingdom, They had but too great Reason to believe, that this had been principally occasion'd thro' false and malicious Reports, and Misrepresentations made of the Protestants of that Kingdom, by Defigning and Ill meaning Men, in order to'create a Misunderstanding between England and Ireland, and to promote beneficial Employments for themselves: For altho' Her Majesty had been graciously pleas'd to assure them, that nothing of that kind had made any Impression on Her Majesty to their Prejudice, yet they were very sensible that that Nation had exceedingly fuffer'd thereby in That they cou'd not withthe Opinion of England. out the greatest Grief of Heart, reslect upon the great Decay and Loss of their Trade; That that Kingdom being almost exhausted of its Cash, They hinder'd from Earning their Livelyhood, and from Maintaining their own Manufactories, their Poor were thereby become very Numerous, especially the Industrious Protestants, who, in a Country, wherein the Number and Power of the Papists is very tormidable, ought, as they humbly conceiv'd, to be encourag'd; That very many Protestant Families had been constrain'd to remove out of that Kingdom, as well into Scotland, as to the Dominions of Foreign Princes and States: That their Foreign Trade, and its Returns, were under such Restrictions and Discouragements, as now to become in a manner uprohtable, altho' that Kingdom had of late, by its Blood and Treasure, contributed to save the Plantation Trade. to the People of England. That the Want of Holding frequent Parliaments in Ireland, had been a great Encouragement to evil-minded Men, who intended nothing but their own Gain, tho' accompanied with the Ruin and Oppression of Her Majesty's good Subjects; That many Civil Officers were arriv'd at such a pitch of Corruption, thro' hopes of impunity, as was almost insupportable, thereby getting,

Dao

the

Lie

a M

wou

Sera

Per

me

To

To

To

T

T

T

TTTTTTTTTTT

92

A. C.

getting vast Estates, in a short time, in a poor Country; That others inconsiderable Employ. ments did dwell and refide for the most Part out of the Kingdom, thereby neglecting the Personal At. tendance on their Duties, whilft, in the mean time, their Offices, (which in effect were made meer Sine-cures) were but indifferently executed, to the great Detriment of Her Majesty's good Subjects, and the great Failure of Jultice; So that they were fully convinc'd, that nothing but frequent Parliaaments, with Permission for them to sit, and do the Buliness of the Nation, cou'd prevent or reform so great and notorious Abuses. That they offer'd to Her Majesty's Princely Consideration, this their most humble Representation, with Hearts full of a Senfe of their miserable Condition, yet supported with the Hopes they had from the Auspicious Reign of Her most Sacred Majesty, not doubting Her Majesty's Care and Protection of them, for 'twas from Her Majesty's Gracious Interpolition alone in their favour, that they propos'd to themselves Relief from these their manifold Groans and Mistortunes. And that they could not despair of her Majesty's Goodness extended towards them in such Prudent and Gracious Matters, as might afford them Relief, ac. cording to the Exigence of their Condition, by reltoring to them a full Enjoyment of their Constitution, or by promoting a more firm and strict Union with Her Majesty's Subjects of England, which wou'd be to the Advantage of that Kingdom, nothing being a more certain Truth, than that whatever Riches Ireland can acquire, must at last necessarily center in the Seat of the Government. Concluding with these affectionate Wishes: May the choicest Blesfings of the great Creator, and Preserver of all Things, constantly attend Your Most Sacred Majesty; May You long continue to be the Choicest Bleffing of Your People, and the Afferter of the Liberties of Europe; And may we, Your poor Subects of Ireland, be an eminent Instance of Your Majesty, having a just Right to that most Glorious Title: That we may heartily join with the rest of Mankind in Proclaiming that Your Most Excellent Majesty is not only the greatest, but the Best and Justest Princess that ever reign'd. On the 25th of October

or yof

t-

e,

er

s,

e

o

d

the House of Commons, by His Grace the Lord 1703. Lieutenant's Command, That their Representation was a Matter of the highest Consequence; and that His Grace wou'd take such Care of it, as might most conduce to the Service of the Nation.

The same Day, the Commons voted the following several Pensions to be unnecessary Branches of the Establish Pensions ment:

necellary.

		ne
Per Ann.	1. 3.	d.
To the Presbyterian Ministers in User.		00
To the Duke of St. Albans. To the Earl of Ranelaugh for 21)	800 00	00
Years, from the 25th of March	300 00	00
To Geo. Rodny Bridges, Esq; during the Life of the Earl of Rochester.	1600 00	00
To Edward Prodgers Esq;	200 00	00
To Colonel O Donnel.	500 00	00
To Lieutenant Colonel Freak, of Lieutenant General Earl's Regiment.	127 15	00
To Lieutenant-Colonel Montargys	273 15	00
To Lieutenant-Colonel Guillams.	109 10	.0
To Major Montjoy.	81 5	00
To Lieutenant Philip.	36 10	
To the Half pay Officers	3814 5	
To the Countess of Dorchester.	5000 00	
To the Lord of St. Albans.	1642 10	3 =
To the Lord of Viscount Dillan.	455 13	10
To Sir Valentine Brown.	701 17	3
To the Earl of Fingal.	267 1	9
To Thomas Brown.	279 7	6
To Dudly Bagnal, Esq;	245 6	4

Total per Annum 17634 17 0%

They also order'd, That an Account be given to the House, when, and which of the Half Pay Officers had been provided for, and how they had been dispos'd of; And resolv'd, that three Addresses be made to the Lord Lieutenant, one, That the Half-Pay Officers

* Octob. 26th, A Supply Voted.

A. C. formerly struck off, be provided for; Another, That 1703. all Judges, Commissioners of the Revenues, and others, having Offices in that Kingdom that require personal Attendance, be oblig'd to attend, or be remov'd; and the third, That effectual Care be taken, that the Barracks in that Kingdom might, for the fu. ture, be maintain'd at easie and reasonable Rates, so as the Undertakers might have no unreasonable Sala. ries and Prizes for the same. The next Day they granted 150000 Pounds to Her Majesty, to make good the Deficiency of the necessary Branches of the Establishment for the Support of the Government; for two Years, commencing at Michaelmas 1703; And the following Days, proceeded on Ways and The 30th of October they Means to raise the same. hnish'd the Heads of a Bill for securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas; And order'd the said Heads of a Bill to be carried to the Lord Lieutenant, that the same might be transmitted into England. On the 3d of November, the House being reminded, that the next Day was the Birth Day of the late King William, of Glorious Me. mory, our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, and that the Fifth was the Commemoration for the Discovery of the Gun Powder Treason, they thereupon adjourn'd to the fixth of the same Month: Upon the 8th. the Commons went thro' the Heads of a Bill for Naturalizing all Protestant Strangers, and order'd the same to be carry'd to the Lord Lieutenant, with a Delire that it might be transmitted into England, in due form. *Nov. 23 A fortnight * after the House of Commons with their Speaker attended His Grace, and prefented to Him Heads of a Bill to prevent the further Growth of Popery, and also Heads of another Bill to encourage the Linnen Manufacture of that Kingdom, and an Address of the Commons to her Majesty. On this Occasion the Speaker made a Speech to the Lord Lieutenant, importing, 'That they look'd on the First of these two Bills to be of fuch Importance to their future Well-being, That they had begg'd leave to attend

His Grace in a Body with it, and not fent it, as in

cases of less Weight is usual, by particular Mem-

bers; That the Opposition constantly made in

England by the Papists of Ireland, against whatever might tend to the Security of her Majesty's Protestant 6

6

6

.

6

T

bi

W

8/

th

n a

Ja

th

2

B

· Sub-

Queen ANNE's Reigh.

hat

nd

ire re-

en, fu-

10 la.

ley ke

he

nt; 3;

nd

ey

the

the

ar-

ht er,

he

1e-

nat

TY

ı'd

he

li-

to

at

m.

th

to of

be

ſs

'n

t,

le

re

d

n

n

r

)-

95 Subjects, induc'd the Commons to lay these Heads of A. C. a Bill in this follemn manner before his Grace. That 1703. they thought it now more particularly necessary, being well inform'd, and fully convinc'd, that great Sums of Money bad been lately rais'd among them to oppose the Passing a Bill of this Nature in England: Yet they doubted not but the weight of the Thing, 'and Justice of their Desires, would be so effectually laid before Her Majesty, by His Grace, that all Obstacles would be surmounted, and an Opportu-'nity given them of Affenting to the Pailing into Law, what they conceiv'd would be the greatest Security to the Protestant Religion and Interest there. 'That they had also fram'd and agreed to Heads of a Bill for the Improvement of the Linnen Manufacture, which they conceiv'd might in time become useful to that Kingdom, if Liberty should be given them to transport the Linnen Manufacture thereof directly to the Plantations; but wou'd other-wife be deftructive to the same. That to obtain fuch Liberty they had framed an humble Address to Her Majesty, and rely'd on Her great Goodness to, and Care of Her Diffresled People of that Kingdom, 'That Her Majesty wou'd be pleas'd graciously to interpole in their Favour, with the Parliament of England, That such Freedom might be allow'd them, as one of the Encouragements they had been induc'd to believe they should have on their Going into the Linnen Trade, by the Addresses of the Lords and Commons of England: Which Address they pray'd his Grace to lay before Her Majetty. Thereupon the Lord Lieutenant assur'd them, That he would take Care to transmie these two Bills, which were so much for the Interest of the Nation, and recommend them in the most effectual Manner, according to their Desire, And do all that was in His Power, to prevent . Nov. the Growth of Popery. Three Days * after the Com 26th. mons voted a Book, printed and publish'd by Brocas A Book and Moloane, Entituled, The Memoirs of the late King call'd King James the Second, &c. Seditious, and ordered it to James Mebe burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, at moirs the Change and before the Parliament-House. They order'd to also ordered, That Brocas the Printer, Maloane the and he Bookseller, and one Eustace, who brought the find pub for

Me profeeuted.

The ANNALS of

1703.

Memoirs of King James from Eagland, and gave them to Maloane to Print, to be profecuted by the Attorney General. When the Motion was made for burning the Book, and profecuting the Printer, Speech was made by a Member, setting forth the great Danger the Protestants were in, in some Parts of Ireland, particularly the County of Limrick, where the Irish were beginning to form themselves into Bodies, and to plunder the Protestants of their Arms and Money. And that the diffaffected here held a Correspondence with those in England, and were not out of hopes of restoring the pretended Prince of Wales. Whereupon the House resolv'd, That it ap. pear'd to them, that the Papists of that Kingdom still retain'd hopes of the Coming in of the Person, who went by the Name of the Prince of Wales in the Life of the late King James, and now by the Name of James the IIId. The same Day Mr. Se. cretary Southwell inform'd the House of Commons, That he was commanded by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to acquaint the House, That it was His

The Parliament of Ireland

Grace's Pleasure, that the House should adjourn it adjourn'd. self till the 11th of January next: Which was accordingly done.

Motions the Fleet under Admiral Shovel.

On the first of July Sir Cloudesty Shovell sail'd from of St. Hellens with the English and Durch Squadrons, having a great many outward-bound Merchant Ships under their Convoy. The Dutch had three Flaggs, and fourteen Men of War, commanded by Admiral Allemonde; and the English Line of Battle was as follows,

in the second of the second on

To Barbay Bras Leaving South & box

The control of the same of the same states of the same

Consider the Party of the sale will be

F

TO

G

ni

sh

M

B

T

3: T

F

P

1

F

di

B P m P

L

V

F B B enco vo

he ior a he restor he rest

m s, ps s, al

i

Frigats, &c.	R	Ships.	Me.	G	Commanders Names.	Division
	12 Be	rwick	1440'	70	Rich. Edward	375
interests	4 W	inchester	280	0	Rob. Hughes	8
25, F. VI 5	3 Ip	fwich	440	70	Will. Wakela	nd A
Flambo-	. De	orsetshire	100	30	Edw. Whitake	eric
rough 24 Guns.	2 Pr	ince George	700	96	J. Leake, Esq; Step. Martin	} \ \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}
Light-	3. Ste	erling Caftle	440	70	J. Johnson	B
ningFire	4Ex	teter	260	50	Stroarto	ה לה
ship.	3 R1	uffel	1500	301	Isaac Toronso	nda.
Mortaer		dford	440	70	Sir Tho. Hard	ly !!
Bomb.	. Ca	mbridge	cool	30	Richard Lefto	ck !
	OI.	ford	440	70	J. Norris	
	2.T	riumph	710		Sir Cl. Shovel	3 A
	1 1	The state of the s				Admiral
	3 KC	yal Oak	200	14	Jar. Elvis	(±
CP	· Ea	gle	440	70	Lord Hamilto	
Tartar	I VV	arspight tchfield	440	70	Edm. Loads	
32. T:blo		cutera	280	0	Lord Dursley Will. Jumper	
Terrible Fireship.		George	440	6	J. Jennings	State of the
Postilion	3 Ef	lev lev	140	10	J. Hubbart	1
IO.		onmouth	1440	70	J. Baker	12
Fire-		mpshire	280	0	Thom. Stepne	Rear Ad
drake .	SISW	iftfure	140	70	Robart Wyan	A
Bomb.	H	ampton Cou	11440	70	Charles Wage	÷ 1 ·
Para-	1 1 3 1 1 1		1		J. Bing, Elq;	of the R
mour	- K2	inelagh	535	10	Scaley	1 2
Pink 10.	. Sh	rewsbury	5208	30	Lord Crow	R
	4M	ontague	3606	io	Cleavelar	nd la
-Lantau	Su	flolk	440	70	Rob. Kirktow	n ¬
-mc.2 (ver	280	0	Nich. Frevani	
5.000	3 Gr	alton	440	70	Sir And. Lake	an Vice
Somet Sil	12 AA	lociation	700	4	Sir S. Fairborn	ZA
Lizard	1.1		700		Rich. Canon	2 5
24.		merfet	5208	lo.	Richard, Wyat	100
Vulture		ffau	4407	0	Fra. Dowe	Ad. of the Red
Fireship.		mbroke			Robert Arris	. 2
Basiliske		rbay	1-		WilliamColdw	rel 2
Bomb.	.Re	venge	4407	O	Carr	3.0

The ANNALS of

1703.

On the 5th of July, the Fleet was forced, by contrary Winds, to put into Torbay, from whence they failed on the 8th steering for Lisbon, and in their Paslage thither Sir Thomas Hardy, in the Bedford, took a French West-India Ship bound home to Rochelle. The 24th the Fleet Anchor'd before Cascais, about four in the Afternoon, and that very Evening Sir Cloudesly Shovel sent Sir Stafford Fairborn, Vice Admiral of the Red, to Lisbon, to acquaint his Portugueze Majefly with the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet, at the fight of which the Portuguezes were the more rejoyc'd, that they were not without fears of being Infulted by a French Squadron, which was reported to be de-Staf. fign'd against them. It being late when Sir Stafford ford Fair Fairbon reach'd Lisbon, he had Audience of the born waits King but the 25th, and was then receiv'd with all on the King imaginable Marks of Respect and Esteem. Afterof Portu- wards Sir Stafford waited on the Queen Dowager of

gal.

† July 27.

Dutch Navy, drawn up in the Form of a Half-Moon, and was wonderfully pleas'd with that Prospect: The same † day the Pembroke, Monmouth, Orford, Litchfield and Hampton Court, that had been left behind at Plimouth to clean, joyn'd the Fleer, which having water'd and brought Wines and fresh Provisions, fail'd the 31st from Cascais. The King of Portugat fent a Present of Refreshments of all forts to the Admiral, valu'd at 2000 Cruisadoes, but the Wind being fair, Sir Cloudesly Shovel weigh'd, and set Sail before the Boats Arrival.

England, and then return'd to the Fleet, extreamly fatisfy'd with the Honours done him. Two days after the King of Portugal went to St. Anthony's Fort, from whence he had a full view of the whole English and

Sir Thomas Hardy was ordered to go with his own Ship; the Bedford, Pembroke, Mountague and Lizard, along the Christian Shore, and call at Lagos for intelligence; the Governor of that Place being Commanded by the King, his Master, to give Sir Cloudesty Shovel what Information he could; and at the same time Captain Norris, with four Ships more, receiv'd Orders to look into Cadiz, to discover what Ships there were in that Harbour. The Grand Fleet had a fair Wind till they came to the Entrance of the Streights, where they found a strong Levant that drove them along the Coast of Barbary. Captain

Norris

À

.8

V

9

1

y

e

e

I

Norris came in with some Spanish Boats, which re- A. C. ported, that they at Cadiz had but 8 French Galleys for the fecurity of their Port; and Sir Thomas Hardy brought a stout Genoeze Ship into the Fleet, who cou'd give no account of the French. Plying to Windward they came to an Anchor in Tangier-Road the oth of August, and the same day the Alcaide of Tangier lent one Cardinash, who, about 4 Years before, had been Agent for the King of Fez in England, to Compliment Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and to offer him what Refreshments the Country afforded. The Fleet remain'd there three Days, during which time the Sea men went freely Ashoar, and bought tresh Provifions. The Alcaide made some Presents to the Admirals, and chief Commanders, and order'd about 400 Horse that were come with him from the Siege of Ceuta to divide into two Bodies, and to skirmith upon the Shoar to divert the Confederates with their Horsemanship. He profest a great Esteem to the English, and said, he wish'd that the Truce, which they had with the Moors, was converted into a lasting Peace.

The 12th of August Sir Cloudesly Shovel fail'd from Tangier-Road, and with a Westerly Wind got through the Streights that Night: But the Levant blowing afterwards pretty fresh, he made but little Way; and the Fleet beginning to want Water, stretched from Cape de Gat to Cape Hony in Barbary, to get some Water there. Thereupon the Admiral lent a Boat with a Flag of Truce to acquaint the Moors with his Delign, but the Barbarians answer'd that Civility with Musket shors, and kill'd one of the Boat's Crew, and mortally wounded the Lieutenant of the Tartar, who commanded the Boat, and died two The want of Water encreasing Daily, Days after. and many Men dying thro' the excessive Heat, which the Calms they had from time to time rendred the more intolerable, a Council of War was held on the 29th aboard the Triumph, to confider of the most proper place to put into. Some propos'd Cagliari in Sardinia, and others Altea, on the Coast of the Kingdom of Valencia in Spain; which last Place being refolv'd upon, they made use of the little Wind they had to get into it. The Eagle, commanded by the Lord Archibald Hamilton, and the Hampton Court, Ha

A. C. were sent before, but the Governor fired upon them with two Guns planted on a Tower, which, however, were foon filenced, and dismounted, by the Shots from those two Ships. Mean time the whole Fleer came in fight of the Place on the 31st of August, about two in the Afternoon, and the Flamborough was sent close to the Shoar to cover the Descent of the Regiments of Marines, who, to the Number of 2500 Men, landed, without any manner of Confusion, and were actually drawn up in Battalia upon the Shoar, before half the Fleet was come to their Anchors. Brigadier General Seymour landed with the first Detachment, and gave such Orders, that never a more regular Descent was made in an Enemies The Land Forces being thus got on Shoar undisturb'd, form'd a Camp near the Place; and a Meffage was fent to the Governor, that they did not come as Enemies, but Friends: To which he made answer, That he had a great Esteem for the English, but, however, he was forry he was not in a Condition to oppose their Landing: That he would write to the Vice Roy of Valentia, and if his Orders were such, the Admiral must not take it ill if he should fire upon his Men. At the same time the Admirals Shovel and Allemonde caused, in their Names, a short Manifesto to be publish'd and dispers'd among the Spaniards, con-The Admi- taining in Substance, 'That pursuant to the Or-General, they did not design to give the least Di-

rals Mani- ders of her Majesty of Great Britain, and the States fefto. 'flurbance to the good Subjects of Spain, but to pro-

tect such, of them, who, remembring their ancient Obligations to the House of Austria, should swear Allegiance to their lawful Monarch, the Arch Duke

Charles, and endeavour to throw off the Yoke of France. And as they would give their Affistance

to those of the Spanish Nation, that should regard their Duty, and true Interest, so they would de-

ftroy the Persons, Houses and Goods of such as ' should oppose the Efforts, which should be made

for the Deliverance of that Valiant and Glorious 'Nation of Spain, from the Tyranny and Op-

pression of France. This Manifesto had that good Effect, that the Spaniards, seeing no injury was offer'd them, brought Plenty of all Refreshments and Provi'n

1-

of

r

1703.

Provisions, which were paid them in ready Money. A. C. They profest a great hatred to the French, appeared very well dispos'd for the House of Austria, and drank to the Prosperity of the Arch-Duke. Ships being provided with Water and Provisions. the Marines return'd on Board the 3d of September in the Afternoon, and the same Evening the whole Fleet fail'd for Legborn: Where they arriv'd on the Ten Days before Captain Jumper with the Lenox, Ipswich, Hampshire and Dover fail'd off of Fermentera, with the Turkey Fleet under his Convoy.

It has been mention'd before, That it was refolv'd in the Court of England, to give relief to the Prote-End aveurs stants in the Cevennes, who, with unparallel'd Courage tor tieve and Success, fought for the true Religion, and the the Cevegood of the Common Cause. The better to succeed nois. in this Enterprize, two French Refugees were fent by Land into France, to acquaint the Cevenois with the Queen's good Intentions, that they might concur in rendring them effectual; and lest these two Perions should miscarry, the Marquis de Miremont, who, tho' eminently distinguish'd from the rest of the French Exiles by his Princely Birth, did yet diltinguish himself more by his extraordinary Zeal for the Protestant Religion; The Marquis, I say, dispatch'd a third Person, to assure the Cevenois, that Her Britannick Majesty, and her Royal Consort, compassionating their Condition, had refolved, if possible, to supply them with all they wanted, and were sending to them, by Sea, both Arms, Ammunition and Money. The States of Holland, on their Part, besides fome Remittances of Money, fent several Officers by Land into the Cevennes: But most of them were unfortunately taken at the Passage of Pont St. Esprit, and either broke alive upon the Wheel, or made Of all those that were sent either by Gally-Slaves. England or Holland, none had the good Fortune to penetrate into, and return from the Cevennes, except the Marquis of Miremont's Messenger, Mr. David Flotard, who staid 6 whole days among the Cevenois, and having deliver'd his Message, and acquainted them with the Signals that the English Fleet would make, and how they should answer them by other Signals, he view'd their Troops, which, by reason most of them were then getting Harvest in, consisted only of 6000

bro

Fr

W

fcl

Fo

at

C

B

A. C. Men actually in Arms. This done, the chief Officers, at a Council held for that Purpose, gave the said Flotarda Commission to Sollicit, in their Name, all the Protestant Princes and States in their Favour, and to assure the Marquis of Miremont, that they should all be glad to have him for their General.

Besides these Persons sent by Land into the Cevennes, there were three French Gentlemen Refugees, viz. Mr. Portales, Mr. la Billiere, and Mr. Tempie, commission'd to go aboard the English Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Shovel, to be Witnesles of her Britannick Majesty's good Intentions to relieve the Covencis. The first of these Gentlemen being sent for to the Council of War of all the English and Dutch Flag Officers, held on Board the Triumph, on the 29th of August, wherein, among other Things, it was debated how to put that Enterprize in Execution, Sir Cloudefly Shovel told him, That the Seafon being so far advanc'd, and the Gulf of Narbonne and Lions so dangerous, they did not think it Prudence to ha. zard her Majesty's Fleet in a Coast unknown, and which had ever been so dreadful to the English Scamen, that in order to avoid it, they often chose to go a hundred Leagues out of their Way; that he was very forry be could not perform himself so great a Service to the Brave Cevenois, whom he call'd, Friends, but that pursuant to the Re-Jult of their Consultation, be would order two Men of War to go upon that Attempt, with a good quantity of Arms, Ammunition and Money; and that if they had the good Fortune to Speak with their Friends, and to deliver them those Things, it would be easie for them to concert Measures with the Cevenois for their further Supply and Relief. The two Ships appointed to this Service were the Pembroke, commanded by Captain Arris, and the Tartar, under Captain Cooper, who, as soon as the Grand Fleet had taken in fresh Water at Altea, fail'd a head towards the Gulf of Narbonne, having the three before mention'd Gentlemen on Board, and two French Pilots besides. The next Day, being the 4th of September, they took a Tarrane near Ivica, of about 80 Tun, laden with Corn, and other Commodities, the Master of which, one Trophy by Name, was a Frenchman of Agde, a Town not far from the Gulf of Narbanne. As foon as he was brought be

e.

ir,

1

e

t ď

n

103 A. C.

brought on Board the Pembroke, he trankly told the French Gentlemen. That he knew what defign they were upon; that he was at Agde when the Mare schal de Montrevel came there with several Ingeniers to view the Coast; that not being able to raile any Fortifications for the prefent, that Marefchal had order'd all those that could carry Arms to rendezvous at fuch Places as he appointed for the Defence of the Coasts, upon the Firing of the Guns from Fort Brescou; and that all the Lower Languedock was under great Consternation, being apprehensive that the English would Land there, and relieve the Camisards. This Account very much furpriz'd the French Gentlemen, who began to despair of the Success of an Enterprize, of which the Enemy (which way they could not tell) had had Notice, and against which they had already secured themselves. On the 11th The Pemof September, the Pembroke and Tartar took three broke and French Tartanes, and on the 15th entred the Gulf of Tartar en-Narbonne, being oblig'd, through the Unskilfulness ter the Gulf and Ignorance of the two French Pilots before men of Narbontion'd, to commit themselves to the Conduct of their to relieve Prisoners, particularly of Trophy, who, what through the Ceve-Threats, and what through Promises, prov'd very nois. useful to them. On the 17th they fail'd in fight of Narbonne, Vias, Besiers, and when they came before Agde, Fort Brescou fired four Guns to alarm the Country, which was prefently in Arms. Being come before Cette, two French Gallies came out of that Port. making directly towards the English. Thereupon Captain Arris made as if he would sheer off, to draw the Enemy further off from the Shoar, but the French perceiving his Feint, ply'd their Oars amain, and return'd into Port. The same Day Captain Arris thought fit to hold a Council, on Board the Tartar,

AT a Consultation held on Board her Majesty's Sept. 17. Ship Tartar, in the Gulf of Narbonne off of 1703. at Agde four Leagues, resolved, as the Wind is now o in the W. S. W. to Anchor between Port Cette and Pe-Morning. ' quai, and if we believe our selves not near enough to make the Signals from our Ships, to fend our Boats as near as possible we can to make them for

the Refult of which was as follows:

The ANNALS of 104

us, in order to give our Friends notice of our Arri-A. C. val: Which result is agreed on by the Persons who have hereunto fet our Names ad antibroad comes there

The three Cha. Portales. R. Arris,
French Gen-Paul la Billiere, 3. Cooper. tlemen, LS. Tempie.

Two French Samuel Paquié. Pilots. ZElias Teffier.

The Wind shifting to the S. W. and very little of it, the English Ships could not reach the Place agreed on in this Consultation that Night; whereupon the Tartar was ordered to go a head, and advance as near the Shoar as possible, the next day the Tartar stood in ten fathom Water, and the Pembroke in 12, the Land being about two Miles distance, and there made the Signals, as they were directed from Court, under the Lord Nottingham's own Hand. The three French Gentlemen finding the Signals were not answer'd, propos'd to the Captain to go themselves with a Boat well arm'd to the Shoar, in order to get Intelligence; which the Captain readily approving, the Boat was order'd to be got ready by break of Day, (the 18th) and the Tartar to go nearer the Shoar to protect them. But at the appointed time it happening to be a Calm, and the two Gallies being got out of the Mole, and lying on their Oars ready to intercept any thing that durst approach the Land, it was not thought adviseable to venture the Boat. Afterwards the following Consultations were held on Board the Pembroke.

Dated on

IN order to the Consultation held Yesterday in the Morning, at nine of the Clock on Board the Board the Tartar, to Anchor between Port Cette and Pequai, Pembroke, the Wind shifting from the W. N. W. to the S: Sent all W. and very little of it, the Pilots thought it not Sept. at 13 W. and very little of it, the rest of the could not get far of the Clock, adviteable to Anchor, fince they could not get far a Langues enough to the Shoar, but at its in the Evening, had a Langues enough to the Shoar, but at its in the Evening, had a langues enough to the Shoar, but at its in the Evening, had a langues enough to the Shoar, but at its in the Evening, had a langues enough to the Shoar, but at its in the Evening, had a langue of the Evening the N.W. from ving a fresh Breeze at West, I order'd the Tartar Por Cette. to go a head, which he did, and stood into ten fathom Water, the Land, by Judgment, about two Mil red tim Sho tle

> The Fren tlem

the

· W th.

· of

· be

· Y

· A · a 'tl t t

b

ta Se

in 12 de S

1

Queen ANNE's Reign.

Miles distance, and there made the Signals as di- A. C. rected in my Order, and I did the like in a small 1703. time after, but was no ways answer'd from the Shoar, after which we stood off all Night with little Wind round the Compais, as Witness our Hands the abovefaid.

The three Cha. Portales, French Gen - ? Paul la Billiere, tlemen. (S. Tempié.

R. Arris. 3. Cooper.

The Pi- Elias Teffier, lots, Samuel Paquie.

T a Consultation held on Board Her Majesty's Dated and A Ship Pembroke this 18th Day of September, it Signed as was the Opinion of the Pilots not to venture into the fermer. the Shoar again, for fear of the many Alterations of the Winds which we now have, and likely to be bad Weather, as is usual to be at this time of the Year, which is confirm'd by the French Prisoners, both to Captain Cooper, and my felf, (viz. Captain 'Arris) and we having with the French Gentlemen, 'advised in Relation to the aforesaid Pilot's Opinions, thought it necessary to make the best of our way to the general Rendezvous, fince nothing more could be attempted. Witness our Hands, &c.

Pursuant to this Resolution, the Pembroke and Tartar fail'd for Legborne, where they arriv'd the 23d of September, after having been batter'd by a Violent Storm, at their going out of the Gulf of Lions.

Four Days t before at Night, the grand Fleet came + Sept. 10. into Leghorne Road. The next Morning the Town Sir Cloufaluted the Admiral with five Guns, of which Sir Clou-delly Shodesly Shovel took no notice, as not being a sufficient vel arrives Salute for a Royal Fleet, and refus'd to accept the at Legordinary Present that was sent him by the Governor horne, and The letter having some to know the Rosser of in insist upon The latter having sent to know the Reason of it, having a Sir Cloudesty made him sensible of his Mistake, and, Reyal Saat the same time, sent a Message to the Great Duke of lute. Tuscany, infifting upon a Royal Salute, as having the Union Flag, the most considerable in England. After some Disputes his Highness was forc'd to order that the Town should salute with eleven Guns, which was

The ANNAL Smot

10601

1703.

accordingly performed, which SirCloudefly Shovelan fwer'd; and was afterwards complimented by Per. forts of Diffinction, and received the extraordinary Presents which had been prepared for the Count de de Thoutoufe, Admiral of France, who was expected there before the English Fleet, but who never durft come out of the Harbour of Thoulon, as long as they remain'd in the Mediterranean. Cha. L.

As foon as the Pembroke and Tartar had join'd the Fleet, Captain Arris made Report of his Expedition to the Admiral; and Mr. Portales, and Mr. la Billiere, who had been Eye-witnesses of the Captain's good Conduct, and Zeal in that Service, having af-

Captain pedition.

His sense of terwards waited on Sir Cloudesly, he told them, He was very well satisfied with what they had done, since they Arris's Ex- had made that Gulf, which before was look'd on as unapproachable, accessible, and easie for all Undertakings. And tho, added the Admiral, you have not succeeded in the Design of giving Relief to our Friends, the Cevenois, yet they will see we have been as good as our Words. And I am the more glad of your Discovery, because 'twill be easie, for the future, to relieve them that way, if we go

early with a strong Squadron into the Gulf. Count Lamberg, the Imperial Ambassador at the

Court vot Rome, having notice of the arrival of the Confederate Fleet in the Road of Legborne, his Excellency hasten'd thither, and on the 28th of September went on Board the English Admiral, and acquainted him with the Arch-Duke of Austria's having been declar dand proclaim d King of Spain at Vienna, by the Name of Charles IIId. on the 12th of that Month, N. S. Thereupon every Ship in the English Squadron fired each Fifteen Guns, and his Catholick Majesty's Health was drank. Count Lamberg having fent a Gentleman, with Mr. Jourdain, one of Sir Cloudefly Shovel's Secretaries, to notifie the Arch-Duke's Accession to the Spanish Throne to the Dutch Admiral, the latter was somewhat surprized, that the Imperial Minister should not pay him a Visit on that Account, as he had done the English Admiral; but nevertheless he order'd all his Ships to fire each Filteen Guns some Hours after: And then Count Lamberg went to see him on his Board. fourtes has

The Arch-Duke proclaim'd King of Spain.

we sto de bluodi and The

7

mu

der

COD

gre

ter, fou

COL

and

bord

der

Wi

Sca Ad

Als

the

dic

T

m

th

de CI

to

H

SI

01

N

B

tl

0

S

1

71

c

f

t

i

m

er.

ry

de

cd

rft

ey

ne

ac

il-

f.

de

ey

p-

nd he

s,

ed

be

20

ne

.

er

e-

e

1,

1-

g

r

Ċ

t

it

The English and Dutch behav'd themselves with so 1703. much Discretion at Leghorne, that the Italians wonder'd at it. For when any small French Squadron comes into their Port, the French use them with a great deal of Infolence. The Fleet having got Water, and bought up most of the Florence Wine they found in the Cellars, and what other Provisions they could find at Leghorne, fail'd thence the 2d of October; The Fleet and the fixth, the Pembroke, Exeter, Tartar, Flam-fails from borough, and one Firelhip, were detach'd with Or-Leghorne ders to go to Tunis and Tripoli to renew the Peace Octo. 2. with those Governments; and thence to proceed to Standaroon to join Captain Jumper. The 18th Rear-Admiral Bing was sent with another Squadron to Algier to renew the Peace with that Regency; and the 12th the Fleet had a terrible Storm, but which did not much Damage, by Reason it did not last long. Ten Days † after Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with the Re-t Octo-23 mainder of the Fleet, came into Altea Bay; where the Spaniards were very glad to see again the Confederates; and feveral of them openly declar'd for Charles IIId. King of Spain, and offer'd themselves to ferve on Board the Fleet, which was accepted. Having, with speed, Water'd the Fleet, Sir Cloudesly Shovel sail'd on the 24th with a strong Levant, and on the 27th, got at Night through the Streights The next Day Sir Thomas Hardy with the Bedford, Sommerset and Lizard under his Command, was lent by the Admiral to Tangier, and the 30th the Durch parted from the English, making the best of their way Home. The same Day Sir Cloudesty Shovel fent five Ships under the Command of Sir Andrew Lake to Lisbon, and thence to Oporto, Viana, &c. to take under his Convoy those Merchant Ships, which were bound for England: And sir Clouhaving a fair Wind, and good Weather in his Pas-desly Sholages, arrived in the Downs on the 17th of Novem-vel arrives ber. The Orford, Warspight and Litchfield, which par-in the ted from him fix Days before, met soon after with a Downs. French Man of War of 52 Guns, and 500 Men, com-ing from Newfoundland, whom they engag'd, and Man of War took, after an obstinate Fight of Nine Hours.

Having

the

City

refu

lent

Ha

Bas

Rie

lag

var

ral

a g

W

im

abo

fon

ans

Ni

Ei

the

Pr

T

Ta

Co

fai

th

Du

of

boj

fec

ha

W

an

me

Su

fev

Pa

Pe

be

op

va

fer

E

Fort Kehl

taken by

March

Having dispatch'd the Sea-Affairs, let's now attend A. C. 1703. the Land Armies. It is reported, that towards the latter End of the last Year's Campaign, during which the Arms of the Allies, particularly of England, were

forfaccessful, both by Sea and Land, the French King did comfort himself with this Boast : Well, said he the Confederates have made War against me this Year, but

I shall be even with them the next. In Order to make Affairs in his Words good, he commanded his Armies to be

Germany early in the Field, and entertain'd his Trusty Ally. the Duke of Bavaria, with Hopes of such a powerful Relief, as would effectually break all the Measure that were concerting at Vienna to reduce him. Whill that Elector takes Newenburgh by Dint of Sword, alarms Nurembergh, and ranges about the Country without Opposition, the French Army, in Defiance to

the Rigor of the Winter-Season, sit down before the Fort of Kebl, which was said to be defended by a Numerous Garrison. The Garrison was, indeed,

strong enough in Number, but so weak for want of Provisions and Ammunition, that Mareichal de Villan

who commanded at this Siege, having made himfelf Master of a Horn-Work by Storm, and threatningto

give a General Assault to the Fort, the Besieg'd thought it prudent to surrender on Honourable

Terms, after a few Days Relistance. This Los awakening the flow Councils at Vienna, Count Schlick the French and Count Styrum were immediately order'd to enter

11th N.S. Bavaria; which they did in two Places. General Styrum forc'd the Bavarian Lines near Dichfort, which

were flightly guarded by some of the Militia, who not abiding the Fury of his Men, threw down their

Arms, imploring the Emperor's Mercy. And after this a Detachment of his Men, fell upon a Body of

Disciplin'd Bavarians, kill'd and wounded the greatest

part of them, and put the rest to Flight. Flesh'd with these Successes, he march'd to Newmark, where the Bavarian Governor, with a Garrison of 1400

Men, made a Shew of Sustaining a Siege: But the Newmark Townsmen seeing Count Styrum's Batteries ready to

play upon them, they rais'd a Tumult, and forc'd the taken by Governor to Capitulate: The City of Amberg, the the Impe-

Capital of the Upper-Palatine, after the Surrender of Newmark, sent their Deputies to Count Styrum, rialifts. March 17th N.S. offering whatever he could reasonably exact from

them,

Queen ANNE's Reign.

them, provided he would forbear Attacking their C. A. City; But the Count having held a Council of War, 1703. relus'd to accept the Regency's Offers, and prefently caus'd the Place to be invested. On the other Hand, General Schlick broke into the Electorate of Bavaria by the way of Passau, posses'd himself of Riedt, and plunder'd several of the Neighbouring Vil-To check these Progresses, the Elector of Bavaria took a Resolution to besiege Passau; But General Schlick having timely Notice of his Defign, with a great Train of Artillery, and a confiderable Body of an Army, refolv'd to prevent the Bavarians: Whereupon he march'd with his Army to fecure that important Place, leaving behind him at Eisenheim, about 2000 Horse, with seven Pieces of Cannon and some Mortars, as an advanc'd Guard. The Bavari-Part of ans being inform'd of this Motion, march'd all Count Night, and by Day-break fell on the Imperialists at Schlick's Eisenheim; entirely defeated them, and took all Army their Artillery, Ammunition, Baggage, and several routed. Priloners.

Whilst Mareschal de Villars refresh'd his haras'd Troops in the Neighbourhood of Strasburgh, Count Tallard rais'd the Blockade of Traerbach, before the Confederates could be ready to oppose him; but fail'd in two other Designs he had laid, to wit, the throwing Succours into Bonn, and the intercepting the Dutch Auxiliaries in their March to join the Prince of Baden, who guarded the Imperial Lines at Stol-

boffen.

end

rich

cre

ing

he,

bui ake

be

lly,

rful

ires

ord,

try

e to

the

7 2

ed,

of

felf

gto

g'd ble

ols

ick

ter

ral

ich

ho

eir

ter

of

est b'd

re

00

he

to

he

he

ler m,

m

m,

Count Schlick to recover his Reputation, made a fecond Irruption into the Electorate of Bavaria, and having routed a few Bavarians that guarded the Woods and Passes near Passau, took * Wiltzhoven, April and posses dhimself of the Country adjoining. In the 4th N. S. mean time, Count Seyrum seem'd to go on with better Success, having, besides the City of Newmark taken several other Towns, of lesser Note, in the Upper-Palatinate. However, he sustain'd no small Loss in the Person of that Prince of Brandenburgh-Anspach, who being sent with a Detachment of 800 Horse, to the Prince open the Passage of Wiltz, guarded by the Ba-of Branvarians, personn'd, indeed, the Business he was denburgh sent about, but pursuing the Enemy with too much Anspach Eagerness, fell in with a Body of 4000 Bavarians kill'd.

com-

199

his!

rive

Con

vari Sna

upo

hav trib

abo

of :

Up

diff

to det

bec

fall

Que

Ma

Fre

Li

and

to Pri

Sta

M

an

till

hi

hi

Ca

Wi

fat

W

th

of

G

P:R

W

A

WG

P

h

A. C. 1703.

commanded by the Elector in Person, against whom for some time, he made a vigorous Defence, till being wounded with a Musquet-shot, he was carried ou of the Field, and died the next Morning: Much re gretted for his Excellent Qualities, and the quick Advances he made to Honour and Reputation. The Imperialists that survived that Prince, made a good Re. treat, and a few Days + after, the Elector of Bavaria being come before Weiks, near Ratisbonne, gave No. tice, by his Minister, to the Director of Mentz, That

+ April 6th

bonne.

· mos

if the Count de Styrum's Declaration, That he would of Bavaria makes him- Attempting to pass through the Town, did not at felf Mafter rive in 24 Hours, hethen demanded that the Bridge over the Danube, and the Gate which leads to it should be delivered up to him. The Diet hereupon met the next Morning, and drew up a Resolution, wherein they preffed the Count de Styrum to yield this Point; and the Cardinal de Lamberg, the Empe. ror's Commissary, writ him a Letter to the same Es. fect; but the Elector declared himself not satisfied therewith, and repeated his Demands, to be put in Possession of the Bridge. In the mean time some of his Troops, in the Night, took Post near St. Emeran's Gate, where they immediately began to raise a Bat-The Burghers also took up Arms, manned the Walls, and began to plant their Canon; but the Fortifications on that fide of the Town, having been a long time neglected, and not being in a Condition to make any Defence, the Cardinal and Diet ordered the Burghers not to fire, and directed the Magistrates to deliver up the Bridge to the Elector's Forces, which then left off working; but the Magistrates making some Difficulties, the Elector ordered the Approaches to be carried on, and the Works being compleated, and his Forces ready to break into the Ditch, he sent word to the Cardinal, That he gave him 2. Hours to retire, and at 6 the Attack would be begun; but the Diet chose rather to comply with his Demands, and accordingly about 9 that Night, his Troops took Possession of the Bridge and Gate, and he, in return, figned an Instrument, whereby he obliged himself effectually to withdraw his Troops, as foon as the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclufion of the Diet for the Neutrality of this Place, and

III A. C.

1703-

his General's Declaration in that respect. Should arrive, and in the mean time to leave all things in the Condition they were at prefent. The Elector of Bavaria having thus fecured this Pals, marched towards Snambing, in order to oppose Count Schlick; who, upon Notice thereof, quitted the Town Wiltsboven. having first obliged the Inhabitants to pay him a Contribution of 24000 Florins, and retired to the Woods about Passau, intending to expect there the Junction of 3000 Hungarians, who were already arrived in

Upper-Austria.

Om.

The

Re.

aria

No.

hat

uld

DOL

ar-

dge

il

pon

00,

eld

pe. Ef.

ied

tin

of

an's

lat-

the

the

en

100

ed

tes

es,

tes

he

ng

he

ve

be

his

his

nd

he

ps,

U.

nd

his

While the Affairs of the Empire were in this distracted Condition; The Prince of Baden unable to defend his ill-mann'd Lines at Stolhoffen, Schlick defeated at his first Entrance into Bavaria, that Elector become Master of Ratisbonne, and the Circles, as it fallen into a Lethargy, making no haste with their Quota's, so long before promis'd and decreed, The Marcschal de Villars receiv'd positive Orders from the French King, to break through the Prince of Baden's Lines, and joyn the Bavarians, cost what it would; and Count Tallard was, at the same time, commanded to reinforce Villars, with his flying Camp. Prince of Baden foreseeing the Storm, acquainted the States of the United Provinces, that he had neither Men nor Cannon sufficient to withstand so numerous an Army, nor to endure the Brunt of such a valt Artillery as Villars and Tallard were bringing against him: Whereupon their High and Mightinesses lent him a Reinforcement of eight Regiments, under the Cammand of Major General Goor, who marching with incredible Diligence, reach'd the Lines, at the lame time that Marihal Villars appear'd before them, which was the 19th of April (N. S.) The next Day, the Enemy preparing to make an Onset on the side of the Lines next the Plain of Buel, Major General Goor was fent thither with the Dutch Auxiliaries, and prevented the French from possessing themselves of a Riling Ground, which they had delign'd to take, and which oblig'd the Enemy to alter the Order of their Attack. The next Morning General Thungen arriv'd with feveral Troops of Dragoons, and soon after General Leiningen, with fix Squadrons, of the Elector Palatine's Cavalry; and the same Evening, the French having cast up Parallel Lines, with the Prince's Entrench-

S

1

(

f

I

1

2

(

0

1

1

1

t

0

a

I

1

1

t

t

t 1

I

P

b

A. C. 1703.

fore the

Lines

trenchments, began to ply the Imperialifts very warmly with their heavy Cannon. The Prince had but fix or feven Pieces, of which two were difmounted, the other he conceal'd till the Grand Day of Action, and then made use of them to good Purpose. Upon the 236 thirteen Battallions of the French advanc'd to the Attack. every Soldier carrying a Fascine, but after thrice Firing, fell off in great Disorder. The next Day, the whole French Army gave a general Onfer in order of Battle, but were repuls'd with great Loss. For upon the 22d at Night, the Dutch General had cast up a double Entrenchment in the weakest part of the Lines, within a hundred Paces of the first En. trenchment, which the Enemy perceiving, durst not be too busie there. On the other side, a treacherous Captain of the Huffars, having deferted, some Days before, and inform'd the Enemy, that the strongest Part of the Lines was without Water, Villars laid on his greatest Fury upon that Place; but to his great Disappointment and Loss, he found it all full of Water, which the Prince had brought into the Moat a little before the French fell on: The rest of the Lines were well fecured by Water, and an unpaf-The French fable Morass: On the 25d Count Tallard advanc'd

repuls'd be-into the Vale of Kinezig, and endeavour'd to possess himself of some advantageous Posts there; but the Count of Furstemberg, entertain'd him so warmly, that he was forc'd to retreat. Thus, after several fmart Onfets for five fuccessive Days, the two Marshals of France thought it fit to draw off their Cannon, and retire, which they did with fome Precipitation, tho'

> with inconfiderable Lofs, Prince Lewis not being in a Condition to pursue them.

> At the same time that the French had begun their Attacks, three thousand Bavarians advanc'd into the Neighbourhood of Ratisbonne, which were to be follow'd by a Body of Horse, in hopes of their long expected Conjunction with the French Forces; And the Elector of Bavaria writ to Marshal Villars, That if he did not joyn him this time, his Ruin was inevitable: For on the one side, all the Upper-Palatine lay open to the Enemy, and he was afraid of their paffing the Danube, not being able to Spare any other than Boors to guard the Passes of that River: And on the other side, if Count Schlick

ery

but

the

nd

the

the

ter

ext

fet

is:

ad

of

n-

ot

us

ys .

eft

on

at

of

at

he afb':

es

ne

y,

al ls

ıd

o'

2

ir

e

l-

(-

d

1

0

Schlick Should break into his Country, during his Ab- C. A. sence, what would become of Bayaria, his Family, his 1703. City of Munich, and all that was dear to him? Wherefore his Ruin or Preservation depending wholly upon the Iffue of this Design, he cast himself entirely upon the Mareschal. Presi'd by these importunate Instances, and agreeably to his Master's Commands, the Mareschal de Villars * fent the Marquis of Blainville with twenty Battallions, and thirty Squadrons, to force the Vale of Kintzig (call'd by the Germans, Kintzigerdael) and open a Passage for the French to penetrate into Swabia; which he perform'd with wonderful Diligence and Success. He took at first a Post near Bibrach by Dint of Sword, kill'd a hundred Men that guarded it, and forc'd the Castle of Hastach to surrender at Discretion: Upon which Encouragement the Mareschal de Villars follow'd, with the rest of the Army, confisting of thirty Battalions, and as many Squadrons. Upon the 30th of April (N. S.) Blainwille, continuing his March, poffes'd himself of the The French Entrenchments on this fide Huffen and Woolfach, aban-penetrate don'd by the German Militia, who made little or no into Ger-Defence; and on the first of May, he advanced to-many, wards those Intrenchments which the Imperialist: had thro' the made upon the Hills at the Entrance into the Vale of Vale of Homberg, the only Pass where the French might have Kintzig. been stopt, the Road being so narrow that it might have been defended by Stones. But this Post was foon abandon'd; For Blanville having fent the Count de Montbrun with his Brigade to wheel round the Mountain, marching to the Right, while eight Companies of Grenadies, supported by the Marquis him? felf, march'd directly up the Hill; to attack the Entrenchments of the Imperialists, the Germans fearing to be surrounded, retired with Precipitation; and they who were to have opposed Montbrun doing the fame, the French possess'd themselves of those important Passes, with very inconsiderable Loss. next * Day, the Enemy came before Homberg, a little . May 2d. Town in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, lying in the High Road, above half way up a Mountain, which was thought inaccessible on any other side. Place was guarded by fix hundred Men, commanded by Major General Freydenburgh, Colonel Ensberg, and Major

. t · E

.1

• 0

• }

·I

41

.

0

Plal

R

N

ti

A. C. Major Villeinine, who had made Preparations for a 1703. Stout Desence. The French advanc'd thro' the Gut. taker Vale, and about Nine in the Morning made a Shew as if they would affail the Town; but in the mean while fent some of their Battalions, who clambring up several steepand narrow Passes, which were thought impassable, and therefore were but slightly guarded, gain'd the Top of the Mountain. There. upon the Garrison, unable to make any Resistance, in a Place of no Defence, endeavour'd to retreat to the Vale of Trerberg; but the Enemy surrounding them on every fide, Major Villeinine, who brought up the Rear, was forc'd to fight his way thro', and got off with about 300 Men. The Count de Merci, who lay not far from Homberg with 1 900 Horse and Dragoons, retir'd at the same time toward Dornham, while the French continuing their March, came on the 4th of May before Willinghen, which they invested and batter'd; and having made a small Breach, summon'd the Town to furrender, but were answer'd with a Refusal. The next day they appear'd in Order of Battel, and shot several Red Hot Bullets into the Town, notwithstanding which the Garrison and Inhabitants remaining firm in their Resolutionto defend themselves, the French retired on the 6th from that Place; and march'd toward Treylingen, where they joyn'd the Bavarian Army.

And join the Bavamians.

> Upon the News of this Conjunction, the Diet of Ritisbonne, to whose slow Deliberations all these Difafters were in great measure owing, began to shew

Relo've of ing, that War is not ou the Score of Religion.

fome Concernment; and fign'd a Resolve of the Empire, importing, 'That for a great while the Ene'mies of the Empire, and Haters of Peace, and parti-Ratisbon- cularly Abundance of Clergy-Men, had spread Rene, delar- ports, as if the present War was undertaken by the ' Protestants of the Empire, and their Allies, with a the present ' Design to ruin the Catholick Religion, and the Liberties of the Empire, on purpose to create a Misunderstanding and Je loufy between those of both Religions; tho' it were evident, that there was no Ground for those Reports, but that they were rais'd and fomented by the French, and their Friends, and infilted upon at the Catholick Courts, and particularly at that of Rome, to weaken the Hands of the Allies by dividing them : Wherefore this wasto let the World know, That none of the States of the Empire, or their Allies of either Religion, had ever any fuch Defign, but that this present League and War was enter'd into by the Empire, and their Allies, only against the faithless Crown of France, and against

1:

1-

re

y

e.

o

nt

ıd

nd

n,

n

d

3-

d

n

ts n

0

of

e

W

e

e

h

0

ď

d

e

her Adherents, for Maintenance of the Freedem of Religion, and of the Liberties of the Empire, and their 'Allies; and therefore order'd the Spreaders of fuch

Reports to be punish'd as Enemies to their Country; And that their Envoys and Relidents give Notice of

this to all Courts, particularly to that of Rome, in Order to obviate those falle and Malicious Reports.

On the other hand, the Elector of Bavaria, being puff'd up to see himself at the Head of an Army of above 30000 Men, was refolv'd, that the Diet of

Ratisbonne, in a manner his Prisoners, should be senfible of it: I o which purpose he order'd his publick Minister to present them with two Memorials, setting forth, 'That his Minister did not question, but The Duke of

that they already understood that Mareschal de Vil. Bavaria's lars had forc'd the Passes in the Vale of Kintzig, Memorials

and that the Elector finding himself attack'd in such to the Diet. a manner, that Part of his Country was already ruin'd, was refolv'd to make use of his Succours,

for the Repelling of any Violence that should be offer'dhim for the future; That however, this Re-

'folution should not make him alter his Promises in Relation to the Security of the Diet, and that he would withdraw his Men, fo foon as the Emperor

'should have ratify'd the Conclusions for the Neutrality of the City; and that he hop'd that upon thele

'Assurances, the Diet would have no Reason to remove: Yet it Self Interest should so far prevail among them, that they would change their Refidence, his Master would grant them a general Pals,

fince they had already agreed to give his Minister an Assurance, that he might also go with them; and that he expected, That in the Instrument that

should be drawn up for that Purpose, it should be 'particularly express'd, That his Minister should upon no Pretence whatever, be excluded from the Meetings

and Debates of the Diet, and that nothing should be refold d and concluded in the Matter of the Ninth Electo-

rate, without his Knowledge and Confent. To all these Things the Minister prest to have a speedy Answer 1 2

the

the

fre

the

de

Pa

tel

ot

G

113

0

fi

D

II

n

the

A. C.

Resolve, That the Points being of great Consequence, they could not come to any Conclusion, without par-

ticular Instructions from their Masters.

While the French were bulie and prosperous in Germany, the Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of Her Majesty's Forces, was not idle, nor his Defigns unfucce stul. His Grace having resolv'd to open the Campaign by the Taking of Bonn, caus'd that Place to be invested, on the 24th of April (N.S.) by the Prussian and Lunenburgh Cavalry, under Lieutenant. General Bouleau; and the next Day went himself to Cologne, whilst the Infantry, commanded by Lieu. tenant General Fagel, was coming up to the Camp. On the 26th Lieutenant General Coeborn, arriv'd by Water with the Vessels and Pontons, and presently a Bridge was laid over the Rhine at Rhinesdorf, from which Place the Beliegers Camp extended as far as Kruitsberg. After some Consultations among the Generals, the Town was order'd to be attack'd in three Places. The first, against the Fort on the other side of the Rhine, and the other Two against the City, and the Outworks that secur'd it. The first of these Attacks was commanded by Lieutenant General Coeborn, having under him the Major Generals Freisbeim and Erbervelt, with Monsieur la Rocque for Chief Engineer; The second by the Hereditary Prince of Heffe-Caffel, having under him the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, and Monsieur Tettau, with Monsieur Hazard as Chief Engineer; And the Third by Lieutenant-General Fagel, with whom were join'd the Major-Generals Dedem and St. Paul, with Colonel Reinchard for Chief Engineer. Twelve Regiments were order'd to each of these Attacks, who took their Posts accordingly the 27th, And on the 3d of May the Trenches were open'd and carried on with great Success, and very inconsiderable Loss, thro the great Care of the Generals and Engineers. At the same time the Batteries were rais'd with that Alacrity and Speed, and the Preparations for Mischief appear'd so dreadfully, that the Governor sent a Letter to the Duke of Marlborough, importing, That an Agreement had been made the last Year, between the Electors Palatine, and of Cologne, That the Cities of Duffeldorp and Bown should not be Bownbarded, in order to preserve

Bonn be-

OF

œ,

ar-

in

ral

ns

he

ce

ne

17-

to

Ú.

P.

y

2

n

.

A. C.

the Churches, Palaces, and other publick Buildings, the Performance of which he was order'd to request from his Grace; and to declare withal, That unless the same were observ'd, the Elector of Bavaria would destroy the City of Nieuburg, belonging to the Elector Palatine. The Duke having communicated this Letfer to the Elector Palatine, and consulted with the other Generals, it was thought convenient that his Grace should answer it in general Terms, 'That it was neither his Custom, nor his Inclination, to destroy Cities, or publick Buildings, out of a prepense Malice or Design, provided the Enemies 'Conduct did not put him upon such a Necessity. On the 8th of May the Batteries being ready, the Befiegers began to fire with good Success: For the same Day, the Chain which held the flying Bridge, by means of which the Fort communicated with the Town, was broke by a Cannon shot, and the Bridge staved in pieces, and carried away by the Stream, notwithstanding the Enemies endeavours to save it. The next Day the Battery which play'd upon the Fort, made such a Breach, that the General resolv'd to storm it; but the French not thinking themselves fafe there, set fire to their Cazernes, and retreated into the Ravelin, in order to get into the Town in Boats. The Beliegers Diligence and Valour prevented their Defign; so that the Commander of the Fort, and 30 of his Men, were made Prisoners, the relt being either kill'd or drowned: A Success so unexpected, that the Duke of Marlborough and General Opdam fent Expresses to the States General to acquaint em with it. A little before the Gaining of this Fort, an unhappy Accident happen'd in General Dedem's Attack, where 150 Bombs, and as many Granadoes, unfortunitely took fire, and were blown up, together with a Lieutenant, and 5 Bombardeers, which, however, did not hinder the Beliegers from making that Progress of which we have already given an Account; So that being now Masters of the Fort, a great Battery was rais'd in it, which began to play on the 12th to the number of 70 Pieces of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, in order to make two Breaches, with a Defign to storm the Place from the Prince of Hesse's and General Dedem's Attacks. The next Day, about

27107

wit

Wel

Re dra

En

po pal

un

ne

ta

m ch

> ar th

> > P

0

A. C. about Noon, the Befreged, with about a Thousand Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons. made a Sally upon General Dedem's Attack, where the Beliegers in the Trenches were at first put into some Dilorder, but soon recovering themselves, they repuls'd the French, with the Lofs of about a hundred Men kill'd on each fide, and some Prisoners taken on both. All Things being now in a Readiness to as. fault the Counterscarp, and Cover'd way, on the fide of Prince of Hesse's Attack, the Onset began about Eight-a Clock at Night, under the Command of Major General Tettan, and Brigadier Palandt, the Prince being there in Person. The Besiegers, se. conded by the continued Fire, both from the Cannon and Mortars of several Attacks, forced their way forwards, drove the Befieged from their Works, and lodg'd themselves there: In which brisk Action General Tettau was wounded, with about ten Officers, and 150 Soldiers kill'd and wounded, together with the Engineer that commanded in the Works. So much Bravery in the Belieged, and fuch an amazing Tempett of Artificial Thunder and Lightening, altonished the Belieged to that Degree, that fearing a se-

May 14th cond Affault, the next Day they bear a Parley, and on the 14th of May surrendred the Place on Honou-N. S. rable Conditions, which were fign d by the Duke of Bonn Ju rendred Marlborough, and Monsieur d'Alegre, the French Go-

May 15th vernor.

N. S.

While the Duke of Marlborough was fat down before Bonn, the French Mareschals that commanded in Flanders, viz. Villeroy and Boufflers, thinking to have furpriz'd the Confederates that lay dispers'd about Maestricht, and to have bombarded the Town it felf, and after that to have fallen upon Liege, on the 9th of Mar (N.S.) at Night, advanced of a sudden into the Neighbourhood of Tongeren, with an Army of about 40000 Men; Boufflers coming up with part of these Forces on the one side of the Town, and Villeroy with the rest on the other: So that the Confederates, who were marching to have posted themselves in that Place, were forc'd to retreat with made Pri- speed under the Cannon of Maestricht. In the mean time, the Enemy fell upon Tongeren, where two Battalions of Foot, one of Elft, the other of Port-

Two Rigimer to of the Allies Joners at Longe-

ICD.

bas

ons,

ere

nto

red

on

af.

ide

ut

of he

le.

no

r-

nd

e-

g

more, were quarter'd, and who defended themselves A. C. with extraordinary Bravery, for 28 Hours, but then were forc'd to yield at Discretion. This vigorous, Resistance gave the Confederates an Opportunity to draw together before Maestricht: So that when the Enemy advanc'd forward, with a Delign, as was suppos'd, to have forc'd the Confederate Cavalry to repals the Maes at Nimeguen, and the Foot to retire under the Outworks of Maestricht, and there to have ply'd 'em with their Bombs, they found, to their great Disappointment, the Confederate Army under General Overkirk, drawn up in order of Battel, advantagiously potted, and ready to engage 'em, though much interior in Number. This put the Two Marefchals to a stand, so that they knew not what to do. and the Confederates might eafily perceive how much they fluctuated in their Resolutions. They first ap-The Marepear'd about Seven a Clock in the Morning in Order schals Vil-

pear'd about Seven a Clock in the Morning in Order schals Vilof Battle, upon the Hill call'd Duysbergh, with the leroy and greatest Part of their Army; from whence they made Boufflers, several insignificant Motions, seeming all to tend to disappoint the Attacking of the Confederates Right Wing; and by Gn-which the Confederates observing, posted an English kirk. Brigade in the Hedges of Lonaken, to cover their Right Flank, and a Regiment of Dragoons was posted near the Church of Lonaken, to support a hundred and sifty Foot, placed in the Church-Yard to defend the Pass from the Heath of Bessmere. And, indeed, where ever the Enemy seem d to bend their Strength, the Confederate Generals were careful to

double their Opposition. About Ten of the Clock the same Forenoon, the Enemy made a general Motion of all their Forces, sending down several Brigades of Foot in Two Columns from between Duysbergh-Hill, and the Village of Veltwessen; From whence the Consederate Generals concluded, that they were marching directly towards em. But when they came within reach of the Cannon, they made a Halt, both with their Brigades, and the main Body of their Army, the Brigades stretching themselves out their Right toward Duysbergh, and their Lest toward Veltz-

messen, and their main Body upon the Hills of Duysbergh, and behind Velewessen.

Thus both Armies stood gazing one upon another, till Three in the Asternoon: When the I wo Mareschals,

A. C. 1702. Mareschals finding all their Motions to no purpose. and not daring to adventure the Attacking of the Confederates, march'd back the fame way they came. to Tongeren, leaving to General Overkirk all the Honour of that Day: For twas his Prudence, Experience and Valour, that preferv'd the Confederate

Army from total Ruin.

Soon after, Bonn being taken, the Duke of Marlborough return'd to the Army of the Confederates, consisting of 130 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions, and fet forward toward Liege, as well to fecure that Place, as to force the Enemy to decamp from Tongeren, where the French Army, confisting of 60 and odd Battalions, and above a hundred Squadrons. feem'd to be very advantageously posted. To which purpose, the Duke march'd the 25th of May, from Hatch near Maestricht, and having pass'd the River Jecker, advanc'd to Hautin, where the Enemy intended to have forrag'd that Morning; but upon Notice of the Confederates Approach, remov'd to some farther Distance, where they continued under their Arms that Night, tho' upon the Confederates Advancing to Nieudorp, they march'd with great Precipitation to Bockworn, not daring to stand the Hazard of a Battel. They also quitted Tongeren, after they had blown up the Walls, and the Tower. The Duke followed 'em, and advanc'd within half a League of their Camp, but the Jecker parted the Two Armies, and the Enemy had secur'd all the Bridges and Paffes of the River: Nevertheless, they thought themselves not safe for all this, but retreated to Hannuye. 'Tis true, that upon the Duke's Advancing to Thys and Lamin, the French drew up in Or-

TheFrench der of Battel, and sent away their Baggage, as fly before the Duke of f they intended to have fought: But their Courage fail'd them once more, and fo they retired within Marlbo-

their Lines. rough.

The Duke of Marlborough finding it impossible to bring the French to the Decilion of a Battle, it was The French resolv'd to force them in their Entrenchments, which Lines forc'd General Coehorn and Baron Spaar perform'd with Suc-Coehorn cess in the Country of Waes. The First commanded and Baren one Attack in a Place call'd the Hock van Callo, where without much Relistance, and with inconsiderable June 26th, Loss, he made himself Master of a Redoubt, call'd St. N. S.

St.

Spaa

Vill

eigh

600

gore

rhe

TY

got

ord

thi

we

Of

ral

Sa

the

m

ta

E

St

I

fi

St. Anthony's Hook, and of the Pearl Fort : But Baron A. C. Spaar, who commanded the other Attack, near the Village of Stocken, met with great Opposition from eight Battalions of the Enemies regular Foot, and 6000 of the Country People, who made a more vigorous Defence than the Disciplin'd Men, and by their Firing from the Houses of the said Village, very much annoy'd the Confederates, after they were got into the Lines: Which oblig'd Baron Spaar to order, that no Quarter should be given them. In this Action 1200 Men of Baron Spaar's Detachment were flain and wounded, among whom were feveral Officers of Note; particularly two Brigadier Generals wounded, and Monsieur de Vass, Governor of San-van-Ghent, killed. As for the Enemy, besides their Slain, about 80 of their common Soldiers were made Prisoners.

The universal Joy upon this considerable Advantage, was foon after interrupted, for a time, by an Express sent by General Opdam from Breda to the States, with an Account, 'That the French near Monseur's Answerp having receiv'd a considerable Reinforce-Opdam's ment from their Main Army, came out of their Account of Lines the 30th of June, and surrounded the Body his defeat.

of the Confederate Forces under his Command, and 'had entirely routed them; and that he had escaped to Breda with only 30 Horse, and could give no further Account of those Troops. This put all the Hague in a general Consternation: The States General met immediately, and after they had fat in Confultation till One in the Morning, dispatch'd away Monsieur Geldermansen, with two Deputies more, with Money and Instructions, to prevent, as much as might be, the ill Consequences of this supposed Difafter. But these Commissioners in their way towards the Frontiers, met with a Courier dispatch'd by Monsieur Hop, Treasurer General to the States, and their Deputy in that Army, with a Letter to the States, which they open'd, and finding in it a quite contrary Account, they return'd to the Hague. Monlieur Hop's Letter was as follows:

and moveled in the

· te

• b

4 to

6 y

· tl

Ct

.

:

· t

1

.

-

A. C. High and Mighey Lords.

Mr. Hop's
Account of the Fight at c
Eckeren.

Pon my Aprival two Days ago at the Camp at Eckeren, an Express arrived there with Letters from the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur d'Au. verkirke, giving an Account of their March, and that the Enemy decamped at the same time, and advanced towards the Demer, from whence the above named Generals judged that it would be eahe for the Enemy to fend Succours to the Lines near Antwerp, and therefore we, on this fide, ought to be upon our Guard: That, however, they would with the main Army observe the Enemy as narrowly as was possible; and in case any such Detachment were made, they would do the like. This Advice coming at the same time that one of our Spies brought an Account, that a great Body of Horse trom the French Army was advanced towards Dieft, it was unanimously resolved in a Council of War that Afternoon, That fince our Camp at Eckeren, wherein we had no more than 13 Battalions, and 26 Squadrons, lay wholly exposed and defenceless on the lide of the Left-Wing; and that the Enemy coming with a superior Power, might not only cut off our Communication with Bergen op-zoom and Breda, but also with Lillo, it was most advisable to fend our heavy Baggage to Bergen-op-zoom, which was done that Night, and upon further Advice of the Enemy's Motions, to change our Camp, and draw nearer to this Place; But yesterday about Noon we had Advice, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines with a great Number of Troops, and soon after the advanced Guards of our Left-Wing had fight of them. Our Generals repaired thither, and foon observed that the Enemy, with a great Body of Forces, was filing off towards Howen and Stabrock, and that thereby it was plain their delign was to cut off our Retreat: It was thereupon resolved, That to prevent this, the Army should immediately retire; but this could not be done to foon, but that the Enemy appeared as well before and behind, as on each fide of our Camp; and foon after the Armies engaged, and the Battel was very harp on all Sides, and lasted from three in the Atternoon

ternoon till it was dark Night, and often with du A C. bious Success, till at length, through the undaunted Bravery, never enough to be praised, both of your High and Mightinesses own Troops, and those of Foreign Princes in your Service, one of the most considerable Posts, and through which we were obliged to March to come hither, namely, the Village of Otteren, was taken by Force, and main. tained by our Men. The Cavalry, commanded by Major General Hompesch, (who according to the Report of the Generals, signalized himself in a very extraordiary Manner) behaved themselves in this Fight as bravely as could possibly be; and they on our Left Wing, together with the Foot, not only fultained the Enemies Fire, which was very great, with exceeding Resolution for above three Hours, but also obliged them to retire. In this occalion Lieutenant General Fagel received two Wounds, one in his Head, and the other in his Foot, but neither of them dangerous, and Colonel Pallam, who commands Monsieur de Opdam's Regiment, and Monsieur Bauditz, Colonel of one of the Regiments of Dragoons of Halftein, were also wounded; Colonel Kanenburgh was killed. Enemy in the beginning of the Fight had taken our 'tour Pieces of Cannon, but were foon obliged to quit them, and our Men took one of theirs, with ome Ammunition, several Pair of Kettle-Drums, two Standards of the Gens d'Armes, and some Coflours, and took the Colonel of the Regiment du Maine, a Lieutenant Colonel, and many other Officers of less Note, Prisoners; A great many of their Men remained upon the Place, and according to the Report of Prisoners, above 400 of their woun-'ded Men were brought to Eckeren, belides which they fent a great Number to Stabroek, and other Places. As to the Number of Men, who have been 'killed or wounded on our fide in this so sharp, and ' so long a Fight, it is impossible for me to give an 'Account thereof as yet. Monsieur d' Opdam, who, for a time, was giving Orders every where, is fince 'missing, and a Lieutenant, who is a Prisoner here affirms, that he was taken, and carried to Antwerp. The rest of the Generals, except Monsieur Fagel, are all in good Health. The Regiment of Fagel,

124

A. C.

and Friesbeym, the Walloon Regiment of Nassau, and one of the Regiments of Munster, having suffered most. The said Generals have greatly distinguish. ed themselves in their respective Posts; and it is owing to their Bravery, and good Conduct, seconded by the undaunted Courage of our Troops, (next to the apparent Bleffing of Almighty God) that the Enemy, who according to the unanimous Confessi. on of the Prisoners, had 33 Battalions, 47 Companies of Grenadiers, and 32 Squadrons, commanded by the Mareschal de Boufflers, and the Prince Sarclaes of Tilly, did not wholly cut off and ruin our Army, which, as is abovefaid, confifted of no more than 13 Battalions, and 26 Squadrons. The Army remained under Arms all Night, and by break of Day marched from Occeren to this Place, whither we have been come about feven Hours, without meeting with any further Rencounter, We have pitched our Camp with the Left towards Berendrecht, and the Right before this Fort towards the Cross Fort. General Coehorn, who saw the Engagement from the other side of the Scheld, 'did last Night send over several Battalions to this Place, who are now encamped with us. I thought it my Duty, as soon as I came hither with the Army, after having been twice miraculoully preferved in all the Action of Yesterday, to give your High and Mightinesses Notice by an Express of what is above-written; and Monsieur Slangenburg will, with the first Opportunity after the Troops, who both Men and Horses are extreamly fatigued, are refreshed, have the Honour to give your High and Mightinesses a further Account of the Particulars of this Action. I am, &c.

Lillo, July 1. 1703.

This Letter was the next Day confirm'd by another from Lieutenant-General Slangenburgh, which the States having, with great Satisfaction, seriously perus'd, they came to the following Resolutions upon it:

0

· It

6 il

1

· t

. 1

6

· t

. !

. (

6

ed

h-

is d

to

ne

1-

3.

d

es

ľ

Ó

le.

y

7

S

125 A. C. 1703.

R Eceived a Letter from Lieutenant-General de The States Slangenburg from the Camp at Lillo of the 2d General's Instant, containing an exact Relation of what passed Resolve, upin the Battle betwixt the Troops of this State, and on General the Enemy near the Villages of Ekeren and Otteren. Slangenthe Enemy near the Villages of Ekeren and Otteren; burg's Letupon which, having deliberated, it is resolved that ter. the said Lieutenant General de Slangenburg have Thanks, and by these Presents we do thank him for the good Conduct, Zeal, Courage and Conflancy, which he shew'd in the said Fight; and that it be lignified to him, that their High and Mightinesses are also very well satisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the other General Officers, as also with the extraordinary Valour and Courage discovered as well by the superior and inferior Officers, as by the common Sentinels, Horse and Foot, who have so bravely maintain'd the Honour of the Troops of this State, and have perform'd what they owe to the Service of their Country; and that the laid M. de Slangenburg shall signifie to every one of them, in form and manner most convenient, the Satisfaction of their Highnesses in this Matter; and that General Slangenburg shall have Notice that their Highnesses have already fent Deputies to Bergen-op-zoom, with full Power to change the Regiments that are most weakned, and to take Order in such other Affairs as demand quick Dispatch.

General Slangenburg's Letter was as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

A Fter that, by Order of your Highnesses, the Army commanded by General Opdam was lessen'd to 13 Battalions, and 26 Squadrons, and that it was found good that this small Army should March from Stabrock towards Eckeren, Count Tilly and I represented the bad Constitution of that Camp with so small a Number of Troops, within three quarters of a League of the Enemies Lines, who, according to General Cochorn's Report, could allemble 50 Battalions from Lier to Ostend; that

6 W

e at

· G

CC

& fo

ar

• th

6 b

· P

· fe

· V

. 1

ft.

6 T

. 2

6]

-

126 A. C. 1703.

belides, they could be reinforc'd from their great Army; whereas we could expect no Affistance in time, nay, not from General Coehorn. Besides, I and Count Tilly remonstrated that the Enemy being fu. perior in Number, might always cut off our Re. treat; and having understood several times that the Enemy was stronger in their Lines than we were in our Army, and that our great Army had passed the Fecker, and that of the Enemy advanc'd as far as Tirlemont; and belides, that we had Advice that the Enemy expected more Troops in their Lines, We could obtain nothing by our Remonstrance, but only a Resolve to send our heavy Baggage to Bergen-op-zoom, which was sent off at the same time. when M. de Boufflers arrived in the French Lines with a confiderable Body of Horse and Dragoons, and, as Prisoners say, with 70 Companies of Grena. diers, and without loss of time sent all their Troops out of their Lines, with the Marquess of Bedmar, Prince Serclaes, M. Villeroy's Son, and many other General Officers, and having march'd with incredible Diligence, they posted an Ambuscade of their Dragoons before our Left, and advanc'd with the main of their Army to Capelle, behind our Camp, before we had the least advice of their design or march: Nor had we been inform'd then, before we had been incompassed, but that I and Count Tilly, and some of our Major Generals making the Tour of our Camp, met their Ambuscade of Dragoons about one a-Clock near our great Guard of Horse. Having discovered the said Ambuscade, we judged the Enemy designed to attack us, and immediately put our Troops in Arms, and acquainted General Opdam with what we had done. Guards on the Steeple of the Church of Eckeren acquainted us, at the same time, that the Enemy came with a great Body of Troops towards Capelle, and advanc'd continually; upon which General Opdam resolved to retire under Lillo, and ordered two Squadrons of Dragoons to possels themselves of the Post of Housen, to cover the march of our Army. Whilft General Opdam was busie ordering their March, we understood that the Enemy was advanc'd to Houmen, and had repuls'd those two Squadrons of Dragoons, whereby the Road to Lille eat

in

nd

lu.

le-

he

in

he

as at

S,

e,

0

es

75

r

r

1

1703.

was flopp'd. Brigadier Schulemberg was detached A. C. at first to post himself within two Leagues of Sax-Gotha at Munbroeck, and getting below Houwen, to cover our Retreat; but when he came there, he found that Post well guarded by French Dragoons and Grenadiers, whereupon he began to charge them, but they being much superior in Number, he judg'd a Retreat necessary, and tried to seize the Post of Houseren, but he found the Enemy also pos-fessed of that. This obliged him to draw up at Wateringh, betwixt Houteren and Munbroek, and it was relolved to attack the French there, and to make them retire, if possible; but they were so advantageoully posted, that it was impracticable. On the other Hand, the Enemy advanc'd upon us. made a vigorous Charge on the Troops of Munster. and began a tharp Battle with the Foot about threea. Clock.

Perceiving the Enemy to be much superior in Number, we were obliged to change our Delign, and to endure a terrible Fire of their Mulquets: General Opdam, and Count Tilly, who were upon "the Road with the Horse upon the Dike that goes to Willemerdonk, tried to continue their March oppolite to Houteren, along the Dikes of the Scheld to Lillo, and when they arriv'd found the Enemy polfelled of Houteren, but were afterwards chaled from thence by our Troops. Mean while the Foot continued the Fight betwixt Houwen and Eckeren, with 'a terrible Fire on both Sides, till Eight at Night, 'especially about, and upon the Dike, betwixt Ecke-'ren and Willemerdonk, where Lieutenant General Fagel, and Maj. Generals Frieshiem and Elberfeld gave fuch Proofs of their Conduct and Valour as cannot be enough admir'd. Lieutenant General Fagel be-'ing wounded in the Head and Foot, we not being able to fultain his Regiment, and the Enemy perceiving we wanted Foot, took the opportunity to force our Troops at Houteren to retire, and polted themselves there, and at some Sluces betwixt that Village and Fort la Croix and by that means we were encompass'd on all Sides, having the Enemies Lines, and Antwerp on our Reer, and Fort Philippine, and the Schold on our Left, which oblig'd me to

to fend to General Opdam, and Count Tilly, for their 'Advice, how to get out of that Labyrinth: Word was brought me that General Opdam had not been ' feen for fome time; and Count Tilly faid, he believ'd

. 1

him either to be killed, or taken.

Upon this we resolved to try all Courses with ut. most Vigour. Count Tilly detached some Cavalry under General Hompes to fustain the Foot, who main. tained a bloody Fight for a long time upon the Dike: The French also sent Horse to sustain their Foot on this Occasion. General Hompes led on his Horse with fo much Conduct and Courage, that he broke feveral French Squadrons, took some of their Standards and Drums, routed several Battalions of their Foot, and drove the Enemy back a quarter of a League.

Brigadier Wyke, and the other Brigadiers and Co. "lonels, having spent all their Powder and Leads ordered their Men to put their Bayonets in their Mulquets, and pursue the Enemy, and the Battle being sharp and Bloody, the Dike was covered

with the flain and wounded: 'I had then taken Post on the Key of a Canal that join'd the Dike, where I plac'd two Battalions, and the Cavalry behind 'em, to maintain that Polt to the last Extremity, if our first Troops happen'd to be broke, and for the Security of the rest of the Regiments that we expected in the Night; but the Enemy was so disordered, that they had no mind to renew the Fight in that Post. They endeavoured, during the Heat of the Charge above-mention'd, to fall upon our Rear, having for that end charg'd us with four Battalions from Antwerp, and Fort la Croix, along the Village, and another Dike of Willemerdonk; but found that Post well guarded, and their Men were forc'd to retire by the dreadful Fire of our Troops: Night coming on, and finding our felves still encompass'd on all Sides, we were forc'd to open a Paffage by dint of Sword. The French had feiz'd the Post of Otteren, and seve-'ral others towards the Sluces, which cut off our *Communication with Lillo; upon which Count Tilly, Monlieur Hop and I, resolved to attack that Post with utmost vigour, and our Infantry wanting Powder

Powder and Lead, we order'd them to advance with A. C. their Bayonets in their Mulquets.

G. M. Frieshbeym, and Brigadier Dona were detached with four Battalions, and marching through a Ground full of Ditches, waded up to their Mid-'dle to attack the Enemy in that Post on Flank and Rear. We marched also some Regiments along the Dike, and Count Tilly advanc'd with some Dragoons, and after firing some Cannon on that Post, we attack'd the Enemy in Flank, Front and Rear. 'chased them from Otteren, took their Cannon, and beat them from the Sluces where they were in-'trench'd. We pursued them fighting, as far as Fort La Croix, which opened our Passage along the Dikes to Lillo, where we arrived this Morning, and

are now incamp'd.

rd

n

t.

y

1

n

(e

e

1.

ır

2

0-

r

le

d

It

d

d

H

r

ıt

'I can affure your Highnefles, that all your Troops, Horse, Foot and Dragoons, fought with a furprizing Valour, and that Lieutenant General Fagel, and all the other Generals, Majors and Bri-'gadiers, behav'd themselves in this dangerous Action with admirable Conduct, being only forry that 'we have lost several brave Men. There are some taken Prisoners, and many wounded, of whom I cannot fend a List till the next. We have taken 'some Standards, Drums and Colours, and my Regiment has taken one Piece of Cannon, and a Coflour. I hope your Highnesses will consider the 's small Number of our Troops, that the Enemy was two Times as strong as we; that their Loss is much greater than ours, and that almost all of em retir'd in Confusion, and left us the Field of Battel; whereas we came hither in good Order. It was 'my Opinion, Count Tilly's, and that of all the Generals who were present, that we ought never to have expos'd our felves in such a disadvantagious 'Camp; however, I hope it will be no small Satisfaction to your Highnesses, and this Action will certainly advance the Reputation of your Troops.

I lorgot to tell you, that the Count of East Friesland, and Count Vandernort, distinguish'd themselves on this Occasion, and that Colonel Ivois atlifted me with his Care, Valour and Good Advice; so that I doubt

A. C. 1703.

not but your Hignesses will consider his Merie General Fagel is embarked to Day, to have his 'Wounds better look'd after. General Coehorn came to Lillo in the Night with some Regiments after the Battle, but sent them back immediatley under M. Gen. Dedem. All our Regiments, especially the Foot, are extreamly weakned, so that they can. not act in a Body, except your Highnesses change those that suffer'd most with others that are in Gar. risons. This Post is not sate, except the Sluces of Fort Frederic-Henry be open'd, which cannot be while we are here, because the Salt Water would occasion Diseases. M. d'Opdam not being present, I have taken upon me the General Command till! receive your Highnesses's Order.

Lillo, June 2. 1703.

These Accounts of Monsieur Hop, and General Slagenburg, were, in a great Measure, confirm'd by a Relation printed by the French themselves at Na. mur; but tho' 'tis certain that the Loss was at least equal on both Sides, and amounted to about 3000 The French Men kill'd and wounded on each, yet the French Boast of the King was perswaded by his Servil Flatterers that

his Troops got the Victory; whereupon his most Christian Majesty caus'd Te Deum to be Sung in the Cathedral Church of Paris. The specious Ground on which the French built their pretended Advantage, was the Retreat of General Opdam; which to excuse, he wrote a Letter to the States from Lillo, wherein he acknowledges, 'That he made too hafty a Judgment upon the imminent Danger the whole Army

was in; and that the Enemies pressing on, with an irrefistible Superiority, within Pistol shot of the Place where he was prefent, and where no Succour

'could come up to enable him to keep his Ground, 'moved him to retire; adding, That he would have

reassumed the Command of the Army, and that the Generals, and other Officers, made no Scruple to

'Obey his Orders; but that finding himself leffen'd in the general Esteem, and look'd upon as unworthy to Command the Forces of the State, he had

begg'd leave of their High and Mightinesses Depu-

tics

ties

· cle

· fro

Get

Jul

Ger

log

pol

on

bar

aft

COL

WI .7

· I

1 .

"

General Opdam's Juftificati-971_

Victory.

erit

his

the

M.

the

nge

s of

be

uld

nt.

11

ral

y

14-

ft

ch

at

ft

e

d

1703.

ties to go to the Hague for a few Days, in order to clear himself before their High and Mightinesses, from the Imputations he lay under. Accordingly, General Opdam arriv'd at the Hague on the 11th of July, where shortly after, by command of the States General, he deliver'd to them in writing his Apology for himself, which was much to the same Purpole with the Letter just now mention'd, and ran upon a critical Distinction, That he did not what he would have done, but the best he could do. About a Month after several Officers of that Army, which was now commanded by Lieutenant General Slangenburg. wrote a Letter to Monsieur d' Opdam, importing, That understanding there ran about a Report in Holland, that fince the Accident that befel him to have been intercepted from the Army, at the Battle of Eckeren, they had scrupled to serve under his 'Orders, which was far from their Thoughts; they therefore took a Resolution to assure him, that they 'should be extreamly glad to see him at the Head of the Army again, and that they would receive, with extraordinary Satisfaction, the Order which they all expected, that their Sovereigns would give him to return amongst them. To do General Opdam Juflice, it must be own'd, That he serv'd his Country above Thirty Years with unblemish'd Fidelity, Zeal and Courage; and that in this last Action being cut off by the Enemy, and not being able to regain his Troops, he had no other Course to take, than to keep out of the Enemies Power: For if he had been flain or taken, either of which must of necettity have happen'd, the Allies could have reap'd no Benefit by it: But 'tis the Misfortune of great Men, that their Actions are subject to the Censures of the Meanest, and generally judg'd of, not by their true Motive, but the Success.

All this while the Duke of Marthorough held daily Consultations, and used all possible Stratagems to the Duke bring the French to an Engagement; but failing in of Marthis Design, his Grace attended with several General borough Officers, and a guard of 4000 Horse and Dragoons, view the went to view the Enemies Lines. Lieutenant Ben-French son, of the English Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lines, July with about thirty English being detach'd, sell in with 27. 'N. S.

one of the Enemies Out-Guards of forty Horse, who

after

A. C. 1703.

after one discharge retired, and were chased by the Bugliff to the very Barrier of their Entrenchments. which gave the Confederate Generals an opportunity to view them within Musker shot: And from that Day the Duke of Marlborough laid a Scheme to force them: but the Execution of that Project was industriously put off from time to time by the Deputies of the States General.

M

To

th

an

Er

m

ou

ab

Ve

tin

H

al

Ó

Huy invefted. Aug. 16. N. S.

On the 16th of the following Month Count Nov. elles, with a Detachment from the Grand Army ar. rived before Huy; and upon his approach the Go. vernor broke down the Bridge between the two Towns, and retired with his Garrison into the Castles, and the Fort St. Joseph, Fort Picard, and Fort Rouge, or Red Fort. Notwithstanding the Fatigues the Confederate Troops had under. gone in a most difficult March, all possible dili-gence was used for opening the Trenches, which was done the 17th in the Night. The Attack against Fort St. 3ofeph, was commanded by the Prince of Anhalt, and that against Fort Picard, by Colonel Fre. derick Hamilton, the only English Brigadier in the Army. The Trenches against the former were carried on 190 Paces, but the Ingineer, who was to conduct the Workmen to Fort Picard, by reason of the darkness of the Night, fell into a hollow way which carry'd him off from the faid Fort, and was the occasion that the opening of the Trenches on that fide, was deferred till the next Night. The Approaches were continued with a great deal of Success, and some of the Besiegers Batteries being ready the 21st, began to throw some Bombs into the Works of the Enemy, and the next Morning to Fire with Cannon and Mortars upon Fort Picard, Fort St. Joseph, and the Castle, which continued till three in the Afternoon, when Fort St. Joseph beat a Parley, as did also Fort Picard, and the Red-Fort, about feven in the Evening, the Garrison desired to retire to Namur with their Arms and Baggage, but that being denied, and no other Terms offer'd them, than either to surrender Prisoners at Discretion, or retire into the Castle; the continual Fire of the Besiegers obliged them at last to abandon the Fort, of which the Confederates took † Possession: And Monsieur Millon, Go-Men

+ Aug 23 vernor of the Castle, retuling to receive his own 15:14 N S.

the ors.

ity

hat

rce

du-

of

loy.

ar-

0-

VO

he

d,

r-

1-

ft.

f

Men into it, they were forc'd to return into the A. C. Town, where they were immediately feiz'd and dif 1703. arm'd. Upon the taking of the Forts, the Batteries that had been rais'd against them, were remov'd, and they began to play upon the Castle, doing the Enemy much mischief. The 25th the Dispositions were made for an Att. ck, and all the Batteries firing without Intermission in the Afternoon, the belieged had above 100 Men killed and wounded, in which last Number were reckoned feveral Officers, and the Goyernor himself. Our Troops advanced in the mean time, and placed several Ladders at the Foot of the Caftle; This was deligned only for a Feint; but the Enemy believing we were in earnest, beat a Parly about lix in the Afternoon, offering to furrender, up on Condition that they should be allowed to march to Namur, with the usual Marks of Honour, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough thereupon fent a Meffage to the Governor, That notwithstanding the Advantage we had, if they would lay down their Arms, all that belonged to the Officers and Soldiers should be left them, and they should be exchanged for a like Number of our Men, whenever the Marefchal de Villeroy should desire it; and time was allowed them till three next Morning to fend a politive Answer. Upon the Governor's Refusal, Orders were given for renewing the Aslault; whereupon the Soldiers in the Garrison refusing to defend the Place any longer, the Governor accepted the Terms offered him, whereby he, and his Garrison, which, including those who were in the Forts, consisted of And fur-900 Men, commanded by two Brigadiers General, rendred at were to remain Prisoners of War, till the two Regi- Discretion. ments taken some Months before in Tongeren by the Aug. 25. French; were releas'd. On the 27th of August, in the Morning, the Garrison march'd out of the Castle, and were all disarm'd, except the Offices, who by the Generofity of the Duke of Marlborough were allow'd . to keep their Swords.

Three Days before a Grand Council of War was A great held at the Confederate Camp at Val Notre Dame, Council of wherein were present the Duke of Marlborough, the War held, Deputies of the States General, Monsieur d'Auver-Aug 24. Juerque, Monsieur Slangenburg, the Lieutenant General. S.

derals, and several Majors General. The Questi-

0.7

A. C. on in Debate was, what Undertaking should be gone upon after Huy should be taken? And the Siege of Limburg being propos'd, the Generals, whose Names are fubicrib'd, gave the following Opinion rather for attacking the Enemies Lines between the Mehaigne and Leuwe, as an Enterprize that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Arms of the High Allies: Being also of Opinion, that Lim. burg might be attack'd by a Detachment when the Seafon is more advanc'd.

The Duke of Several o-Lines.

1. The Enemies having great Magazines at Namur for the lubfistance of their Army, and we berough, and ing, by our Superiority in Number, in a Condition to give them Umbrage on that Side, they will be oblig'd after we are posses'd of Huy, to put a great rals are for Garrison into that Place for the Security of their forcing the ' Magazines; our Superiority will then be so much the greater, and they will be the less able to oppose our Efforts.

2. 'We having here a level Ground before us of above two Leagues and a half in extent, where the Enemies Lines are weakest, it teems to be the only Place where we should chuse to attack them; and ' feeing our whole Army may act, it is to be believ'd 'if the Enemy should stand us, it would be impossi-

ble for them to defend such an Extent.

2. In case they should venture an Engagement with us, seeing 'tis what we have been seeking all this Campaign, we are of opinion, we ought gladly to embrace the Occasion, because we have a grea-

ter Superiority at this time than ever.

4. 'It we do not attack the Enemy in this Place, with the finest Troops that can be seen, and such Superiority as we cannot expect to have next Year, it will be evident not only to our Allies (to their great discouragement) but the Enemy may with reason Boast, that these Lines which they will make ftronger every Day, are an invincible Barrier against the Troops of the Allies.

5. In case we do not attack the Lines, there is no other course to be taken than either to retire to the other lide of the Maese, or to march away to the Right to be near to the Mayory of Bolduc, there being no Forage left in these Parts. The first would be dishonourable to the Arms of the Allies, for their their getting the River between them and the Enemy, would look as if they durst not stand them,
and the latter might be very dangerous to the State;
and besides, the Enemies by means of their Magazines would be in a Condition to undertake any
thing: Whereas, if we attempt their Lines, should
they pretend to defend them, we may, with the
Assistance of the Almighty, hope to gain a compleat Victory, the Consequence of which may be
of more importance than can be foreseen; and
should they think best to retire, there is ground to
hope we might push forward very successfully, and
draw mighty Advantages from it.

6. We consider likewise, that the Enemy being Superior in Italy, and in the Empire, and being out number'd no where but here, the Eyes of all the Allies are fix'd upon us, and they will have cause justly to blame our Conduct, if we do not do all that is possible to relieve them, by obliging the Enemy to call back Succours into these Parts, which

is not to be done but by pushing boldly.

Signed by the Duke of Marlborough:

Generals of the Charchil.

English. Cutts.

H. Lumley.

br

20

te

S

e

Generals of the Scha. Rudolph Duke of Wirtemberg. Danes. 3. Scholten.

Generals of the M. Bulow.

Lunenburghers. Ernest August Duke of Brunswick.

Count de Noyelles.

Generals of the Spiegel de Diesenberg.

Hessians.

A. Van Tettau.

These Reasons were opposed by the Deputies of But the the States, and the Dutch Generals, who would not Dutch opconsent to hazard their Troops in an Action, which, pole that they said, was at best very dubious, and which if Design.

K. A. attended

1.4

1703.

attended with Success would yield no farther Advan: tage, than to find the Enemy retired into their for. tified Towns; whereas, on the contrary, should the French get the Victory, the United Provinces would remain exposed to their Incursions. Thereupon the Project of Attacking their Lines was laid aside, and the Resolution taken to Besiege Limburgh; which was accordingly invested on the 10th of the

Limburg invested, Sept. 10. N. S.

following Month, by Lieutenant General Brulay. with 24 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons. On the 20th the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to Liege, the Duke of Marlbo. rough follow'd the next Morning, with the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and a farther Detachment of is Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. By this time the Beliegers had made themselves Masters of the lower Town, without Refistance, and their Batteries being finish'd on the 25th, they play'd Night and Day And fur- upon the upper Town. By the 27th the Breach was rendred at so wide, that the Confederates were preparing to give

Discretion, a general Assault; which the French perceiving, Sept. 28. beat a Parly: But all the Conditions they could obtain, were, That the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War; that the Officers and Soldiers might keep what was their own, and that the Officers should be allowed twelve Waggons to carry their Baggage, provided they deliver'd up one of their Gates, within half an Hour after this Agreement, This being submitted to by the Besiegers, and the Garrison, consisting of 1400 Men, having laid down their Arms, and being march'd out, the Besiegers took Possession of the Place, of which the Duke of Marlborough appointed the Baron of Rechteren to be The Cam- Governor. This Conquest put an end to the Cam-

Netherlands.

paign end-paign in the Netherlands, which must be acknowed in the ledg'd to be very glorious to the Duke of Marlborough, fince, besides the taking of three Important Places, viz. Bonne, Huy and Limburg, he did all that lay in the Power of an able Commander to engage the Enemy to a decifive Battle: But it feems the French were contented to stand upon the Defensive in Flanders, where they were, indeed, Inferior, while their Superiority on the Rhine, and in the Heart of the Empire, gave em lignal Advantages.

The

T

to the

of Ba

Princ

and threa

who

varia

ing,

fon,

and

and

all 1

Let

Me

Co

fon

Co

to

m

Di

th

th

th

fe

1703.

The Emperor having not only refused to consent to the Neutrality of Ratisbonne, propos'd by the Duke of Bavaria, but instead of that required the Sovereign Princes and States of Germany, to furnishtheir Quota's, Affairs of and to enable him to prevent the Mischiefs that Germany. threatned the Empire; Their Depuries at the Diet, who were indeed no better than the Elector of Bavaria's Prisoners, insisted upon their Securities, alledging, that the Imperial Court's Refusal was out of Season, and prejudicial to the Authority of the Princes and States of the Empire. The Queen of England. and the States General of the United Provinces, with all the Earneltness imaginable, prest that unweildy Lethargick Body, by their Ministers, to take effectual Measures to prevent the fatal Consequences of the Conjunction of the French and Bavarians. But when some of the Deputies would have taken into present Consideration the Ways and Means for every Circle to furnish out their Shares of Men, Artillery and Ammunition, for the Army of 120000 Men, which the Diet had the Year before refolv'd to set on Foot, for the Defence of the Empire, others reply'd, That the Confideration of these Things was too late for this Campaign, and too foon for the next.

This supine Negligence of the Diet, the Cause of The Duke of all the fucceeding Diffractions of the Empire, en-Bavaria's courag'd the Elector of Bavaria, to publish a Mani- Manifesto, festo, wherein he complains in the first Place, "Against publish'd the Emperor and his Allies, accusing them of Exor June 1st

bitant Plundering, Extorting Contributions, and N. S. burning his Country, from thence infinuating, that he took up Lawful Arms in his own Defence. He denies his having had any Design, (as the House of Austria gives out) of Joyning with France to attack the Empire: And averrs, That he left the Netherlands, and retir'd to his own Country, meerly to ' keep himself out of this New War, and to join his Endeavours with those of the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, firmly to establish the Peace obtain'd by the Treaty of Ryswick. He adds, That the Ministers of the Crown of France, having not only by Memorials, but verbally represented to the Diet at

Ratisbonne, and the Circles of the Empire, that their Master was dispos'd to keep the Treaty of Ryswick

Ele

in (

Art

by

bar

ma

Cit

to

fer

by

per

blo

the

Ba

H

gr

an

he

M

21

in

ta

B

A

G

of

0

G

ſe

P

V

h

n

b

A. C. 1703.

inviolably, and the Circles in their Answers expres fing a like Inclination, he had conformably declard on the fide of France, and entred into a Treaty with that Crown. That he wished that the Impe. rial Court, when they began the War in Italy for the Succession to the Spanish Monarchy, had had the Consent of the Empire, at least of the Electoral College: As also, when they declared against the Dukes of Savoy and Mantua, and against the Elector of Cologn, whose only Crime was, That he would not be subservient to the Deligns of the House of That his Electoral Highness had Cause fufficient to complain of such Proceedings of the Imperial Councel, but smother'd his Resentments out of Respect to the Emperor; But when the Circles of Austria, Suabia and Franconia, Without waiting for the Resolutions of the Diet of the Empire, entered into the War, and consequently became unqualified to give an Impartial Vote in the Diet. His Electoral Highness finding his Country left naked and exposed, his Enemy grown more formidable, and the House of Bavaria in Danger of being oppressed, he judg'd it high Time, tor his own Security, and for the Preservation of his *Country, to possess himself of some advantageous Posts, particularly Ulm and Memmingen, to prevent being crush'd by the Monarchical Administration, till now unheard of in the Empire. This Manifesto was prefented to the Diet at Ratisbonne, by the Bavarian Minister, with another Writing, importing, That the Elector would think himself no longer oblig'd to evacuate that Town, tho' the Emperor's Ratification of the Resolve of the Diet for a Neutra-'lity, should be ratified by His Imperial Majesty. However, he affur'd the Publick Ministers reliding there. That they should enjoy all Freedom and Security in the faid Place, with which Affurance he hop'd they would rest contented, and demand nothing further.

After several Consultations between the Elector of Bavaria, and the Mareschal de Villars, it was agreed that the French General should continue near the Danube, to observe the Motions of the Prince of Baden, who had been join'd by Count Seyrum; And that the

Elector's

ef.

r'd

ty

or or

ad

al

or

of

le

ts

es

e

f

Elector's Forces should invade the Country of Tyrol, A. C. in Order to open a Communication with the French 1703. Army in Italy; and thut up the usual Passages, whereby Succours were fent to the Imperial Army in Lombardy. On the other hand, Count Solari, who commanded in Passau, having left 1000 Men only in that City, march'd with the rest of the Imperial Forces to joyn Count Schlick near Branau, in Order to obferve the Bavarian Army, and the Franconians, headed by the Markgrave of Bareith, fell again into the Up. per-Palatinate, plunder'd Lauterhoffen, and once more block'd up the Castle of Rottenberg. All these were thought prevailing Motives to deter the Elector of Bavaria from his Delign upon Tyrol, but nevertheless, His Highness bent his March that way, and his Progreffes were so rapid, that they amazed all Germany, and alarm'd the Court of Vienna: For in fix Days he subdued that large Country, and made himself Master of such strong Holds, as were sufficient to stop a numerous Army, as many Months, had they been in such Posture of Defence as Towns of that Importance required. 'Tis true, that Kuffetein, a Post in the Broders of Tyrol, fell into the Elector's Hands by an Accidental Fire, which seizing on two Towers full of Gun-Powder, and these blowing up part of a Bastion along with them, gave His Highness a favourable Opportunity to storm the Place: Whereupon the Governor, and part of the Garrison, betook themselves to a speedy Retreat, and the rest were made Prisoners. But then, the two late perceiv'd Inconveniencies, which occasion'd that Accident, ought to have been remov'd before the Approach of the Enemy, and a Fortress of that Importance, should have been entrusted to the Custody of an Experienc'd and Couragious Commander. After this, Wirgel, and the strong Fort of Rottemberg surrendred to the Victor, who from thence proceeded to Hall, and afterwards made a Triumphat Entry into Inspruck, the Capital City of Tyrol, from which he demanded Homage, and a Monthly Contribution of 120000 Florins, belides a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. Nor did His Electoral Highness give over here his Military Atchievements; but, at the same time, sent several Detachments to make himself Master of the Remaining Posts upon those Frontiers. One Party

was

A. C. was detach'd to take in Ebrenburg, where he met not with that Resistance, as might have been expect, ed from a Place no less strong by Nature than by Art; and where, upon the Surrender of it, he found a great Quantity of all sorts of Provision design'd for the Imperial Army in Isaly. But here the Tide turn'd, and Fortune put a stop to his Career: For a second Detachment, of 600 Men, being sent to seize the Passes in the Mountains of Arlerberg, and to force a way into the Country of the Grisons, were repuls'd with the Loss of 200 Men kill'd and taken Prisoners, by Part of the Garrison of Bregentz. A third Detachment attempting to force the Finister Mintz, another Pass upon the Borders of the Grisons, were beaten back with the Loss of one Part kill'd, and the rest

put to Flight by the Country Militia and Mountail

His ill Success. neers.

Notwithstanding these Repulses, the Elector of Bavaria, having Intelligence that the Duke of Vendosme was approaching with a Numerous Detachment of the French Forces in Italy to his Affistance, broke up with his Army from Inspruck, and march'd to the Mountain of Brenner, where he had made all necesfary Preparations to force the Pass of Clausen, guarded by feven Battalions of Imperial Regular Troops, and the Country Militia. But in his March he receiv'd unlook'd for News, that several thousand Peasants of Tyrol, with some Officers and Soldiers in Disguise, had attack'd and cut in pieces the Bavarian Garrison of Czierl, and had made themselves Masters of Scharnitz, the Captain who was left to defend it, having made little or no Defence. That from thence advancing to Hall, and summoning the Place, the Inhabitants mutiny'd, and cut in Pieces the Bavarian Garrison, with their Commander the Count of Verta, whom the Elector had appointed his Governor of Tyrol; That these Peasants had resolv'd to advance as far as Inspruck, and to destroy all the Bavarians they could meet with; and that the whole Country was privy to their Defign, and preparing to joyn Thereupon the Elector of Bavaria commanded all the Dragoons of his Army, to return in all haste to Inspruck, and following with no less Diligence with the rest of his Forces, arrived time enough, in his former Camp, to prevent the Peafants. From

i. m

Fro

afte

Tyr

felf

Pea

the

Hal

upe

Fre

dit

Co

Ge

hin

wh

Hi

ma

ma

hin

try

for

int

to

fur

Hi

the

ne

for

T

Po

Sp)

th

Ca

th

PF

So

B

g

0

n

a

P

fi

From hence Count Sangre was detach'd to attack the A. C. Fortresses of Czierl and Scharnitz, which he retook 1703. after a small Relistance, and put to the Sword all the Tyrolian Peasants he found there. The Elector himfelf, with his main Army, fell upon a Body of the Peafants, that was posted near Hall, kill'd 800 of them, drove the rest to the Mountains; then attack'd Hall, and tho' he was repuls'd twice, yet he took it upon the third Assault, and deliver'd it up to the French, who plunder'd and burnt it. In this Expedition the Elector ran a great Hazard of his Life: Count Ferdinand d'Arco, a Colonel, and one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber, being kill'd very near him by a Pealant, who mistook him for the Elector; which was the Ground of the falle Report of His Highness's Death, which obtain'd Credit, among many, for several Months. After this, the Elector march'd from Inspruck to Matray, in order to possess himself of that Place; but the Peasants of that Country, fell upon him with so much Fury, that he was forc'd to retreat with the Loss of 200 of his Men. into the Valley of Stabaker, where he had much ado to force his Passage thro' the Enemy, who began to furround him. Much about the same Time, some Hundreds of the Pealants being got together, under the Command of the Baron of Heindel, Major of General Geschwind's Regiment, who had also with him some few Mountaineers, and three or four Regular Troops, march'd along the Ibn, and surpriz'd the Post of Lecitasch, not above two Leagues from In-Spruck, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War. The next Day, which was about the middle of July, they fell upon 140 Bavarians, that were posted at Czierl, a little about Inspruck, to guard a Bridge over the River Ihn, furrounded them, and cut 'em all to Pieces, except some few Officers and Soldiers. Flush'd with this Success, they march'd towards Scharnitz, the most important Pass between Tyrol and Bavaria, which they took the same Day without any great Loss; Then they retook the Town and Castle. of Rothenberg, where the Governor was made Priloner; and soon after the strong Castles of Ebrenberg and Clausen were both retaken: The first of which Places was provided with Ammunition and Provisions for a whole Year, and was such a Mortification

þt

70

G

De

W

fo

k

h

lu

N

0

10

thE

iı

L

A. C.

to the Elector to lose it, that it cost the Governor! Major Heydam, his Head, for delivering it up fo foon to the Imperialists. The Elector, in a Fury, ask'd his General Lutzelburg, whether Ebrenburg might not be retaken? Who answer'd him, That he might lose a Thousand Men before it, to little purpose, which hasten'd his Retreat out of Tyrol. However, dif. fembling his Concernment at these Losses, he mov'd another way, marching from Inspruck with the best Part of his Men, design'd to force his Passage to Brixen, and so farther on towards Italy, thro' the Lug Pass, or over the Mountain Brenner. In this March. he receiv'd Information that the two Imperial Gene. rals Cuttenstein and Solari, were marching towards him, with five or fix thousand Men: Whereupon he began to intrench himself near the Top of that Moun. tain. The Imperialists advanc'd so near the Elector's Camp the same Night, that after they had taken a full View of its Situation, they were preparing all Things the next Morning to have made an Onlet upon it; But the Elector not thinking it convenient to run the Hazard of a Battle, retreated early the next Morning in great Precipitation, leaving behind him most of his Tents standing, togeher with several Waggon-Loads of good Booty. Upon this the Count of Guttenstein pursued the Elector to Matray, while the Elector fell back to Inspruck; but not thinking himself safe there, decamp'd upon the 27th of July, and the same Evening General Guttenstein posses'd himself of that Capital City. On the other side, the Elector withdrew his Men out of Hall, and other Places thereabouts, and hasten'd to Mitterwald upon the Frontiers of Tyrol, between Scharnitz and Munich, being follow'd fo closely in his Retreat by the Imperial Forces and Country People, that they skirmish'd almost continually with his Rear-Guard, and after that posted themselves upon a Hill near Seafield. Here Fortune began again to shew the Elector some Glimspe of her Favour; for being thus closely pres'd by the Imperialists and Tyrolians, he sent Major-General Lutzelburg, with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons, to remove 'em out of his way, which he perform'd so successfully, that he kill'd near 400 of the Disciplin'd Troops, took 200 Prisoners, and purfued

burfued the rest to Czierl, where the Run aways got C. A. over the Ibn, and broke down the Bridge behind 'em. General Wetchel also with another Body of Bavarians near Kufftein fell upon the Country People, who The Eletter were drawing together to beliege that Fortress and abandons forc'd them to retreat with the Loss of 500 Men, Tyrol. kill'd or taken: But these small Advantages did hardly make the Elector Amends for the Loss he fustain'd by the Invasions of the Imperialists into his own Territories; which oblig'd him to abandon Mitterwald, and return to Munich where he arriv'd

on the 23d of August, N. S.

ווי

nc

to

le

ch

if.

b

eft

to

h,

e.

ds

he

n-

2,5

111

et

nt

ne

d

al

le

e

n

6,

d

1

d.

e d

d

In the mean time, the Duke of Vendofme having The Duke long before receiv'd his Master's Commands, to break of Venthro' Tyrol into Germany, in Order to relieve the dofine Elector of Bavaria and Mareshal de Villars, who was fails to in a manner belieg'd in his own Camp by Prince join the E-Lewis of Baden, put himself at the Head of 20 Batta. varia. lions and 22 Squadrons, and by the Help of Count d' Arco, who conducted him thro' unknown Byways, foon furmounted the Mountain Baldo. But then being stopt in his Career by the two Imperial Generals, Vaubonne and Solari, he was at a stand what further Course to take, having receiv'd Advice from Tyrol, that the Elector, who was to have met him, had been forc'd to retire to his own Frontiers. However, he continued Ravaging the Country upon the Lake Di Garda, and at length fent a Detachment to beliege the Castle of Arco, a little Town in the Diocess of Trent, and forc'd the Garrison, consisting of 600 Men, to surrender themselves at Discretion. for want of Water and Ammunition. Encourag'd by this Success, he advanc'd as far as Trent: Which Place, after he had rais'd several Batteries upon a Mountain that commanded the Town, he summon'd to fend him Commissioners, to settle the Contributions they were to pay him, threatning otherwise to reduce that City to Ashes. The Magistrates refusing to comply with his Demands, he spent above 500 Bombs upon the Place; but in regard his Batteries were on the other fide of the Adige, and the Town not within Reach, he thought it convenient to withdraw his Cannon and Mortars; all the Damage he did the City not exceeding the Value of 10000

144

1703.

Florins. On the 12th of September (N.S.) he retreated for Good and All from these Quarters, and marching back toward the Sacra, reveng'd himfelf upon the Country, burning all the stately Houses of the Nobility and Gentry that he found in his way, This done, he haften'd back to Mantua, having left Lieutenant General Vaubecourt to conduct the Remainder of his Forces into Italy: for he lost little less than 2000 Men, and those the Choicest in his Army, in this fruitless Attempt. Thus did both his, and the Elector of Bavaria's Expedition into Tyrol, miscarry: For which the latter complain'd of the French Gene. ral, that he did not move foon enough; and the Duke of Vendosme accused the Elector for Invading Tyrol, before the Duke was ready to do the fame on that fide next Italy. But to give every one their Due; it must be acknowledg'd, That this remarkable Disap. pointment of a French Project, which might have proved the total Ruin of the Emperor's Affairs, was principally owing to the Loyalty and Courage of the Peasants of Tyrol, whose Services His Imperial Majesty soon after acknowledg'd, by several Marks of Honour and Favour beltow'd upon them.

A Rencoun-

ter between dition of Tirol, there happen'd a Rencounter between the Impe- the Count de la Tour, and a Detachment of Mareshal rialists and Villars's Army. The first having pass'd the Danube, the French. towards the latter End of July, between Ehingen and Mundlingen, with his Flying Camp of Imperialists, confisting of 4000 Horses, the Mareshal de Villars sent out a Detachment, who passing near Vim about Midnight, and being join'd by the Garrison of that Place, confisting of 2000 Foot, fell with that Vigour up on the Count, that after a stout Resistance he was forc'd to retreat to Riedlingen, not without a considerable Loss, particularly of Prince Christian of Hanover, who endeavouring to cross the Danube, mistook the Ford, and was unfortunately drowned.

Whilst the Duke of Bavaria was busie in his Expe-

The Duke of Bavaria, having rejoin'd the Mareshal de Villars, began to meditate the Repairing his Losses, by the Taking of Ausburg, a Wealthy Episcopal and Imperial City under the Arch-Bilhop of Mentz. The Prince of Baden having Notice of his Design, hasten'd his March, cross'd the Iller at Tirthoffen,

pals

Aus

fon

bita

Up

bur

Im

the

fto

an

tw

th

it

h

V

t

f

Queen ANNE's Reign.

bo

elf

of

eft

у,

16

e.

le

n

e

basi'd the River Werrech, and arrived within fight of A. C. Ausburg on the 5th of September, (N. S.) having fent fome Officers thither before, to encourage the Inhabitants, and the same Night encamp'd close by it. Ausburg Upon the Prince's Arrival, the Magiltrates of Aus-preserved burg admitted into the Town, two Battalions of the by the Imperialists to strengthen their Garrison, and fired Prince of their Cannon upon the French and Bavarians, who Baden. food upon the Rifing Ground, between Wellemberg and Hainhoffen; and who dividing their Body into two, the Elector and Mareschal marched to Biborgen and Kilkenthall towards Donawaert, and the Count d'Arco, General of the Elector's Forces retreated over the Lech to Friedburg, with an intent to oppose the Prince's passing that River, and making an Incursion into Bavaria. He also kept a Post at a Sluice, where he had Possession of a Block-house, a Mill, and two dwelling Houses, and by that means cut off the Water from Ausburg, which reduc'd the taking of this Post of great importance. The Prince therefore ordered it to be attack'd, and soon forc'd the Enemy to quit it, and to retire towards Friedburg. This done, the Prince sat down before Meninghen, and in two or three days made himself master of it. which Conquest was attended by the surrender of Friedburg to the Count de la Tour, and the Castle of Rottemburg to the Forces of Franconia. In the middle of these Transactions, the Prince thought expedient, that Count Styrum should pass the Danube, in order to the further profecution of his delign, and to constrain the Elector to quit an advantagious Post upon the Lech. Count Styrum having received his Orders t broke up from Hausbeim, directing his march t Sept. 20. between Hock stat and Donawaert, where he gave im- N. S. mediate orders for laying a Bridge over the River. The Elector, and the Mareschal, having Intelligence Count Stiof Count Seyrum's motion, resolv'd to fall upon him, rum beaten and to that purpose sent to the Marquis d'Usson, who by the was left to Command in their old Camp at Lavinghen, French to come forth upon a certain fignal, and fall upon and Bavathe Imperialists in the Rear, while they charg'd 'em rians. both in Front and Flank. All things thus ordered, the Elector and Mareschal cross'd the Danube at Doswert, and making the fignal agreed on, were answer'd by the Marquis. Thereupon Count Styrum,

1703.

A. C. who understood the meaning of the fignal, imme diately refolv'd to march and fall upon the Marquis, before he was himself arrack'd by the Elector and Marcschal. The event prov'd him to be an Expe. rienc'd General, for in less than half an hour he came within fight of the Marquis, who had with him 18 Batallions and 15 Squadrons, and observing that his Horse were separated from the Foot, he ad. vanced with some chosen Squadrons, and charg'd the Enemy so well to the purpose, that they were utterly broken and routed. The Marquis d' Usson feeing his Cavalry defeated beyond any possibility of being rally'd again, fled with his Foot to his Camp at Lavinghen, fo that all his Men were in danger of being cut in pieces, had not the Elector and the Ma. reschal charg'd the rest of the Imperialists at the same Schuylenberg, the Saxon General, stood their first brunt with a wonderful Bravery; but a Regiment of Barlith giving Ground, and the Enemy being superior in number, Count Styrum retreated in good order to Nordlingen. The Action lasted from fix in the morning till four in the afternoon, in which the Imperialists, besides the loss of their Baggage and Artillery, had above 2000 Men kill'd or made Prisoners. The French and Bavarians had, at least, as many Slain and Wounded, tho' it must be own'd they remain'd Masters of the Field, and consequently got the Victory.

t Jan. 8. N.S.

The Duke of Burgundy was arrived some months thefore in the French Army under the Command of Count Tallard, and was in hopes to have taken Landau by surprize; but the Plot being discover'd, and the Traytors apprehended, he was forc'd to retreat to the Neighbourhood of Strasburgh, where he continued a long while, without attempting any thing. But now the Imperialists being all employ'd, either in driving the Duke of Bavaria out of his rapid Conquelts, repelling back the Duke of Vendosme out of Tirol, or watching the motions of the Mareschal de Villars; Mareichal Tallard bethought himself of litting down before Old Brisac, and carried the Duke of Burgundy to be prefent at the taking of it. That place was Invested about the latter end of August (N. S.) after a World of preparations made before hand, and Monfieur de Vauban, the famous French Engineer, being fent to

of

0

de

T

th

N

n

01

al

CI

re

U

b

74

fi

be

ŧh

de

te

fr

tv

in

th

0

m

P

ke

th

I

2

JC

21

b

.C

U

H

·I

u h

P

to affift at the Siege, Upon the 22d at night the Line A. C. of Circumvallation being finish'd, the Trenches were open'd, and at first the Belieg'd made a vigorous defence; but the Besiegers being provided with a Train of 100 Pieces of Cannon and 30 Mortars, and the Confederates not having a sufficient number of

Men to attempt the Relief of the place, the Governor furrendred it upon Terms, after a Siege of 14 Old Brior 15 days only; for which flender Defence he was fac taken afterwards sentenc'd to die, and accordingly exe-by the The Duke of Burgundy having left a nume- French. rous Garrison to secure this Conquest, return'd Triumphantly to Versailes; And the Emperor's Affairs

d

e

n

p

f

-

r.

-

n

t

•

f

being in a languithing condition lince Count Styrum's defeat, Mareschal Tallard was order'd to Befiege Landau, which he Invested on the 7th of Octo-Landau

ber (N. S.) The Confederates knowing of what importance the preservation of Landau would be to Besieg d. the Common Cause, after they had dispos'd the rest of the Army into their Winter-Quarters, or-

der'd the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel to attempt the raising of the Siege. He set sorward from the Netherlands, with twelve Battalions and twenty nine Squadrons, and having reached Alizey

in the Palatinate with very long marches, was there attended by Count Nassau Weilburg, General of the Palatine Forces, in order to concert proper

measures for the Relieving Landau, to which purpole he promised to meet his Highness between Frankendale and Manheim. The French having notice of

this march, sent away M. Pracontal with a Body of 10000 Men, and Orders to follow the Prince close at Heels, or rather to get before him if he could;

and indeed the French General was so dilligent that he join'd Mareschal Tallard before the Confederates had any Intelligence of it: An Error that will hardly

bear an Excuse, when Generals miscarry, or are deceived in their Intelligence, of the Enemy's Motions': Upon the 13th his Highness encamp'd at Hoop Spier,

within three quarters of a League of Spier, and tour Leagues from Landen, where the rest of the Troops The Prince under the Command of Count Naffau Weilburg, join'd of Helle, his Highness. Upon the 14th all things were pre- Cassel de-

par'd to attack the Enemy in their Lines upon the feated 16th ensuing; but upon the 15th, when his High-by the news

the

the

kir

Li

TIO

an

fid

W

cu

tu

w

L

CO

ra

in

th

Si

di

to

L

le

fi

il

148

A. C. nels expected to be joyn'd by a Battalion from Menta; 1703. two of Lunenburgh, one of Hefs Darmstat, and a Regiment of Horse, Subjects of the same Prince, the Count of Nassau Weilburgh came riding full speed to the Prince's Quarters (where most of the Officers were Carrouling and Celebrating St. Leopold's Feast in Ho. nour to the Emperor) and told him the Enemy was at hand marching directly to attack him, and defir'd him to Command the Right Wing to their Arms, This did not a little surprize the Prince, because the Count had all along affur'd him, that Mareshal Tallard was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines. How. ever, he mounted immediately, and observing that the Palatine Quarter Mafter General had rang'd the Army in a very disadvantagious place, where they lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy, he dispatch'd his Aid de Camp to the Count, to defire him to march more flowly, that he might join him with his Right Wing. But this Meffage finify'd nothing, for be. fore the Adjutant return'd, Count Nassau Weilburg had engag'd the Enemy, and at first had the advantage, having taken some of the Enemies Cannon: but then the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with fo much fury upon the Foot, expos'd in Flank and Front to their Violence, that they were forced to retire in great disorder, before the Right Wing, Commanded by the Prince of Heffe, could come up to their Succour. By this means the Left Wing being in this confusion, the Enemy poured all their Forces upon the Right Wing, which hitherto they had in vain attack'd with great loss; but the defeat of the Lett, having open'd a way for the Enemy to attack the Hessian Foot in Front and Flank, they were forced to retreat after an Obstinate and Bloody Refiftance, which continu'd from one in the afternoon, till Night, insomuch that after they had taken from the Enemy 16 Standards, 4 Guidons, and 2 pair of Kettle Drums, without losing one of their own, they made an orderly Retreat to Dadenboven, where they repass'd the Spierback, the Victorious Enemy not daring to pursue them. The Prince of Heffe, during the whole Action, which was very desperate, perform'd all that could be expected from a General and a Common Soldier, had 3 Horses kill'd under him, and flew a French Officer with his own hand. Among the

149

the slain on the Confederates side, were number'd A. C. the Prince of Hesse Homberg, the Majors General Hoch-kirchen and Terrau, together with 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 6 Captains, and several Inferiour Officers; and a Major General, a Colonel, and some other Officers, wounded. On the French side, M. Pracontel, and several of their best Officers were slain, and the greatest part of the Gens d'Armes cut in pieces.

As soon as this Action was over the French return'd to the Siege, and the Confederates to Manheim, whereupon the Count de Frize, who had defended Landau with all the Vigour and good Conduct that could be expected from a brave, experienc'd General, despairing of any surther Relief, surrendred that Landau important Fortress upon the same Conditions that surrendress, were granted the Year before to Monsieur de Melac.

the French Governor.

30:1-

nt

he

re

0-

as

'd

35.

he

rd

V-

11

6-

1.

lt

0

The States General of the United Provinces not a little perplex'd to see these Missortunes besal the Emperor, and the Empire, rather out of Neglect and Supineness, than want of Ability, Courage or Conduct in the Generals, while the Princes of the Empire delay'd to send in their Proportions, no care taken to erect Magazines, nor regard had to Mann their Lines with sufficient Opposition, insomuch that their High and Mightinesses found themselves oblig'd to lend their Forces, rais'd for their own Desence, to supply the Desects of the Imperial Number, thought it high Time to rouze the Dormant Body of the Germans, and to quicken his Imperial Majesty, which they did in the following Expressions.

THE States General having receiv'd some Dispatches from Germany, relating to the Dangers the Empire is now expos'd to, they appointed their Deputies for Foreign Affairs to have a Conference with the Ministers of the Emperor, and the Princes of the Empire, in concert with the Ministers of Her Majesty of Great Britain, wherein it was urg'd on their part; That by the Accession of the Duke of Anjou to the Spanish Throne, the Liberties of the several States of Christendom were in such danger, that there was no other way to preserve the same, and recover a just Balance of Power,

· th

'th

· C

6 h

· fe

E

4

1703.

than by a firm and vigorous Union of all Princes and States, for reducing the Exhorbitant Power of France, and rescuing Spain from the House of Bour! That in order thereunto, the Emperor, Eng. land, and their High Mightinesses, concluded a Treaty, which has been call'd the Grand Alliance, into which, several Powers are enter'd lince, and namely, the whole Body of the Empire; who had ving declar'd the French King an Enemy thereof, and given the most solemn Assurances to act with the utmost Vigour, it was expected that the Effect would have been answerable to the great Promises made on their part. That England, and this Republick, having brought vast Armies into the Field, htted out large Fleets with an incredible Charge, and answer'd all their respective Engagements, and done more than they were oblig'd to, the World had reason to hope that the Empire, who is no less concern'd in this Quarrel than others, if not more, would have, at least, perform'd their Pro-mises; but instead thereof, no Magazines have been made, the Frontier Places have been left unprovided, and some Princes of the Empire, thinking the danger very distant from them, have not sent their Quota's of Troops. Some others have sent but part thereof, and so late, and with such limited l'owers, that instead of acting offensively against the Common Enemy, the Empire has not been able to defend their own Country, and hinder the French from marching into the very Heart of Germany. That some Circles and Princes have, indeed, made extraordinary Efforts, which deferv'd not only to be commended, but also imitated by the other Members of the Empire, but that the Loss of their important Frontiers, and the other Advantages obtain'd by the French, shew, that more Vigour, more Dispatch, and more Forces are absolutely necessary for carrying on the War with any prospect of Success, against an Enemy so powerful and vigilant. That last Winter their High Mightinesses were perswaded to fend a Detachment of their Forces to the Assistance of the Emperor, upon a solemn Promise, That the said Detachment would be fent back in a short time, when the Forces of the Empire were to be ready; but instead thereur-

2

ce,

nd.

aof,

th

es

d

ď

thereof, Application was made to them, not on. A. Ci Ty to leave those Troops on the Rhine, but to send 1703. them to the Danube, which their High Mightinefles 'consented to for the Good of the common Cause, in 'hopes that their Example would have a good El-'fect. That their High Mightinesses having con-"cluded a New Treaty with the King of Portugal, the better to obtain the end intended by the Grand 'Alliance, and being obliged, in Conjunction with Her Majesty of Great Brittain, to send Forces to the 'Assistance of that Prince, and several other Charges, they shall have occasion for their own Troops that 'are in Germany, whom they had lent for a time, and not for ever. The Deputies alledged farther, 'that the Forces of the Republick being thus disper-'fed from the Danube to the Sea, they could not do 'the Service that was expected from them, and con-'cluded, that the only way left for preferving the Empire, and reducing the Power of France, was, that all the Princes and States of Germany, who 'make so powerful a Body, would they but exert their Force, do, for the future, Act with more Vigour and Union than heretofore, and do actually, . and in a due time, furnish the Number of Troops 'they are obliged to; which being perform'd, they doubted not, through God's Bleiling, to fee this War crown'd with a Glorious Success. Their High 'Mightinesses have sent Directions to their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of England, to advise with Her Majesty's Ministers on the same Subject, in order to find out the most proper Expedients for awakening, if possible, some Members of the Empire, who seem'd seiz'd with a fatal Lethargy, while the Duke of Wirtemberg, and other Members of the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, or rather the whole Empire, are exposed to the greatest Danger that ever was.

Whether the French King was offended at some Count Mar-Dictatorian Expressions in Mareschal Villars's Letters sin Jon to to his Majesty, or whether the Elector of Bavaria, Command not being able to bear that General's assuming, the French haughty Carriage, sollicited that Monarch to recal Germany, him. Count Marsin was about this time sent to command the French Forces in Germany, and was no

IZI 132.A

A. C. sooner arrived there, than he was made Mareschal 1703. of France: In which quality he was first Saluted by the Elector of Bavaria. On the 6th of December (N. S.) that Prince laid Siege to Ausburg, and continued to Batter the Place till the 13th, when a Letter directed to General Bibrack, the Governor, was intercepted. His Electoral Highness finding by it, that the Governor was advis'd to take such Measures as he should think fit for preserving his Garrison, and the City from being destroy'd, there being no hopes of Succours, that Prince sent him the Letter by the Ausburg Capitulation was agreed on the 14th, and the Gartaken by the rison was allow'd to march out with four Pieces of

Bavaria. Dec. 14.

same Person, who was to carry it; whereupon a Cannon, and other Marks of Honour, to be conduced to Nordlingen. Count Bibarck infilted very much upon some Articles relating to the Privileges of the Inhabitants, but the Elector would grant them none of 'em, declaring he was no Tyrant, and therefore they might rely upon him. However, his Garrison consisting of ten Squadrons and sixteen Battalions, most French, under the Command of Maref. chal de Marsin their new General, were no sooner got into the place, than he declared his Intentions to alter the Magistracy, and remove the Protestants from the same. The Mareschal de Marsin, on his part, demanded 200000 Florins, for an acknowledgement of the kindness of the Elector, in preserving them from being plunder'd; besides another Sum for raising 12000 Recruits, and maintaining a Garrison of 10000 Men.

Infurrection garians.

But 'twas not the Conjunction of the French and ofthe Hun-Bavarians alone, that distress'd the Emperor's Atfairs: For the Court of France had, at this time, fo effectually fomented and encouraged the Discontents of the oppress'd and persecuted Hungarians, that they appeared in open Rebellion; and under their Leader, Prince Ragotzi, gain'd feveral Advantages, possessed themselves of several Places, and advanc'd within two Leagues of Presburg, where Count Schlich, the Imperial General, that was fent against them, was obliged to retire. Several Expresses arriving daily at Vienna with Accounts of the Progress of that Insurrection; a false Rumour was spread in that City, and the Country round it, that Count

Carols

Caroli

maki

and v tho'

Con

ber,

Was

the !

rece

of t

ly v

who

Wit

hav

Pri

bur

tha

to. At

> rei t

6

6 6

P

Caroli and Count Berezeni having join'd their Forces, A. C. making near 20000 Men, had march'd by Presburg, 1703. and were advancing to beliege Vienna. This Report, tho' very improbable, put the Country into fuch a Consternation, that towards the beginning of December, a valt Number of Country People with 1500 Waggons, came to the Gates of Vienna, imploring the Protection of the Emperor, and defiring to be received into the Town. This encreas'd the Alarm of the Inhabitants of the Suburbs, who immediately went about to remove their Effects into the City; whereupon, the Country People were order'd forthwith to return to their Habitations. The Emperor having held several Councils upon that Subject. Prince Eugene set out the 12th of December for Prefburg, to give the necessary Orders for the Security of that Place, and other Frontiers, and to endeavour to bring the Malecontents to an Accommodation. About the same time Prince Ragotzi, and his Adherents, publish'd a Manifesto, Protesting, they did not intend to withdraw themselves from the Allegiance they ow'd to the Emperor, provided they might have the free Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties, Estates and Privileges, and that the Government of Hungary be trulted in the Hands of Natives of that Country: Whatever be the Issue of this Infurrection, we may here observe the wrong Politicks of those Sovereigns, who think hard Usage to be the best Means to keep a Nation in Subjection: A Notion most pernicious, for whenever a People is unjustly oppres'd, they will embrace every Opportunity of bettering their Condition.

One of the motives which induced the King of Portugal to enter into the Grand Alliance, was, that the Archduke of Austria should be declared King of Spain, and come in Person into Portugul. The Admirante of Castile misdoubting the Hesitations and Slowness of the German Councils, which were for putting off the departure of the Arch-Duke till the next Spring, published a Memorial to prove, that the presence of that Prince was absolutely necellary in Portugal, and would admit of no delay. His Reasons were thought so solid, that a Week after the Arch-Duke was declar'd King of Spain, his The ANNALS of

Wor

mif

frie:

Lou

Wa

ven

of (

fol

lies

up

afte

Go

211

pla

thi

lia

ce

th

SA

E 25

ft

he

W

ti

W

F

tl

Catholick Majesty set out from Vienna in his Journey A. C. to Holland, with fuch a Noble Retinue as was to attend him in his Expedition. He lay the first night at Hail. Sept. 19. N.S. O&. 9. N.S.

R. Charles brone, where he began the Custom of Causing the III. fets out Duke of Mansfield, as Prince of Fundi, the Marquis del Vasto, the Duke of Caserra, and the Prince of Lichtenstein, to be cover'd in his Presence, as Grand dees of Spain. The next remarkable place he came to was Hamel, a City belonging to the Elector of Hannover, where he was magnificently † entertained by that Court, who were come there for that purpose. Before Dinner, he receiv'd the Compliments of the Ministers of Prussia, Zell and Wolfembuttle, and about two Hours after the Elector of Hannover paid his Catholick Majesty a private visit, which the King return'd a little while after. His next remove was to * Dusseldorp, where he was received by the Elector

1 O&. 12 or 15.

The Duke of Marlborough maits on bim.

Palatine at the head of the Nobility of the Dutchies of Berg and Juliers, and where he staid for some time to fee the Diversions that had been prepared for him, and to wait till every thing was ready in Holland to transport him into Portugal. As soon as the Duke of Marlborough was inform'd of the King of Spain's being arrived at Duffeldorp, his Grace went thither to congratulate his Majesty on his Accession to the Spanish Throne, in the Queen of Great Brittain's Name. The King having had notice of the Duke's coming, put on, that day he expected his Visit, a fine rich Sword, which he design'd to present his Grace with, which he did in a very genteel manner: For while they were both discoursing, his Majelty took it from his Side, and giving it into the Duke's Hand, with a graceful Air, My Lord, Said he (in French) Lam not ashamed to say, I am but a poor Prince, Je n'ay que la Cape et l'Epee, I have only my Cloak, and my Sword; the latter may be of use to your Grace, and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it one day. At his departure from Duffeldorp, his Catholick Majesty made rich Prefents of Jewels to the Court, and receiv'd all the Marks of Honour from the Prussian and Dutch Garrisons, as he passed along in his way to Fort Schenk (or Schenken-skans) where he was received and complimented by the Commissioners deputed by the States General of the United Provinces. ा व्युट करा दे के अवता के अवता व्यूटिन कर - 5-1 CON Worcum and Dore he was again received by the Com. A. C. missioners from the Provinces of Holland and Westfriezeland, with several discharges of the Cannon of Louverstein. From Dort he continu'd his passage by Water to Rotterdam, where he arriv'd the 1st of November, (N. S.) and there was saluted by the Queen of Great Brittain's Yatchts in the Harbour, by a threefold discharge from the Walls, and with several Vollies of small shot by the Burghers, who were drawn up for that purpose all along the Maese. Two days The King of after his Majesty arrived at the Hague, in the Count Spain ar-Goes's Coach, accompanied by the D. of Marlborough, rives at and several other Persons of Quality. And at that the Hague. place was Royally entertain'd by the States, till all Nov. 2. things were got ready for his intended Voyage.

The King of Portugal's declaring for the Grand Alliance, did not a little pall the joys the French conceiv'd on their Successes in Germany; but what made the French Court still more uneasy, was the Duke of Savoy's inclining to follow his Portuguese Majesty's Example. His Royal Highness began to consider, that as the French King made use of him only as a Footstool to ascend the Throne of Universal Empire, so he could reap no other advantage from his Alliance with that Aspiring Monarch, than to become at last one of his Vassals. The late haughty and domineering Deportment of the French, in relation to the Venetians, and other States and Princes of Italy, had rais'd well grounded jealousies in the Duke of Savoy; and his suspicions were not a little heightned by the French King's motion, that he should deliver into his Hands the Town of Verceil, and the Cittadel of Turin, to be Garrisoned by French Troops. Hereupon his Royal Highness gave Ear to some Proposals that were made him from the Court of Vienna, by Count d'Aversberg, who went incognite to Turin, and had frequent Conferences, both with his Royal Highness, and the Marquis of St. Thomas, his chief Minister. French King having notice of this Negotiation, of Rupture der'd the Duke of Vendosme to seize and disarm the between Troops of Savoy that were in his Army; to demand France withal the Fortresses of Verceil, Verjus, Susa, and o- and Savoy the places; and to infift that the Duke of Savoy hould reduce the number of his Troops to the Esta-

Ch

wh

Wi

be

ex

fec

C

Wi

M

zei

fai

D

to

Sa

OI

fa

to

ar

th

11

0

te

la

n

E

n

P

n

d

h

A. C. 1703.

blishment stipulated in the Treaty of 1696. that his most Christian Majesty might secure the Communication of his Territories, with those belonging to the Crown of Spain in Italy, and restrain the Duke of Savoy from giving him any trouble. Justly provok'd by these Affronts, and contumelious Demands, the Duke of Savoy commanded immediately feveral French Officers, who happened then to be in Turin, and even the Ambassador of France himself, to be put under Confinement. This Minister surprized at this Order. told arrogantly the Captain of the Guard that was fent to feize him, 'That the Duke being in the King his Master's Pay, his Majesty might as Law. fully, and of Right, not only leize his Forces, but also the Person of the Duke himself for his Treache. ry. That his Master also would be reveng'd, and not only harrass him with a Foreign War, but raise intestine Broils in the Heart of his Dominions, Which haughty Expressions when the Officer reported to the Duke, his Royal Highness stept forth into his Anti-Chamber, which was crouded with Nobility and Gentry, and made the faid Officer repeat these Words two or three times. The Court refented the Affront offer'd his Royal Highness to that degree. that they unanimously promised to Live and Die with him; Who thereupon lent the chiefest among them into the Country, with Commissions and Money to raise new Forces. On the other hand, the French King following his Blow, order'd the Duke of Vendosme to invade the Frontiers of Savoy, and to fend the following Letter to his Royal Highness.

SIR.

King's . Letter to the Duke of Savoy.

The French CInce neither Religion, Honour, Interest, Aliance, nor even your own Hand Writing, are of any Force between us, I fend my Cousin the Duke of Vendosme at the Head of my Armies, to make known to you my Intentions. He will allow you but 24 hours to resolve what You have to do.

LEWIS.

The Duke of Savoy remain'd unmov'd by this Threatning Letter, which he foon after answer'd by a Manifesto against France. In the mean time his Royal Highness sent Monsieur de Melarede with the

f

157

Character of his Envoy to the Cantons of Switzerland, A. C. where being kindly entertain'd, he acquainted them 1703. with the Injuries done to the Duke his Master; laid before them the danger to which they were themselves exposed by the Neighbourhood of France, and propofed the Uniting of Savor with the Cantons by a strict Confederacy for their common security; and notwithstanding the open and secret opposition of the Marquis de Puisieux (the French Ambassador in Switzerland) was so far successful in his Negotiation, as to obtain private leave to raise several thoufand Men in their Country, for the Service of the Duke his Mafter; and to engage the chief Cantons to demand of the French King the Neutrality of Savoy, and that his Most. Christian Majesty should order his Troops to evacuate that Dutchy. At the fame time the Duke of Savoy fent the Count de Tarini to Vienna, with the Treaty concluded between him and Count d'Aversberg, and having acknowledg'd the Arch-Duke King of Spain, by the name of Charles III. gave notice of all his Proceedings to her Majesty of Great Brittain, and the States General of the United Provinces, and foon after fent Envoys into England and Holland, to follicit the Affiftance of those two main Supports of the Confederacy. The Queen of England well knowing how useful the Duke of Savoy might prove towards the reducing the exorbitant Power of France, immediately affur'd his Royal Highness of her Friendship and Protection, and soon after sent the Honourable Mr. Hill, a Person eminently Mr. Hill distinguished by his Natural Parts, Learning, Poli- fen to Tu ticks and Address, to Turin, to concert measures with rin. his Royal Highness, in order to act with success against the Common Enemy. The States General to fecond Her Majesty's good Intentions, in favour of the Duke of Savoy, dispatch'd Monsieur Vandermeer to his Royal Highness, and both these Ministers set out together on their Embaffy. About this time the Gelder Town of Gelder, which had several Months been surrendred. block'd up by the Prussian Forces, was surrendred to Dec. 17. the Count of Lottam upon Articles, by the taking N. S. of which Place, the Allies became entire Masters of the Spanish Gelderland, as they were already of Limburg, another Spanish Province. And now having taken

în

off

. VO

T

· lis

· pi

fo

n

je

t

· c

A. C. taken a View of the Affairs of our Allies abroad, is

1703. high time we should return to England.

On the second of September, the Duke of Schom. The Duke berg, Knight Elect of the most noble Order of the of Schom-Garter, was install'd at Windsor with the usual Solem. berg Innity; and a Fortnight after, the Queen having been fall'd at Windsor. pleas'd to grant her Commission to the Lord Gran. ville, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, of Cornwall and Convocati- Devon to hold a Convocation, a Parliament of Stan. on of Stan-nators, according to ancient Custom, they t met accordingly at Truro in Cornwall; there being a great nators meets Sept. Concourse of the Gentlemen and Tinners of that Country. On this Occasion the Lord Warden made the following Speech to the Assembly.

The Lord
Granvile's
Speech to
them.

Gentlemen. Fter a long Intermission of 15 Years, you are (again by the Queen's Especial Grace and Favour, assembled, who, by Her Commissions under the Privy Seal now read, hath been pleased so fully to express Her Royal Pleasure in calling this Convocation, that it will be unnecellary for me to enlarge further on this Occasion: I shall therefore only mind you of the great Obligation we owe beyond all other Subjects to our most Gracious Sovereign. Her Majesty's Pious Zeal, and Constant Care in maintaining the Church of England, as by Law Established; Her great Endeavour, since Her most happy Accession to the Throne of Her Ancestors, to render all Her People happy, by restoring and securing to them, and their Posterity, the full Enjoyment of their Liberties and Properties, are fuch Benefits, as we can only pretend to there with the rest of our Fellow Subjects; but we of this, and the next County, are folely obliged to Her Majesty, that at a time, when, for the Safety of Her Dominions, and to preserve the Ballance of Europe from the Encroaching Power of France, She is engaged in a very expensive War, She is gracioully pleased, amidst all the Difficulties that neceffarily attend such an Extraordinary Juncture, to take into Her Royal Consideration the sad and deplorable Condition of Her Good and Loyal Subjects the Tinners, who suffered so many Harolhips in the last War. And to prevent the like Sufferings

in the present, Her Majesty is Graciously pleased to A. C. offer, as a diffinguishing Mark of Her Royal Fayour and Compassion, to take Sixteen Hundred Tuns of Tinn, at the Price of three Pounds ten Shillings per Cent. Stannary Weight, which will be punctually paid out of Her own Revenues. So great a Bounty at this time could scarcely be hoped for: Therefore this Extraordinary Grace requires a most dutiful Acknowledgment; and I hope no Subject of Cornwall will ever hereafter be so ungreatful to Her Majelty, as in the least to deviate from the Loyalty of his County, to which Her Majesty in these Commissions has been pleased to do a signal Favour, by granting us Her Royal Exemplification of the Services and Sufferings of our Ancestors, for their Loyalty in that horrid Rebellion against Her Royal Grandfather, King Charles I. of ever blefled 'Memory.

Gentlemen,

m.

he

m-

en

m-

nd

n.

at

'I cannot but own my felf glad of this Occasion, to meet fo many of my Worthy Countrymen: And as I am very confident, that an Assemby composed of fuch Prudent and Loyal Persons, of so good Inte-'rest in our Country as you are, will proceed in all 'Things as you ought to'do, for the Service of Her 'Majesty, and the Good of the Tinners, for which 'Ends only you are called; fo I do affure you, I 's shall not be wanting on my part in any thing to 'render this Meeting fully as beneficial and advantagious to the Tinners, as Her Majelty has most Graciously intended it; wherein I shall think my felf infinitely happy, if I become the Instrument of conveying any Advantage to you, being 'fully satisfied that I have the Honour to serve a Queen, whose Interest is so inseparable from that of Her Subjects, that I cannot do them any more real Good, than by zealoully promoting Her Service; nor can I better recommend my self to Her Royal Favour, than by being a strenuous Assertor of the Laws and Liberties of my Country.

'To conclude, I shall only put you in mind, that it will not be long before many of your Attendances will be indispensably required in another Place: Wherefore I hope you will give as much Disparch to the several Matters before you, as will be consist-

ent

A. C. 1703.

ent with Her Majesty's Service, and the Good of Cornwal, wherein you may be affured of my Con. currence; for I shall always be ready to testifie my natural Affection and Esteem for this County, whose

M

M

th

Ba

ne

SV

tu th

pe de

H

St

P

D

th

On

Prosperity I do heartily wish.

Irefer to my Vice-Warden to lay before you the present State of the Stannaries, which I doubt not but he will perform to your Satisfaction; and I hope that this Meeting will have so happy a Con. clusion, as will engage us all to join in our most humble Thanks to Her Majesty, for Her unparal. 'lel'd Goodness towards us, and that the whole County may pray as with one Voice, for the Life and Happy Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, whom God long preserve, for the Benefit of all Her Subjects, on the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors.

Then the Convocation being withdrawn, chose Mr. Buller, their Knight of the Shire, to be their Sept. 18. Speaker, and two Days † after came to these unanimous, Resolutions, That they agreed to let Her Ma-jesty have Sixteen Hundred Tuns of Tin Yearly, at the Rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings per * Cent. Stannary Weight, for Seven Years; and that the Commencement of the Farm be from the first of December ensuing. Her Majesty's condescending to take so great a Quantity of Tin Yearly at the foremention'd Rates, was certainly a high Favour to the Gentlemen of the County, who before could hardly Sell that Commodity at Two Pound Ten Shillings per Cent,

On the 19th of September, a Proclamation was publish'd to prorogue the Parliament from the 14th of October, to the 4th of November; and on the 7th of October, the Queen and the Prince let out from Bath, and arriv'd the 9th at Windsor. On the 24th the Lord Granville, having before concluded the Contracts with the several Parliaments of Tinners of Cornwal and Devon, gave the Queen a full Account of their Proceedings, and presented to Her Majesty two Addresses, expressing their grateful Sense of her Majesty's Favours, and hearty Wishes, for the Profperity, and long Continuance of her Auspicious Reign.

On the 28th of October, Sir John Parsons, Lord A. C. Mayor of London, for the Year enfuing, was Sworn 1703. at Guild-hall, and Sir Samuel Dashwood, the late Lord Mayor, surrendred to him the Chair, together with sir John the Scepter, Scales, Purse, and City Keys, the Parsons Badges of that great Office. The next Day the Sworn Lord new Lord Mayor went to Westminster, and was Mayor of Sworn in the Court of Exchequer; after which he're. London. turn'd by Water to Black Fryars Stairs, and from thence proceeded, with the usual Solemnity, to Drapers ball, where a noble Entertainment was provided, at which were present, Lords, and others of The Duke Her Majesty's Privy-Council, the great Officers of of Marl-State, divers of the Nobility, the Judges, and other Persons of Quality. The next Day his Grace the from Hol-Duke of Martborough arrived from Holland; and on land, Octo. the 4th of November, the Parliament was further 30. Prorogued to the 9th of the same Month, on which The Parlia Day the Queen open'd this Session by the following ment meets Nov. 9. Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Have called you together as foon as I Thought The Queen's you could conveniently Come out of your speech to Countries, that no time might be lost in making both Houses.

Our Preparations for Carrying on the present War, in which I do not doubt of your Cheerful Concerrence, since you can't but be Sensible that on the Success of it depends Our own Safety and Happi-

ness, and that of all Europe.

'I hope I have improved the Confidence you reposed in Me last Year to your Satisfaction, and the
'Advantage of Us, and Our Allies, by the Treaty
with the King of Portugal, and the Declaration of
'the Duke of Savoy, which, in great Measure, may
be imputed to the Cheerfulness with which you
'Supported Me in this War, and the Assurance
with which you trusted Me in the Conduct of it:
'And We cannot sufficiently Acknowledge the
'Goodness of Almighty God, who is pleased to
'Assorted Us so fair a Prospect, as We now have,
of bringing it to a Glorious and Speedy Conclusion.

& I must

A. C. 1703.

I must therefore desire you, Gentlemen of the Hopse of Commons, to grant Me such Supplies as shall be Requisite to desiray the Necessary Charge of the War in the next Year, with Regard not only to all Our former Engagements, but particularly to Our Alliance lately made to the King of Portugal, for Recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon, and Restoring it to the House of Austria, which Treaty being in it self of the highest Importance imaginable, and requiring all possible Dispatch in the Execution of it, has necessarily Occasion'd a great Expence, even in this present Year, tho' not so much as it will Require, and for which, I hope, We shall be amply Recompensed in the next.

'The Subsidies which will now be immediately 'Required, for the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy, will likewise Occasion a further necessary Charge.

I must take notice to you, that tho' no particular Provision was made in the last Session, either for the Charge of our present Expedition to Portugal, or for that of the Augmentation Troops desired by the States General, yet the Funds given by Parliament have held out so well, and the Produce of the Prizes has prov'd so Considerable, that you will find the Publick will not be in Debt by reason of either of these Additional Services.

I may further Observe to you, that the the Funds for the Civil Government are Diminisht by the War, I have in Conjunction with the States General, Contributed out of My Own Revenue, towards some Publick Services, and particularly the Support of the Circle of Suabia, whose firm Adherence to the Interest of the Allies under the greatest Pressures, did very well Deserve Our Seasonable Assistance. And I shall still be Careful not to Engage My Self in any Unnecessary Expence of My Own, that I may have the more to Spare towards the Ease of my Subjects.

' My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Heartily Wish some easy, and less chargeable Method, could be found out for the speedy and effectual Manning of the Fleet.

aI,

R

·C

· p

· V

te

· ha

G

. 0

· e

7

Regulation for Preventing the Excessive Price of Coals: I have Examined this Matter, and taken particular Care to appoint Convoys for that Service; but the Price has not been in the least Abated, notwithstanding a very considerable quantity has been Imported since that time; This gives great Ground of Suspicion, there may be a Combination of some Persons to Enrich themselves by a general Oppression of others, and particularly the Poor: Twill deserve your Consideration how to Remedy this great Inconvenience.

'And in all your Affairs, I must Recommend to You as much Dispatch as the Nature of them will admit; This is necessary to make Our Preparations early, on which, in great Measure, Depends the good

· Success of all our Enterprizes.

'I want Words to Exprels to you My earnest Defires of Seeing all My Subjects in perfect Peace 'and Union among Themselves: I have nothing so 'much at Heart as their general Welfare and Happi-'ness; Let me therefore desire you All, That you 'would carefully Avoid any Heats or Divisions that 'may Disappoint Me of that Satisfaction, and give 'Encouragement to the Common Enemies of Our 'Church and State.

Two Days † after the Commons presented the following † Nov.11:

Address to Her Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutisul and Loyal The Come.
'Subjects, the Commons in Parliament As-mous Ade's sembled, do humbly return Your Majesty our most drafts to the hearty Thanks for Your Majesty's most Gracious Cu.en.

Speech from the Throne.

We are truly sensible of Your Majesty's earnest Endeavours to bring the War to a Glorious and Speedy Conclusion, of which Your Majesty has given us so fair a Prospect, by Your great Wisdom and Conduct, in engaging the King of Portugal, and Duke of Savoy in Your Alliance, for Recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon, and Restoring it to the House of Austria.

We

.

.

· I

E

1 ,

(1)

6 r

-

A C. We do most gratefully acknowledge Your Ma.
1703. 'jesty's Singular Care in the good Management and
'Application of the Publick Money, whereby Your
'Majesty's Exchequer hath greater Credit, in this so
'Expensive a War, than was ever known in the
'most Flourishing Times of Peace, and Your most
'Signal and Unparallel'd Grace and Goodness to

Your People, in contributing out of Your Own Re.

venue towards the Publick Service, particularly
Your Majesty's most seasonable Assistance to the

Circle of Suabia.

The many Blessings we enjoy under Your Ma. jesty's most Auspicious Reign, and Your Tender Regard to the general Welfare and Happiness of Your Subjects, justly require our utmost Returns of Duty and Gratitude. And Your Majesty may be assured, That Your Faithful Commons will Support Your Majesty in Your Alliances, and effectually Enable Your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour; to which nothing can more Contribute, than a Firm Union among our Selves: We therefore crave Leave surther to assure Your Majesty's Desire, carefully Avoid any Heats or Divisions that may give Encouragement to the Common Enemies of the Church and State.

Her Majesty's Gracious Answer was,

The Queen's Am very well pleased with your Assurance of Sup-Answer. porting me in the Present War, and your kind Acknowlegements of My Endeavours to bring it to a happy Conclusion.

You may assure your selves, I shall always pursue the True Interest of the Kingdom, and omit nothing that may

Promote the general Welfare of My People.

* Nov. 12. The next * Day the Lords did likewise attend the Queen with an Address, which was as follows:

The Lords 'WE your Majesty's most Dutisul and Loyal Address to Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempothe Queen. 'ral in Parliament Assembled, do offer up our Hearty Acknowledgments to Almighty God for the Prefervation

fervation of your Royal Person, so effential to the Happiness of your People, and the Safety of Europe.

A C.

We see, with the greatest satisfaction, the Zeal with which your Majesty espouses the Publick Interest, which carries you even beyond the Obligations of your Treaties, in defence of the House of Austria against the Usurpations of the House of Bourbon; And the glorious Restitution of that Family to the Monarchy of Spain, which we have great reason to expect from the late Alliance with the King of Portugal, will be chiefly owing to your Majesty's Arms and Assistance.

Your Majesty may depend upon security at Home in the Love of your People: Our Persons and Fortunes shall ever be ready to defend you upon all occasions, and your Majesty may therefore with the greater Safety and Glory, send your Fleets and Armies abroad in the defence of your

Allies.

ur

6

10

ft

to

e. ·

y

e

f

'The happy Declaration of the Duke of Savoy for the Common Interest, gives your Majesty a seasonable opportunity to shew your Compassion and Concern for those Protestants in the South of France, who lie under the heaviest Persecution and

Oppression.

We lament for our felves and others, the unavoidable Expence of War, but have reason to Thank God and your Majesty, that we are free from all the other Calamities of it, having almost nothing else to with for (being secured of a Protestant Succession) but your long and happy Reign over us. and we shall most willingly pay our proportion of Taxes, encourag'd by your Royal Generolity for the ease of your People, and by the frugal management of what is given; being fensible there is no better way to fave the Wealth of the Nation, than by carrying on the War, at this time, with the utmost Vigour. Your Majesty may expect from us a most ready Compliance with all your Delires so jultly merited by your Care of the General Welfare and Happiness of your People, extended even to the Poorest and Meanest of your Subjects.

This

1703.

Supply to

maintain

This appears yet more eminently in that earnest and prefling Recommendation to Your Parliament of Union and Peace amongst themselves, and we, in the most solemn manner, assure Your Majesty, that we will not only avoid, but oppose whatsoever may tend to create any Disquiet, or Disunion a. mongst Your Subjects.

We shall never be wanting in any part of our Duty towards the supporting Your Majesty's Honour, and your Allies, not doubting but Almighty God will prosper Your Majesty's Arms, so Gloriously em. ploy'd to protect all those, whom the Ambition of the French King would oppress. To this Address, Her Majesty returned the following Answer:

My Lords,

The Queen's Am extreamly sensible of the particular Concern you Anfwer. express for Me in this Address, and of your Great Zeal for the Common Cause of Europe.

> I rely very much upon the Assurance you give Me of your Duty and Affection, and shall always use My best Endeavours to Establish the Safety and Happiness of the Kingdom.

On the 19th of November, Mr. Secretary Hedges, by Her Majesty's Command, laid before the House of Commons, the Copies and Translations of such Treaties as were not laid before them the last Session of Parliament, among which was the Defensive and Offensive Treaty with Portugal. These Treaties having been examin'd by a Committee of the whole † Nov. 27. House, it was resolved not many days tafter, 'That the 40000 Men which were raifed to Act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies, and the Ad-Her Maje- 6 ditional Troops confisting of 10000 Men, should By's Forces. be continued for the Year 1704. That the proportion of Land Forces to act in Conjunction with the Forces of Portugal, should be 8000 Men. confisting of 1000 Horse and Dragoons and 7000 Foot; And that the Sum of 18010061. 15: be granted to her Majesty, for maintaining the said Forces, and the Guards and Garrisons of this Kingdom; the payment of Invalids, and discharging the Subsidies pay-

able to Her Majesty's Allies. Two days before the

Com-

1703.

Commons had refolved, 'That 40000 Men, includ- A. ing 5000 Marines, be employ'd for Sea-service for the Year 1704; and that a Sum of 41. a Man per Month, for 13 Months, be allow'd for maintaining the faid 40000 Men; including, the Ordnance for 'Sea-service. The last day of that Month, Mr. Secretary Hedges acquainted the House, That their Address relating to the continuance of the stop of all Correspondence with France and Spain, having been prefented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleased to Anfwer, 'That She thought the continuance of the stop of all Posts, Letters, Trade, and all other Correfoondence with the Enemies, so necessary for the Publick Good, that She would forthwith give Orders to Her Minister at the Hague, to insist upon it with the States General, as the Commons desir'd. The same day the House Voted an Address to Her Majefly, Assuring Her, That they would provide for the making good Such Alliances as Her Majesty had made, or should make with the Duke of Savoy.

On the 26th of November, between 11 and 12 of the Agreat Clock in the Evening, began the most violent Storm, Storm of that ever was known in England, in the Memory of Wind. any Man living, or Recorded in Story; the Wind, Nov. 26.

which was West South West, resembling Thunder at a distance, attended with great Flashes of Lightning. It continued with almost an unrelenting Fury till Seven the next morning, blowing down a multititude of Chimnies, Tops of Houses, and even whole Buildings; tearing up a multitude of Trees by the Roots, breaking of others in the middle; beating several Spires off the Steeples; rolling up great quantities of Lead like Scrolls of Parchment, and blowing them off the Churches, Halls and Houses. In this Hurricane several People were killed in their Beds, particularly the Pious and Learned Bilhop of Bath and Wells, and his Lady. Several others wounded; but abundance more miraculously preserved. The damage done in London and Westminster was conjectured to amount to one Million Sterling, and that of the City of Bristol to little less than 1,0000 l. But it pleased God, that this Calamity was not universal, the Northern Parts of this Island having little felt the Ettects of it. Yet our losses at Land were inconsiderable, in comparison with those we sustain'd at Sea:

M 4

Kir

Na

W

WO

rhi

he M

w

tio

· fo

· 1

. .

A. C. For not only several Ships of the † Royal Navy, be.

1703. sides others belonging to private Persons were cast
away, but abundance of brave Men irrecoverably
lost. Upon this dismal occasion the House of Commons unanimously Resolv'd, 'That an Address be
mons Adpresented to Her Majesty, expressing the great Sense
dress to the the House had of the Calamity fallen upon the
Queen upon
that occasi-

† A List of the Ships cast away in the Storm, with an account of the number of Men lost.

1. The Reserve, a Fourth Rate; Capt. John Anderson Commander, lost at Yarmouth. The Captain, the Surgeon, the Clerk, and 44 Men, sav'd, and the rest of her Company drown'd, being 175.

2. The Vanguard, a Second Rate, funk in Chatham Har-

bour, with neither Men nor Guns in her.

3. The Northumberland, a Third Rate, Captain Green-away, lost on the Goodwin-Sands; all her Company was lost, being 220 Men, including 24 Marines.

4. The Starling-Castle, a Third Rate, Captain Johnson on the Goodwin-Sands; 70 Men, of which were 4 Marine

Officers fav'd, the rest were drowned, being 206.

5. The Restorations a Third Rate, Capt. Emmes on the

Goodwin-Sands; all her Company loft, being 391.

6. The Mary a Fourth Rate, Rear Admiral Beaumont, Captain Edw. Hopson, on the Goodwin-Sands; the Captain and Purser ashore, one Man saved, the rest drown'd, being 269.

7. The Mortar Bomb, a Fifth Rate, Capt. Raymond, on

the Goodwin-Sands; all her Company loft, being 65.

8. The Eagle Advice-Boat, a Sixth Rate, Capt. Bostock, lost on the Goast of Sussex; all her Company, being 45, saved.

9. The Resolution, a Third Rate, Capt. Liste, on the

Coast of Sussex; all her Company, being 221, Saved.

10. The Litchfield Prize, a Fifth Rate, Capt. Chamberlain, on the Coast of Sussex; all her Campany, being 108, saved, and there is hopes to get her off.

11. The Newcastle, a Fourth Rate, Capt. Carter, lost at Spithead; the Carpenter and 39 Men were faved; and the

rest, being 193 drown'd.

12. The Vesuvius Fireship, a Fifth Rate, Capt. Paddon at Spithead; all her Company, being 148 saved; and there is hopes to get her off.

13. The Arundel, a Fifth Rate, all the Men, being 115,

Saved, and there is hopes to get her off.

Total of the Seamen loft, 1519.

Kingdom by the late Violent Storm; and that they A. C. could not see any Diminution of her Majesty's Navy, without making Provision to repair the same : \ Wherefore they belought her Majesty, that she would immediately give Direction for Repairing this Lofs, and for Building fuch Capital Ships as her Majesty should think fit. And to affure her Majesty, that at the next Meeting the House would effectually make good that Expence; and would now give Dispatch in Raising the Supplies already voted, for making good her Majesty's Treaties with the King of Portugal, and all her Majesty's other Allies; and would confider of effectual Ways for Promoting of Trade, for Manning her Majefty's Navy Royal, and for Encouraging the Seamen. That in the mean time her Majesty would gracioully think of some Provision for the Families of those Seamen, who had been lost out of her Majesty's Ships in the Storm, until the House could provide for the same. This Address being presen- The Queen's ted to the Queen, by the House in a Body, her Answer. Majesty return'd them many Thanks for the Affurances they gave her of their Dispatching the neceffary Supplies for carrying on the War, and of their making good the Expence of the Damage happen'd to the Navy by the late Storm: For the Repairing of which her Majesty should use all possible Diligence and Application, and with great hopes of feeing it speedily effected, by the Bleffing of God, and their kind Affistance: Adding, she should carefully comply with what they defired for relieving the Families of such poor Seamen as had perish'd in the Storm, and always concur with them very readily in Promoting the publick Welfare. Not many Days tafter, was iffued out her Majesty's Proclamation, commanding, 'That at Dec. 12. general and publick Fast be observ'd throughout all A Publick England, on the 19th of January enfuing, to im-Fast applore God Almighty's Bleffing and Favour, and pointed. that it would please him to pardon the crying Sins of this Nation, which had drawn down this fad Judgment; to avert the like Judgments for the tuture, and obtain the heavenly Bleffing of the Forces of her Majesty, and her Allies, both by Sea

firm

Int

Sta

his

tak

in

tin

Bo

M

Vaj

abo

tio

the

ca

ag

St

th

ra

A

di

ti

P

li

BCb

A. C. and Land: Which Fast was accordingly most Reli-

Damage done in Holland by the Storm.

Our nearest Allies, the Dutch, were not insensible of the terrible Effects of the late Storm. Several Churches, Houses, and other Buildings in Holland, and the other United Provinces receiv'd great Dam. age; and the Dikes in Friefeland being broke down by the Violence of the Sea, one fourth Part of that Country was laid under Water. Admiral Allemonde, who was arrived some Days before with the Squa. dron from the Streights, rid out the Storm, tho' with the Loss of the Masts of some of his Ships, which they were forc'd to cut by the Board: But Admiral Callemberg, with the Squadron of Men of War, and Transport Ships design'd for the Expedition to Por. tugal, which was expected from the Texel to join those in the Maele, was driven to the Northward up. on the Coast of Norway. Of the English Ships in the Maese, the Vigo, a Man of War, was driven Ashoar, and lost; but the Men on Board her were faved. One of the English Six Rates, and most of the Transport Ships ran a-Ground, but were got off again with little Damage; except 3 that were entirely loft, and on board one of them about 40 Soldiers. Ruffel Man of War, which was driven from the Long-fand head, ran a-Ground between the Goree and Helvoetsluys; but all the Men and Guns on Board her, and most of her Tackle were brought on Shoar, and the Ship it self was afterwards got off. The Mortar Bomb Ketch was also stranded at Cutwick, but the Men, the Mortar Pieces, and Guns on Board were preserv'd. Upon this Accident Sir George Rook went from the Hague to the Briel, and by his Prefence and Directions, such Diligence was used in Repairing the Damage which the English Ships had fustain'd, that both these and the Dutch being in a Readiness to put to Sea, about three Weeks after,

The King of the King of Spain embark'd, the 23d of December for Spain em. the Coast of England, with a very favourable Wind. barks for Before his departure, that Prince represented to the England. States, that being lawful Heir of the Spanish Monarchy, and the Province of Limburgh belonging to that Crown, he desired that the States would deliver up to him the Civil Government thereof, as a Con-

firmation

Queen ANNE's Reign.

1

t

Intentions to perform their solemn Treaties. The States, and their Allies, having granted his Demand, his Catholick Majesty appointed Count Zinzendorf to take Possession of the Town and Dutchy of Limburgh in his Name: Which he did accordingly. Some time † before Count de Noyelles, having drawn a good † Nov. 28. Body of Men out of the several Garrisons on the N.S. Count Macse, level'd the Lines the French had drawn from Noyelles Vaseige, on the Mehaigne to Meerdorp, a distance of Levels the about three Quarters of a League: Which Expedition, at this Season of the Year, very much surprized Lines.

The Parliament had not sat long, before the Bill Bill to prefor Preventing Occasional Conformity, which had missual Concarried in the former Session, was now set on Foot onal Conagain in the House of Commons, by the Zealous formity.
Sticklers for the Church of England. This was neither unforeseen nor unexpected by a Party of moderate Principles, and who, tho' they bear an unfeign'd
Affection to the Establish'd Religion, yet retain a
Christian Compassion and Tenderness for those that
dissent from it. Therefore an Able and Judicious ** Dr. Da-

dissent from it. Therefore an Able and Judicious ** Dr. Da-Writer by Encouragement, and with the Approba-venant. tion of a great Man, (equally distinguish'd by his sound Politicks, and his high Post in the Government) publish'd a † Book, wherein he enforc'd, 'What her † Essays up-

Majesty had lately recommended from the Throne; on Peace at and endeavour'd to bring all sorts of Men to throw Home, and a fide their Heats and Animosities, and to Unite in War Atheir own Defence against the Common Danger. broad. This Book being principally design'd to dissuade the

Bringing in, and passing of the Bill to prevent Occasional Conformity, very sharp Censures were past upon it, by the Party which the Author seem'd to have sorfaken; and a great Promoter of that Bill, did not stick to reflect on him, as a Prossigate Scribler. At the same time another * Gentleman of the same Princi-*SirHumples, did presently, and in a hurry, put out a small phrey Treatise in Desence of the Proceedings of the Com-Mackmons in Relation to the Conformity Bill; which worth. Pamphlet contain'd little else, besides the Arguments used a Year before on the same Subject. The Dispute growing hot, both without and within Doors.

a Mem-

The ANNALS of

172

a Member of the House of Commons made the fol. A. C. lowing Speech in behalf of the Bill: 1703.

Speech of a Commons, for the Bill 6 againft Oc- 6 casional Conformity 6

Mr. Speaker, Member of c HER Majesty has been pleas'd in all her Speeches she House of to give us so many assurances of supporting the Church of England as by Law Establish'd; and also such Instances of being punctual to her Promise in this particular, that I think the very justly deferves the Title of Defender of the Faith. Her delire to fee this Bill succeed the last Sessions of Parliament, was sufficiently shewn by the Prince of Denmark's

constant Attendance upon it; and I believe the Reason why some Persons oppos'd it, was, because

the Queen feem'd to espouse it.

But pray, Gentlemen, Let us consider, how this Bill came to be lost? Why, two or three noble Lords were, by turns, to be Ablent? The miscarriage of the Bill was imputed to their want of Attendance, when, at the same time, they were delired to be out of the Way. And, is it not a shame, that we, who have given fourfcore Millions of Money for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, should have Trimming at last in a Bill to prevent Hypocrify.

It was a Law among the Athenians, that when any Mutiny or Difference arose in the City of Athens, the Inhabitants should take one side or other, or else they banish'd them the City: and truly, Sir, when Members of Parliament, and Ministers of State stand Neuter, in matters that nearly concern the Interest of the Church of England, and have not Courage to own their Opinion, I think they very well deserve to be turn'd out. Every * Gentleman againffuch 6 here is fent up to give his Vote, and when he declines that, he can't be properly said to serve the Place he Represents. This I take to be the worst fort of Cowardile.

as with- 6 drew into the Speak . c. er's Chamber, when Bill.

* Defigned

But pray, Sir, let us enquire into the meaning of the Question all this Trimming. Are we afraid to disoblige a was pue for Party of Men, that are against the Church and passing the Government? Whose Principle of Hatred and Malice to the Family of the Stuarts descends to them by Inheritance? Men, Sir, that offered open Vio-

leace

t the

jul

de the

Et

'th ·T

· (h

co

· lie

'th

· de

te

in

tt

· he

'th

th.

th

· A

C, C

n

S

5

.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

lence to her Majesty's Royal Grandsather; Men that have not only the Impudence at this time to justifie that Fact, but to turn the Day of his Murder into Ridicule, and keep a Calves-Head-Feast in the City. And can we imagine that those who are Enemies to her Majesty's Person and Office, and that were for hindering her from coming to the Throne, would not be glad of any opportunity to shove her out of it?

And now I am upon this Subject, give me leave to tell some Gentlemen here, who have been bellowing and roaring against Persons for taking Places in the late Reign, that it is a Reflection upon them to hold and continue their Places, in the company of those that they have been exclaiming against.

They may remember, if they please to recollect, the Language in the late Reign—Sir, you must turn this Gentleman out, or else I can't serve you.—
And if any Gentleman was in the Interest of the Church of England, 'twas a sufficient Exception against his being employ'd. No Gentleman of that Principle was then thought fit to be a Deputy Lieutenant, or a Justice of the Peace. If we would take the same Resolution, and the same Spirit, Things

might be better managed than they are.

'I did wonder to hear so many B—sagainst this Bill, but that wonder ceas'd, when I consider'd whom they ow'd their preferment to. The A. B—p of C—y, I think, was promoted to that See by my Lord S—d's Interest; and being ask'd wnat Reasons he had against this Bill, reply'd, He had not well consider'd the Bill, but that my Lord S—rs told him it ought not to pass.—This was a very weighty Reason for the Head of our C—h to give; and yet, I dare say, none of the rest of them could give a better. One would be provok'd by the late behaviour of the B—s, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Toleration of Ep—cy; for, since they are of the same Princi-

173 A. C

1703.

A. C.

Principles with the Diffenters, it is but Just, I think; that they should stand on the same foot.

Now, Sir, give me leave to answer some Objections made against this Bill. The first is, that it's unseasonable at this time. Why unseasonable? Is it not as seasonable for us to pass a Law for the surther Defence of the Church of England here, as it was for Scotland to pass an Act last Seisions for the Security of the Kirk there? Why unseasonable? Does the Success of our Arms Abroad, or the levying Money at Home, depend upon it? No Gentleman can say, that either of them do; and since there can be no Objection made against the goodness of the Bill, why should we defer the putting it in Execution.

Another Argument against this Bill, is, that it will Create Division. Are we to allow a Schiss to avoid Division? The Dissenters hold it lawful to Communicate sometimes, and if so, why unlawful to Communicate at other times? But oh! The sear of offending Dissenters is to be urg'd as an Argument, and not provoking the Church of England: Either the Ministry must think we are so good natur'd, as not to be displeas'd at any thing they do, or else that our Number is so inconsiderable, that they do not value it if we are displeased.

Another Argument against this Bill proceeds from the Number and Strength of the Dissenters. This I take to be an Excellent Argument for the Bill; for if they are so strong and numerous, it is high time for us to guard our selves against them, and I appeal to every Gentleman here, whether one Dissenter in Place is not capable of doing more Mischief to the Church of England, than ten out of it? Suppose, Mr. Speaker, the Dissenters had the Power in their Hands (as they will certainly in a short time, if not restaind) would they admit the Church of England into Places of Trust, and into the Legislature upon Occasional Conformity?

Her Majesty has been so Generous as to offer what further Security they think sit for the Religion in Scotland; how comes it, that some Gentlemen should represent her Majesty so much con-

cern'd

"

. 1

1

Queen ANNE's Reign.

which she expects to be saved? According to this Method, one might expect the Scotch Covenant to be brought again into England, and that the Presbyterian Party of that Kingdom, should remonstrate (as they did to her Royal Grandsather) the necessify of having one Religion, and one Worship in

both Kingdoms.
We have been under great Expences in keeping these Gentlemen out, and have been traduced as Persons designing a French Government; and all the return we are like to have for our Services and Sufferings, in our Purses and Reputations, is, that these Persons are like at last to become our Masters.

which is a very great Discouragement.

'Mr. Speaker, I take this Practice of Occasional Conformity, to elude the force of one of the best Laws made in the Church of England's Defence, that it is Scandalous and Knavish in it self, and I will pretend to foretel this, that by the Benefit of this Occasional Conformity, the Dissenters will come to be the Majority of this House, and them I'll venture to pronounce the Days of the Church of England sew. That I may not see such dismal Effects of our pretended Moderation, I heartily wish Success to this Bill.

This Gentleman speaking the Sense of the Majo- The Bill rity of the House of Commons, the Bill had a quick past in the and easy Passage there. But being sent up to the House of Lords, it met with a very cold Reception in that Commons House; their Lordships hardly allowing it a second Dec. 7. Reading. On this Occasion a Learned and Illustrious and sent up

sothe Lords.

Prelate made the following Speech.

My Lords,

It

10

e

Am very glad to find, that how much Heat so The B'ever this Matter has raised Abroad, yet none of of Sthat has appear'd in all this Debate: If a Heat of speech aZeal has appear'd in some, yet nothing has been gainst the
mixed with it unbecoming the Dignity of this Bill.
House, and the Solemnity of a great Council: It
is a disadvantage, especially to one of this Bench,
to speak against any thing, that, in the Sound, and
first Appearance, seems to be intended for the Ser-

A. C. 1703. vice of the Church; and I am sure if I were not fully convinced that it is not so, but that, how well soever it may be intended by some, the Effects of it will be quite contrary, I could not have a Heart, or a Face to speak against it, but should promote it

with all possible Zeal.

I confess I am already bound up, as to this particular, and determined by a Promise folemnly made to the Queen. Her Majesty recommended Union to us, with a peculiar Vehemence of Stile, when the faid, the wanted words to express how earnestly the defired to see Union, and a good Agreement among her Subjects: I am fure we must all want words to express a due Sense of that Royal Tenderness and Care of us. In our Address to her Majesty, we promis'd, not only to avoid, but to oppose every thing that might tend to Create Disunion and Disorder: And I do freely own, that I had then this very thing in my Thoughts, as I believe a great many others had, and therefore I look on my felf as under an Obligation now to perform what I then promis'd.

'I know some of our Order, as well as my self in particular, have been very Indecently, and I hope very Unjustly too, treated in many printed Libels upon this very Account; as if we were the Enemies to the Church, because we cannot think this Bill for its Service. The Station we are in, fets us above the answering every spiteful Writer. But next to the Queen, we owe it to your Lordships to fatisfie you, if any thing sticks with you. We hope we may appeal to the World, and to our Diocesses in every particular, whether our Labours do not shew a true Zeal for the Church in all its Concerns? We are the Disciples of the Cross, and must go through good Report, and ill Report, but we hope we are so well Known, and have acted so long in a publick Scene, and have acted such a Part on it, that we may reckon our felves above fuch Calumnies.

Even St. Paul said, he became a Fool in Glorying, but it was when others compell'd him to it: We must treely own that there have been such Severities among us in every Reign, since the Reformation, that these are Blemishes not easily wiped off.

The

Q

25 pr

ev

pe

by

the

R

· fa

· Ve

'in

' gi

'al

h

th.

al

· L

· a

· k

· C

· P

· n

· h

. 10

. J

The Burnings in King Edward's Reign is the Re. A. C. Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and the fevere Act of the 25th Year of it, that punishes Meetings with Imprisonment, Banishment and Death, is a Blemish even on that long and glorious Reign. The Repeal of that Act past in both Houses, and it's known by what Management it was, that it was not tendered to the Royal Affent. The mention of Queen Elizabeth's Reign leads me to take Notice of what has been faid in Relation to the Maxims, by which she govern'd her felf, as if the had been inflexibly Steady in the Observation of the Laws in Matters of Religion. It is certain, that the treated the Papifts all along with every particular Indulgence: She would have the Peers excused from the Obligation to take the Oaths of Supremacy; the Employ'd Papists in all her Affairs; there were Privy Councellors, and Lord Lieutenants, her Lord Treasurer protested against all the Acts for the Reformation, and was known to be a Church Papist, or an Occasional 'Conformist; and yet he continued in that great 'Post 14 Years till he dy'd; she encouraged the Occasional Conformity of Papists, and apprehended no danger in that, even from them; and yet, I hope, it will be acknowledged that there was more reason to be afraid of them, considering both their Numbers, and the Hopes of a Popift Successor. than we have now to be afraid of the Diffenters. She encouraged Occasional Conformity, and no Body was uneafie at it; but the Pope faw what it was like to end in, and therefore he took care to put a stop to it.

The Severities in King James's Reign cast a Blot on it; and the Proceedings in the Star Chamber, and the High Commission are set forth by a Noble ** The Earl Historian, as Things that did not a little Contribute of Clarento bring on us the Miseries of a Civil War. The don. Proceedings in King Charles the IId's Reign were severe, and set on with bad Designs. That in a time both of War, and of a Plague, such an Act as the sive Mile Act should have past, will amaze all that do not know the secret of that time. Soon after the Restoration, it had been a very easie thing to have made up all Differences among us, but the

A. CA 1703.

delign was to inflame them; and that matter was far driven as we all know, The Earl of Briffel 'culled together a Meeting of the chief of the Pa. piles, and tender'd them an Oath of Secrecy, as the Lord Strafford told me in the Tower, and told it 'likewife at the Bar of the House; he then told them. that the Breach between the Church, and the Diffen. ters, was now fixed, and would be carried further: it was therefore their Interest to make use of all the Provocations the Diffenters might meet with, and to offer their Assistance to them, in order to the Engaging them to petition for a General To-'leration: Yet they could never be brought to it. When the Declaration for a General Toleration in 72 was question'd in Parliament, which brought on the Act of the Test, set forth in the Preamble of this Bill, the Lord Clifford got some to move in Favour of the Diffenters, hoping that would have pro-'vok'd either the one fide or the other, and that either the Church Party might be offended with the Motion, or the Diffenters with the refusing it. That was flopt by Alderman Love, who defired, tho' his own Perswasion was well known, that nothing with Relation to them might intervene to stop the Security, that the Nation, and the Protestant Reli-'gion would have by that Act; in this he was feconded by most of that Party, so that the Act was obtain'd in some measure, by their Assistance, and therefore it would be hard to turn it against them; for the King was then highly offended with them, for the giving up his Declaration. This wrought ' so much on that House, that was so Zealous for the 'Church, that they ordefed a Bill to be brought in for the ease of Protestant Diffenters, in which little Progress was indeed made, yet to the End of that Parliament, the Conventicles were held very publickly, and they never pass'd a Vote, or made an Address against them. In the End of King Charles's Reign we all Remember, that a new Prosecution of them was set on Foot, and even then when the Severities against them were very hard, they were sollicited by the Agents of the Court to Petition for a General Toleration, but they could not be prevailed on: What some of them did in King James's Reign is well known, and cannot be excufed.

excused. By all this we see, that the whole Ma- A. C. nagement with Relation to Diffenters, was an Arti- 1703. fice to Advance a Popish Interest, which must needs give a just sealouse of every thing that looks that way; After the late King had delivered us from all our Fears and Dangers, to whom (let Ungrateful f and Malitious Men treat his Memory as they please) we owe our present Happiness, and that we are now fitting here; his next Care was to fecure the Church of England by the Act of Teleration, which has not only let the Diffenters at Eafe; but has made the Church both stronger and safer, since God has fo bleffed our Labours, that we fee the Diffenters lose as much strength as we gain by ir. The Heat raised by those Diffentions is much allay'd, and their Numbers are abated by a moderate Computation 'at least a Fourth Part, if not a Third. But now they are alarmed, and begin to put on more Zeal, for they apprehend the Toleration is aimed at, and that how little foever feems to be in this Bill, it is a ftep, and will be followed by more, that are kept in reserve till this Point is once gained. The next step may be for their Wives and Children, and to the matter may be carried on till the whole * Toleration is broke through. If one picks at a great Dike that keeps out the Sea, it will be thought, how simall a Breach foever he makes at first, that he defigns a total Inundation. This feems to weaken and shake the Toleration, so Men will grow lealous, and be on their Guard, and by this means we of the Church shall not have so free and unexcepted an Accels to work on their Reasons, which we now do with so much Success, when once their Passions are kindled against us. The present State of our Affairs make this yet more Unseasonable. is a common Maxim, followed even by Profecutors, to keep Things quiet at Home, when Nations are engaged in War; especially in such a War as this, which is for universal Monarchy, where all is at stake. There may happen great Accidents in War, and it is no ways advisable to raise Discontents or Apprehensions in great Numbers at Home, which may: come to have very ill Effects, when we are in no good Condition to deal with them.

A. C. I know somewhat of Poreign Affairs: During the first fix or seven Years of the last Reign, it was the common Topick of the Agents of France, in the Courts of our Allies, that England was so dis-jointed by Factions at Home, that there was no trufting to it; no doubt the same Arts are now practifed. Portugal and Savoy are two Allies of the greatest · Consequence to us, who have no Strength to refift the Force that will be poured in upon them, but as they hope to be supported by the Treasure, the Fleet, and the Affiltance of England. Any thing that divides and weakens us must give them a me-'lancholy Prospect, and may make very dangerous 'Impressions on them; whereas our Union at Home. and the maintaining the happy Calm the Nation is on our Treaties with them.

'Some Things give a just Suspition, when the 'Men who promote them, and write for them without Doors, are the known and avowed Enemies of the Government, who deny the Queen's Title, and are looking to one beyond Sea. Can we think that those who separate from our Churches. and have raised a Schism in it, can be Zealous for the Peace and Order of the Church? They are * Zealous for somewhat else, and therefore we may well believe their Zeal in this Particular, is with a "View to that to which they are driving. One Auther, who has writ two Books in behalf of this Bill. is known to be the Furiousest Jacobite in England, and does not conceal it, even in those Books. In one of these he says, He is one called an High-Church. man. These are new Terms of Distinction, rais'd on Delign to distract us yet more. I know no High " Church, but the Church of Rome, and that Author L- has in another Book shew'd us, how near he comes to that Church, when he Proposes, That a Treaty may be fet on Foot between our Convocation, and the Assembly of the Clergy of France; and that we should abate the Regal Supremacy, and they the Papal, and then, he fancies, all other Matters could be easily adjusted: So here we see who are to be called High Church. Our Legal Establishment founded upon the Primitive Pattern, is the true

mue Measure of our Church; and those who rife A. C. above it, are as much out of the way, as those who 1703. fall below it. But I knew one of the Eminenteft, Papifts of the Age, who used often to say, He was for the Church of England as by Law Establish'd. I took the Liberty to ask him how such a Profession did agree with his Sincerity? He answer'd, He looked upon the Laws of Queen Mary as yet in full force. for he thought Queen Elizabeth who repealed them, had no more right to the Crown than Oliver Cromwell had. lo that her Laws were now Laws. I confess ever since that time, I have been jealous when I hear some Persons pretend so much Zeal for the Church of England. The Fury with which this matter is driven, does heighten the jealousy. What great matters could this Bill produce, if there were not ' fomewhat under it?

'How comes it that our Bench should be indecently treated, because we cannot all of us think it seafonable, and do not apprehend that we need it? We 'have in the whole course of our Lives adhered to the Interest of the Church at all Perils, and in all times, without ever once in any particular leaning to the Diffenters: And yet we, who have been our whole Life long, by our Labours and Writings, Building up the Churck, must now be defam'd as the Underminers, because we cannot comply with other Men's Notions. The Head of our * Order is misrepresented . The Arch. with as much Injustice as Virulence, tho' he stood bishop of as in the front of the Church in the most dangerous Canter-Times; and false Stories are made, and publickly bury. reported of him. I love not to use harder Words, but this could be the better born, if it were not for the Relations and Dependencies of those who vent 'em. I my felf have met with a large share of such Treatment, tho' in no step or part of my Life, I ever gave the least occasion for it. When I wrote the History of Reformation, for which I had the Thanks of the House, I was then under no Byass; 'I had neither Favour nor Interest to tye me, so that I wrote purely what was my own Sense of things; and yet I took care to mark all the first be-ginnings of Nonconformity, all the Grounds they went on, and all the Colours that imposed on them,

N 3

th

· le

· fe

it

1

182

1703.

A. C. have shewed the mistakes and weakness of every one of them, with an Honesty and Zeal that ought to fer me beyond suspicion. But I own I began the World on a Principle of Moderation, which I have 'carried down thro' my whole Life, and in which I hope I shall continue to my Lives end. There was a time when those who are now so furious, and perhaps so full of hopes, needed my service, and I had some Credit, which for some years was chiefly employ'd in their behalf. Your Lordships may remember with what Vehemence I pleaded, for excuting the Depriv'd Bishops from the Oaths. Others were then, and are now in great Posts, who I am confident will do me the Justice to own, that I was the Common Agent both for Papists and Jacobites in Diffres; for which we are now so ill rewarded. But now to speak to the Title of the Bill Occasional Conformity, I cannot in the general Condemn this, but as it is accompanied with Errour and Mistake. For a particular instance, I my self was an Occafional Conformist in Geneva and Holland. I thought their Churches were irregularly form'd under great Defects in their Constitution, yet I thought Communion with them, was Lawful, for their Worship was not corrupted; but at the same time I continued my Communion with our own Church, according to the Liturgy of this Church, with all that came about me. And if the designs of some of the Promoters of this Bill, should be brought about, and I driv'n beyond Sea, (unless among other unpardonable People, I should be at first Knockt on the Head) I, in that case, would Communicate with the Foreign Churches, but would likewife gather all of this Church about me, and still continue to Worlhip God according to the Liturgy to my Lives end. So I think Occasional Conformity, with a less Pertect Church, may well confift with the continuing to Worship God in a more Perfect one. It remains then a point Opinion which Church or Society is the more, and which is the less, perfect. In this I am very fure our Church is the more perfect and regular, and that the Separation is founded upon Errour and Mistake; and that true Edification is. among us, and not among them; but some of them

this they are certainly to blame, as they are in every part of the separation. But if it is intended to Tolerate them under their other mistakes, I do not see why this shou'd not be tolerated likewise, since it is much less dangerous, than the other Practises that are not at present complain'd of.

The noble Historian, whom ye are now all reading with much pleasure, finds great fault with those who did not go to the French Churches, even where they had an Ambassador's Chappel to refort to the this was certainly an Occasional Conformity with a less perfect Church, where there was no obligation to go to it; and when they had a more perfect one at hand. It has been a Topick infifted on by all who have writ against the Diffenters, from the first beginning of these Disputes down to the present Times; they have been always called on to come as near the Church as they could, and to do all that they could do with a good Conscience, and therefore before the Wars, great difference was made between the Puritans and the Brownists or Separatists, on this very account; but now all that is reversed; the Separatifts are well lookt on, whereas those who come much nearer us are discourag'd, tho' we all fee, that this a step, by which many come over entirely to us, and the Children of others do enter into a constant Communion with us; and shall we go to cast a Scandal on this to discourage it?

'In my Diocels, those who are Occasional Conformists out of Principle, who sometimes go to Church, and go sometimes to Meetings are without number; who yet have no Office, and seem to pretend to none; I confess I do not desire to press it too hard upon them, that they may not do both, lest this instead of keeping them from Meetings, hinder them from coming to Church. I have heard but of one in Office in my Diocels, who goes to Meetings, and that is only to a weekly Lecture.

Therefore since Occasional Conformity is only to be blamed, when it goes upon an Errour and a Mistaken Principle, I do not see why it should be worse. Treated than the Errours that are now Tolerated, for it is that of all the other Errours, that which has done the greatest service to the Church.

NA

to

, D

. 2

. 6

A. C. 1703.

'I now come to the Bill it felf: I mis a Preamble here, that was in the former Bill in favour of To. leration, which is now left out; I confess I don't know how it came to be there, for it did not very well agree with the Bill, especially as it was first fent up to us. It put me in mind of a Clause in the Sentence of the Inquisitors; when a Heretick is Condemn'd, and deliver'd to the Secular Arm, they conjure the Magistrate by the Mercies of God, and the Bowels of Jesus Christ, that no harm be done to the Obstinate Heretick, neither in Life nor Limb: but all this is but farce, for he is to be burnt immediately; Yet after all, these Words were a solemn Declaration, that could not have been forgot, if other Matters had been afterwards offer'd at : They are now left out with great fincerity, no doubt, by those who do not intend to maintain the Toleration Act; a very honest part when they will not profess it! I know it may be said, let us put in these Words, and stand to them. But still this will not lay the Apprehensions, that the leaving out these words must raise, as if the Original delign of this Bill was to strike at the Toleration; and that therefore those who have contrived it, would not limit themselves by words of their own framing, so they may, to carry their Point, consent to their being put in by others, to which they do only give way, which they will not think to be fuch a Tye on them, as if they had, of one accord, put them in the first Draught of the Bill. There are other words in the Preamble that do not appear to me to be well grounded after the two Acts, the Corporation Act, and the Test Act are set forth. It is interred, that it was intended that all Men comprehended in them should be, and always continue to be of the Communion of the Church of England. By the first of these Acts no Man could bear Office in a Corporation, unless he had received the Sacrament within a year before; and by the other; he who had a Place of Trust, was to receive the Sacrament within 3 Months after; fo by thefe Acts, it is very true, that no Men might be in any Employment, who either had not been, or was not then in the Communion of the Church, but there is not a Clause nor a Word in either of these Acts that import, that he should · alalways continue to be lo. If the Clause once offer'd A. C. had been receiv'd, obliging fuch Persons to come 1703. to Church once a Month, and to receive the Sacrament once a Year, then this Intention would have been fairly declared; but, as it is, fince no fuch Claufe appears, I don't see how in a Recital we can affirm 'a thing that has no Foundation, for how unlimited 'soever our Enacting Power may be, yet in a Reciral, a Thing must either be as it is set forth to be, or all the Authority on Earth cannot make it to be otherwise than it is; As for the Enacting Part, when in a proper Time a Bill shall be brought in, Disabling all to hold any Employment, but those 'who continue to be in the Communion of the 'Church of England, I shall concur in it heartily; but for a Fine of Fifty Pounds, I cannot agree to it: 'That Punishment goes further than disabling; I 'cannot agree to any such Clause: Nor is it consistent with the Act of Toleration, to lay a heavy Fine for going to a Meeting Tolerated by Law: Nor can I consent to the Reckoning the Foreign Churches Tolerated among us, which are by name excepted in the Act of Uniformity, among the Meetings of the Separitifts from our Church. This will have a strange Sound all the World over, and will be a mighty Discouragement to all Abroad, who expect Deliverance and Protection from hence, when they understand that it is made fo Criminal a Thing to Worship God with them, and according to their Way: For these Reasons I think this Bill ought not to be now entertained, but that the subject Matter of the Bill ought to be left to be confidered at a properer Time.

What effect this Speech had with so discerning an Audience as the House of Lords, may easily be guess'd by the Impression it will make on the Minds of all Judicious, Unbyas'd Readers. Another Peer

spoke in these Words on the same Occasion:

My Lords,

[Am very little personally concern'd in this Bill; Speech of a 'I have no Office, I expect none, nor do I de Peer a
fire any; and yet I pay as much Duty to her Maje gainst it.

fry, and wish as well to her Government, as those that have half a dozen.

nay

gon

ma

tha

Rei

Lo

· lie

E T

th.

ta

R

P

· cı

'b

tl

I

A. C. 1703. tion of the Justice or Injustice of this Bill, whether a Man may be deprived of what he has a legal Right to, without any forfeiture on his part; tho in my Opinion he may; because private Right is always to give place to publick Safety; and nothing else can justifie one of the best Bills that ever was made for the Security of the Protestant Religion, I mean the Test Ast: But this is not the Case here; the Persons affected by this Bill are such as have always been serviceable to the Government, and are some of the best Friends to it.

'Nor shall I trouble your Lordships to shew, that the great Enemies of the State do not so much consider you as you are three different Nations, but as you are an imbodied People under one Sovereign. Neither does the Church of Rome so much oppose you, as consider'd under the Notion of Church of England, Occasional Conformist or Dissenter; but as you are part of the Northern Heresie, as you deny the Supremacy, Infallibility, and affert the Idolatry of their Church: They have no more Affection for any one of those Perswasions than for ano-

ther, equally defign the Ruin of us all.

But, My Lords, that which I shall strictly speak to, is the Point of Time in which this Bill Visits you; and, in my Opinion, it could never have come in a more unseasonable and more dangerous Juncture. I hope your Lordships will not think I wander from the Subject of the Debate, it I shew you a little the present Posture of our Affairs, assomany Arguments that at least will, I hope, justifie me for giving my Vote against a second Reading of this Bill.

First, my Lords, if we consider what a potent, what a vigilant Adversary we have to struggle with, of the French King, a Prince whose Designs are laid upon the greatest Maturity of Deliberation, carried on with the greatest Secrecy, and executed with the greatest Dispatch: There is no unsteadiness in his Councils, his Troops are never surprized, his Designs are never betray'd, his Attempts never disappointed by either the Emulation, Envy, or Private Piques of his Great Generals: He can bring his Armies sooner into the Field, and keep them longer there than we can nay.

nay, can do more with a small Part, after we are gone into Winter Quarters, than we can with the main Body of ours in the whole Campaign, and that too when they are commanded by a General that has Retriev'd the Glory of the English Nation. Sure, my Lords, all Heads, all Hearts, all Hands, are little enough against such an Enemy.

'In the next place, my Lords, what heavy Taxes lie upon us here at Home, without any hope of Ease, and very little Expectation of Advantage? The reason why Men chearfully undergo such Burthens, is because they expect some publick Advantage by them, or at least that they may enjoy the Remainder with Security: But when they have no Prospect from what is given, and are not secure of enjoying what is lest, it will come very hard. We have, my Lords, given great Sums the last Year for the Army; but what great Matter have we done? For my own part, I think no Man can reasonably expect more from what we are now raising this Year, than to meet again here next Winter, and give more, and so on.

And as to our Navy, what a vast and fruitless Expence have we been at? I confess to your Lordships, when I consider these two Heads, it puts me in mind of old Jacob's Prophesie of his Son Islachar, in the 49th Chapter of Genesis, Islachar is a strong As couching under two Burdens, he bowed his Shoulders to bear, and became a Servant to Tribute. I believe

this Prophesie has been fulfill'd elsewhere.

'Was there ever such an Expedition undertaken as that into the Streights last Summer? I could never yet meet with that Man who could give a reasonable Account of it: Sure, no Man will say that it was to carry on your Trade; that was to put the Nation to a Million Expence, to carry out three or sour hundred thousand Pounds, and make a kind of Necessity of as much more to bring it Home: Nor will any Man, I think, own that so great a Force was sent thither to make the Italian Princes declare for the Emperor, and then leave them to the Mercy of the French: 'Tis very true, so vast a Fleet plainly shew'd how formidable a Power the Confederates were by Sea; but sure, it shew'd also the weakness of our Conduct, that knew so little what to do with it.

A. C.

But there is one thing, my Lords, that above all amazes me: Every Body knows, that the Foundation of all our Expectations and Deligns of placing the House of Austria on the Throne of Spain, is laid on the Assistance we expect from Portugal; we know too by the Manner of that Prince's Conduct and Treatment with us, that no Prince is govern'd more by Interest. Why then was not a greater part of so vast a Fleet lest there to Countenance, or secure him? Sure, 'tis unaccountable that he should have any just Cause to apprehend himself either forgotten or neglected, No Man knows what difficulties or delays may force him to.

A noble Lord with a white Staff, gave it as a reafon, why, tho' he was against the bringing in of this Bill,
yet since it had passed another place, he was for it; because the not passing of it now, he feared would create a
great disturbance in our Affairs? which I take to be
a great Reason against the Bill: For 'tis very well
known, the Leading Part of the Nation are most
concern'd in it; and if this Bill should pass, the sad
Effects of it would soon be found in the Exche-

Besides all this, my Lords, what great and irreparable Losses have we had? The Parliament may Vote Money, and Money may build Ships; but 'tis impossible to recover our Seamen, nor is there any Encou-

ragement to them, or Nursery for them. There is one thing more, my Lords, which I will at present but name; because upon some other occasion I intend to speak more on that point. It may perhaps feem too big to be named, but I shall never think any thing fo, that may prove dangerous to the Crown or Government: It is the extraordinary Favour of one or two Persons. A thing that has been very fatal to the Royal Family, and what has been may be. I will only in short fay, When all the Favour is bestowed upon one or two Persons, when all the Power by Sea and Land is either virtually or open-'ly in one Hand; when all the Offices, like a Sett of Locks, are commanded by one Master Key; I pray God it never again prove fatal both to Crown and Country.

Give

" t

41

fp

th

la

th

0

le

th

il

e

a

A

to

t

V

b

E

t

b

F

t

t

F

Give me leave only to recapitulate and fay, when A. C. ther your Lordships consider the present Posture of 1703. our Affairs, either at Home or Abroad, by Sea or Land, in a Court or Camp, I can never think this

a proper time for fuch a Bill. 1 194 10 and

Befides the Lord H-m, feveral other Peers Several spoke loud against the Bill, particularly the Duke of other Lords D-re, the Earl of P-, the Lord M-n, Speak athe Lord Fer , and the Lord Wh . The gainft it. last of these to shew the Unseasonableness of any thing that might feem to lead to Persecution, took notice of the distracted State of Scotland, and of the Insolence of the Papists in Ireland; adding, they oughtrather to imitate the Parliament of the latter Kingdom, in their Zeal against Popery, than to frame Laws to encrease their Divisions here. And the Lord M--n. a Peer eminently conspicious for his Parts, and his Affection to the Protestant Succession, did not stick to lay, that if they pass'd this Bill, they had as good Tack the pretended Prince of Wales to it. Upon the whole The Bill Matter, the Bill after a second Reading, was rejected rejected. by a Majority of 12 or 13 Voices, which was entertain'd with almost an universal loy by the City.

The happy Discovery of the ill Deligns of the French A plot dis-Emissaries in Scotland, justified the Surmises of some covered. Peers, and was a main stroke towards the rejecting the Conformity Bill; for in the height of these Debates, the Earl of Scarborough * produc'd a Letter Dec. 14. from his Brother, acquainting his Lordship with several suspected Persons, Retainers to the Duke of Berwick, being come over and seiz'd. Thereupon the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, told the House, That this matter was already before the Queen, and would in sew days be laid before both Houses Nevertheless, their Lordships out of their Zeal for the Sase ty of her Majesty's Person and Government, Resolv'd

to appoint a select Committee of Seven of their † Dec. 19.

Members to examine into this Affair.

kdaute flou ne naceN

On the 17th of December the Queen came to the House of Peers, and having passed an Act for Granting an Aid to her Majesty for a Land Tax, to be raised in the Year 1704. She made the following Speech to both Houses.

'n

. 0

'n

.1

1

t

, 8

1

41

"1

. (

A. C.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

1703. Think it proper upon this Occasion to Acquaint you, That I have had Unquestionable Infor, The Queen's mations of very ill Practifes and Deligns carried Speech on in Scotland, by Emissaries from France, which shereupon. might have proved extremely Dangerous to the Peace of these Kingdoms, as you will see by the Particulars which shall be laid, before you, as foon as the several Examinations, relating to this Mat. ter can be fully Perfected, and made Publick with. out Prejudice: In the mean time I make no Doubt.

but by this seasonable Discovery, I shall be Able to give fuch directions for Our Security, as will effectu. ally prevent any ill Consequences from these Perni.

cious Deligns.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I am very Senfible of your great Readiness and Affection for the Publick Service, by presenting Me so Early in the Sessions, with a considerable part of your Supplies. I Depend entirely upon your continuing with the same Zeal, to Dispatch the Remainder of them, that so we may be prepared to give the speediest Assistance to Our Allies, and to Defeat the Malicious Defigns of Our Enemies, who cannot be more Industrious to Contrive the Ruin of this Kingdom, and of the Protestant Religion, than I shall always be Vigilant and Careful, both for their Present Preservation, and for their Future Security.

The next † Day the Lords proceeded, by Balloting, † Dec. 18. to the Choice of their Select Committee, which tell on the Dukes of Devonshire and Somerfet, the Earls of Committee of the Lords Sunderland and Scarborough, and the Lords Somers, Townsend and Wharton. chasen.

> Two days after the Peers presented the following Address to her Majesty.

E Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Sub-The Lords 'jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Address to Parliament Assembled, Return our most Humble the Queen. Acknowledgements to Your Majesty, for Your GraGracious Condescension, in Promising to Communicate to us those Informations You have received, of the Ill Practices of Your Majesties and our Enemies in Scotland.

A. C. 1703.

'And we doubt not, but the Zeal this House hath shewed for having the Persons secured, and their Designs brought to Light, has been very acceptable to Your Majesty.

We Rely upon Your Majesty, That You will 'give such Directions as may effectually Prevent all 'Pernicious Designs: And we Trust in God Almighty's Goodness, That that watchful Providence, 'which has Discovered the Wicked Plot so Seasonably, will likewise Prosper all Your Majesty's Countilland and Transitions.

fels, and good Intentions.

itit

710

led

ch

he

he

on

at-

h.

bt,

to

u-

ni.

nd

ng

ole.

ur

he

to

to

10

of

an.

u-

ell

of

1g

in le

2-

'We Reckon all our Concerns, but chiefly the Greatest of All, the Protestant Religion, to be very Sase under Your Majesties Tender Care and Wise Administration: And we will, by our Utmost Zeal, Maintain the Rights of the Crown, and the Church of England, in all such Ways as may best Answer Your Majesties Pious Designs, and may most Promote the Good and Happiness of all Your Subjects. We desire not to let our Thoughts go beyond Your Majesties Person to a suture Security, but as 'tis Necessary for Your Majesties Preservation, as well as for Settling the Minds of all Your Good Subjects, who look on the Protestant Succession as Your Majesties best Security, as well as their own.

To which Address the Queen made Answer:

My Lords,

I Am very glad to find that the Communication 1 made The Queen's to this Parliament has been so Acceptable to you. Answer.

Imake no Doubt of the Zeal of the House of Lords, nor shall My Own ever be Wanting to Secure My People from Dangers, to Promote their Good and Happiness, to Establish the Church of England, and the Protestant Succession to all Posterity.

A. C. The same Day the Commons waited on Her Majesty with the following Address.

Cammon! Ad-

Dec. 20.

Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen,

dress to the WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Ac. sembled, do return Your Majesty our most humble and hearry Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

> We are truly fentible of Your Majesty's great Goodnels, and of the Confidence You repole in us; by communicating the Discovery of the ill Practifes and Deligns that have been carried on in Scotland by Emissaries from France; whereby we have an Opportunity to repeat our unanimous Refolutions to frand by and support your Majesty, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as limited by Law, against all Pretenders, and all Your Majesty's Enemies whatfoever.

> We want Words to Express to Your Majesty the Deteltation we have of any Conspiracies and Attempts to diffurb the Peace and Prosperity of Your Happy Government; under which we must think our Security fufficiently provided for, fince Your Majesty has been pleased to give such Directions as may prevent all ill Consequences from them.

> It is great Satisfaction to us to find, That the Supplies we have already given are fo acceptable to Your Majesty: We shall go on with the same Readiness and Zeal to dispatch the Remainder of them, that we may enable Your Majesty to give the speedier Affiftance to Your Allies, and to defeat the Malicious Deligns of Your Enemies.

> Your Faithful Commons can never have the least Distrust of Your Majesty's Vigilance and Care for the Preservation of the Protestant Interest in general, of the Monarchy, and the Church of England as by Law establish'd; And we humbly beg leave to affure Your Majetty, That we will never be difcouraged, but will continue incessant in our Endeavours, by all proper Methods, to transmit them securely fettled to Posterity.

Hot

thei

othe

muci

Aflu

Wil

ring

Chu

a fe

to t

at l

ster

dre

· li

· fe

ar

r

·A

16

it. K

'n

.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

The Queen in Answer to this Address, told the A.C. House of Commons, That she was very well pleas'd with 1703; their Assurances of Dispatching the Supplies, and with the other Parts of this Address, in which they Express so The Queen's much Duty and Readiness to Support, and to Trust Her. Answer. Assuring them withal, They might depend upon Her Willingness to join Her Endeavours with them, in securing the Protestant Succession in the Monarchy, and the Church of England, as it is by Law Establish'd.

The Commons conceiving the Lords appointing a felect Committee to examine the Persons suspected, to be an Incroachment upon the Royal Prerogative, at least a Reslection on some of Her Majesty's Ministers, presented three † Days after the following Ad-† Dec. 23. dress to Her Majesty:

'Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Another Subjects, the Commons of England in Par-Address of liament Assembled, beg Leave humbly to lay be-mons to the fore Your Majesty, the Great and Just Concern we Que.n.

rogative.

Your Faithful Commons believe the Adminifiration of the Government best secured when it is lest to Your Majesty, as the Law has Entrusted it, and have so Firm a Dependance upon Your Majesty's Affection to Your People, and Your Great Wisdom, That they can never apprehend so little Danger from any Conspiracy, as when the Examination thereof is under Your Majesty's Directitons.

We are therefore surprized to find, That when several Persons suspected of Treasonable Practices against Your Majesty, were taken into Custody by Your Messens, in order to be Examined; the Lords, in Violation to the known Laws of the Land, have wrested them out of Your Majesty's Hands, and without Your Majesty's Leave or Knowledge, in a most Extraordinary Manner, taken the Examination of them solely to themselves, Whereby a due Enquiry into the Evil Practices and Designs against Your Majesty's Person and Government may, in great Measure, be obstructed.

The ANNALS of

194

A. C. 1703.

Your Loyal Commons do therefore most earneftly defire Your Majesty, to suffer no Diminution of that Prerogative, which, during Your Majesty's Reign, they are confident will always be Exerted

P

di

th

d

for the Good of Your People. And we humby beg Leave to affure Your Ma. 'jesty, That as we are resolved, by Timely and Es. tectual Supplies, to Enable Your Majesty to carry on the War, which You have so gloriously begun; fo we will, to the utmost of our Power, Support Your Majesty in the Exercise of Your Just Prerogative at Home, and the Afferting of it against all

Invafions what foever.

The Queen's Answer.

In Answer to which the Queen told them, She had had the Satisfaction to find that the Matter which might have occasion'd this Address was now at an End; That She return'd 'em many Thanks for the concern they express'd for Her Prerogative, and for their Repeated Assu. rances of making the Supplies Effectual, which would be Greatly Effectual for the Honour and Advantages of the Kingdom; And that She would be Careful not to give way to any Invasion of the Prerogative of the Crown, or of the Rights and Liberties of the People.

When Mr. St. John reported the forementioned

Address, the Commons resum'd the adjourned Debate of the Day before, concerning a Person who was an Officer in the late King James's Army; and who having been taken into Custody by the Governor of Berwick, was afterwards dilcharg'd by the Earl of Nottingham's Allowance, which was complain'd of, not without some severe Reflections upon his Lordship. This Debate lasted till late at Night, but at last it was Resolv'd, That the Earl of Nottingham, one of Her The Earl of Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for his great Ability and Diligence in the Execution of his Office, for his Unquestionable Fidelity to the Queen, and her Government, and for his steddy Adhering to the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, had highly merited the Trust Her Majesty had reposed in him. They order'd, at the same time, That Mr. Speaker should lay this Resolution before Her Majesty, when the said Address should be presented to her; which being done accordingly, the Queen was pleas'd to fay, She was glad

Nottingbam cleared by the Commons.

glad to find they were well fati fied with the Earl of Not- A. C. ingham, who was trusted by her in so considerable a 1703.

The Lords did highly refent the Reflection cast Votes of the upon them by the Commons, in their Address to the Lords to Queen of the 23d of December; Wherefore to Vin Vindicate dicate their Honour, and Affert their Privileges, heir Hotheir Lordships † resolv'd and declar'd. That by cour and the known Laws and Customs of Parliaments they Rights. the known Laws and Customs of Parliaments, they + Jan. 13 have an undoubted Right, when ever they con- and 13. the Kingdom, to take Examinations of Persons 'charg'd with Criminal Matters, whether they be in Custody, or not; and to order that Persons to be Examin'd, be taken into Custody of Her Maje-'fty's sworn Officer attending their House. And, * * Jan. 17. 'That the faid Address of the Commons is Unparlia-'mentary, Groundless, without Precedent, and high-'ly Injurious to the House of Peers, tending to interrupt the good Correspondence between the two 'Houses, and create an ill Opinion in Her Majesty 'of the House; and of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the People, the Constitution of the 'Kingdom, and Privileges of Parliament. This done, they appointed a Committee to draw up a Representation upon the said Resolution, which was accordingly drawn up the same Day, and presented the t next to Her Majesty, and was as follows: † Jan. 18. Representa-

tion of the

molt

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Lords to Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal the Que n. 'in Parliament Affembled, find our selves under an unhappy Necessity of making this our humble Ap-'plication to the Throne, upon Occasion of an Address presented to Your Majesty by the House of 'Commons, the 23d Day of December last, and fince that time published to the whole Nation in Print; by which the House of Lords is charged with the Violation of Your Royal Prerogative, and of the known Laws of the Land; with wretting Persons suspected of Treesonable Practices, and taken into Cultody by Messengers out of Your Majesty's Hands, without Your Leave or Knowlege, and in a

A. C. most extraordinary manner taking the Examination of them folely to themselves; whereby a due Enquiry into the Evil Practices and Deligns against Your Majetty's Person and Government might, in great measure, be obstructed. And they conclude their Address, by most earnestly desiring Your Majefly to Suffer no Diminution of Your Prerogative, and promise to Support You in the Asserting it as gainst all Invasions whatsoever. It is not possible for us to remain Silent under this heavy Charge, fo Unjustly, and without the least Ground or Colour endeavoured to be Fixed upon the whole Body of the Peers, which tending directly to Create an 'ill Opinion of Us in Your Majesty, put Us under an inevitable Necessity of Vindicating both the Lega-'lity and Dutiful manner of our Proceeding.

'The Expressions in the Address of the House of * Commons are so very Harsh and Undecent, that we may truly affirm the like were never used of the House of Peers in any Age, not even by that Assembly, which, under the Name of the House of Commons, took upon them not only to Abolish the House of Lords, but to Destroy the Monarchy. We shall carefully avoid making Returns of that Kind: We confider too much what we owe to our felves; and we know too well the profound Respect due to Your Royal Person, to let any Provocation Transport us so, as to use Words unfit to

be offer'd by us to our Sovereign.

The Matter of this Address is no less Injurious to us than the Terms. There was not the least Occafion for a just Objection to any Part of our Conduct in that Buliness to which the Address relates; The Proceeding was strictly justifiable by the known Laws and Customs of Parliament; it was carried on with the utmost Respect to Your Majesty, and with true Zeal for the Safety of Your Person and Government, all that was done was agreed to by the Concurrent Opinion of the House, without the least Objection from any of our Members, who have the Honour of Serving Your Majesty in Your Great Offices and Imployments.

'We humbly represent to Your Majesty, That by the known Laws and Custom of Parliaments,

: the

the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, in A. C. Cases where they Conceive it to be for the Good and 1703. Safety of Your Majelly, and the Kingdom, to take (Examinations of Persons charged with Criminal 'Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody or not, and also to Order the Persons so to be Exa-' mined, to be taken into Custody of Your Majesty's fworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to commit them to any other fafe 'Custody that they shall think proper; and to reftrain others, if they see Cause, for having Access to, or Communication with them: The House of Lords has Exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objection. Our Records are filled with Precedents which Warrant our Claim in every part of it, and we prefume to Affirm to Your Majesty, That the drawing this Right into Question at any time, cannot but be of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties and Safety of the People, and to the Constitution of the Government, as tending to avoid or render in great measure ineffectual the Enquiries of Parliaments, which are so absolutely Necessary, especially where many and great Persons are engaged in dan-' gerous Deligns against the Government; or where 'ill Ministers abuse their Favour towards the Op-'pressing or Enslaving of the People. Your Majefty's Wisdom and Goodness make us secure at pre-' fent against all Influences of that Kind, and we Una-'nimously and Heartily pray we may long Enjoy the Bletling of Your Reign. But if it happens in future Times, that ill Men should gain too great a Degree of Favour with our Princes; how eafily will it be for them to Stifle or Defeat all Parliamentary Enquiries into their Crimes? For if the being 'in Prison, or in the Hands of a Messenger, will protect Men from being Examined in the House of Lords, or from being put into Custody of the proper Officers of the House, during the Examination, and debarr'd from Converling with others; it will certainly be always in the Power of Favourites to cause those who can be Witnesses against them, as well as the Accomplices of their Designs, to be taken into Custody. And if Persons in Cu-Rody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords,

A. C.

who are the Hereditary Councellors of the Crown, and in whom a Judicial Power is lodged by the Constitution, it is not to be imagined that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of Exami-

ning, Committing or Restraining them.

'No House of Commons till now, has given Countenance to this Dangerous Opinion, which does so 'directly tend to the rendring ill Ministers Safe from the Examination of Parliaments: And we are perswaded no House of Commons hereafter will Affert fuch a Notion, because they are not wont easily to part with a Power they have Assumed; and it is certain, that they have several times taken upon them to Exercise an Authority like that which they have so severely restected on in their Address.

This Consideration gave us the greater Astonish. ment, to find our Proceedings represented in the strange Terms of Wresting Prisoners out of Your Majesty's Hands, and taking the Examination of 'them folely to our felves. We believe the ordering Persons to be Examined in that High Court, where Your Majesty is always present in Consideration of Law, and in that Great Council where You may be present in Your Royal Person, as often as You please, will never be thought an Exclusion of Your Majesty from the Examinations, if that was intended to be infinuated by faying, we had taken the Examinations folely to our felves. Having thus laid before Your Majesty what it is we claim, and must insist on, as the indisputable Right of the House of Peers; which was never thought in the time of Your Royal Ancestors to be prejudicial to the just Prerogatives of the Crown, and which is manifestly necessary for the securing the Liberties of Your People, whereof we are affur'd Your Majesty will have an equal Care: We humbly beg Leave to lay before You a short State of the particular Matter of Fact relating to these Prisoners, not doubting, but when the whole Proceeding is known to Your Majesty, it will be approved not only as Lawful, but every way Respectful to Your Majetty.

ne

11-

n-

la

m

r-

ert

to

it

en

at

ir

7-

e

r

On Tuefday the 14th of December, the House of A. C. Lords was informed, that several Persons had been feiz'd by the Cultom-house Officers on the Coast of Suffex, as they came from France, and that amongst them there was one Boucher, who was capable of making considerable Discoveries, having been in Arms in the French Service for many Years, and Gentleman of the Horse, and Aid de Camp to the "late Duke of Berwick, who stands Attainted of High Treason, and who had been secretly in England several Times before; that it was probable, if he was 'strictly Examined, he might be brought to Confess, fince he saw his Life in apparent Danger; but that he was a bold Man, and likely to Attempt an Efcape on that very Account, if he was not carefully look'd after; And the House was also told, that there was a general Remissness both in the Taking, 'Searching and Looking to fuch Prisoners, which did afterwards appear very evidently in the Examinations that were taken. Upon this Information the Earl of Nottingham, Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, acquainted the House, that he had not heard of Boucher's Name particularly, but had fent Messengers to bring one Ogilby, and the other Prisoners, who had been apprehended by the Custom house Officers to Town, and that he believ'd the Meffengers would do their Duty, but he

would not be answerable for them. After this Account of the Prisoners, and of what had been done in Order to Secure them, the House 'thought themselves obliged in Duty to Your Majelty, and for the publick Safety, at a time when the Kingdom is engaged in an open War with France, and that there are too just Grounds to apprehend the dangerous Practices of French Emissaries; to make an humble Address to Your Majesty, that particular Care might be taken for securing the Person of Boucher, and of those who were taken with him, and that none might be fuffer'd to speak

with them till they were Examined.

'The next Day Your Majesty's Gracious Answer, to this Address was reported to the House, That Care had been taken to secure the Prisoners, and that Your Majesty would give Orders that no Body should A. C. 1703. Thereupon the Lords entred into a farther Consideration of the Importance of this Matter, and conceiving nothing to be more likely to bring Prisoners, who had forfeited their Lives, to a full Discovery of the Truth, than to find themselves under the Enquiry of a Parliament, they thought it would be of publick Service for them to take Examinations of these Persons, and accordingly an Order was made, that no Persons should speak with the Prisoners, till they had appear'd at the Bar of the House.

tl

"

4 A

FI

6 a

On the 16th Day the Earl of Nottingham informing the House of Lords, That the Prisoners were brought to Town; the Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to take them into his Custody, in order to their Examination, and to keep them Separate, and in close Custody, (as Your Majesty had before directed) and it being thought most proper, from the Nature of the Thing, that the Examination should be by a Committee of Lords, rather than by the whole House, it was resolved according-

'We beg Leave to mention to Your Majesty a Matter of Fact which satisfied the Lords, that their Resolution to take the Examinations of Boucher, and the Persons apprehended with him, was nei-'ther Unknown nor Disagreeable to Your Majesty: On the same Day when that was order'd, being the 15th of December, the Lords resolved to Examine Sir John Maclean, a very Dangerous Person, as was represented to the House, who then stood Committed in the Hands of a Messenger; and for that Purs pose order'd him to be brought to the House the next Day, having, as they then thought, very good Grounds to believe it might prove of great Service to Your Majesty. Sir John Maclean was brought to the House, according to the Order, but Your Majesty being pleas'd so far to take Notice of this Order, as to fignifie to the House by the Lord Steward, That Sir John Macleaan had been in part Examin'd already, and that Your Majesty thought it not proper to have that Business taken out of the way of Examination it was then in, but that Your

A. C.

Majesty would in a short time Communicate it to the House; the Lords immediately acquiesced in Your Majesty's Opinion, and sent back Sir John Maclean to the Place from whence he was brought. It was with this Disposition of Mind the Lords acted in this whole Matter, and if Your Majesty, who no doubt had the same Notice of both Orders, had thought any other Method of the Examination of Boucher, and the Persons taken with him, more proper than of the Lords; they had Reason to conclude Your Majesty would have intimated it at the same time, and most certainly the House would have had a like Deference for Your Royal Judgment

in that Instance also.

1-

0-

r

d

15

ie

re

d

e

n

n

n

e

e

0

'The Lords Committees appointed to Examine the Prisoners proceeded with all possible Dispatch. and made their Report to the House on the 21st of December: Upon Consideration of the Report the House found it requisite to Commit Boucher to the 'Prison of Newgate, for High Treason, and the Lords 'Committees having submitted to the Judgment of the House, whether several Parts of the Examina-'tions referred to in their Report, should be laid open to the House, or put into any other way of being farther Enquired into, or Prosecuted; The House, out of a full Assurance they had, that, when the Matter of Fact should be laid before Your Ma-'jesty, You would certainly give such Orders thereupon as were every way suitable to Your Royal Prudence, and tender Care of the publick Safety, did unanimously Resolve, without so much as suf-'fering those parts of the Report to be laid open to 'the House, that an humble Address should be made from the House to Your Majesty by the Lord Steward, and the Duke of Somerfet, (Two of the Lords 'Committees to whom the Examination had been referr'd) laying before Your Majesty the whole Report, with all Matters relating thereto, and humbly desiring Your Majesty to give Order, That Boucher should be Prosecuted by Mr. Attorney Geneneral for High Treason, and that as to the Commitment, Profecution or Discharge of the other Prifoners mentioned in the Report, You would be pleas'd to give fuch Directions as should seem most proper to Your Royal Wisdom. Thus as the whole Affair A C. 1703.

Affair was enter'd upon out of Zeal for Your Mai jesty's Preservation, and the Safety of the Kingdom, and was carried on and concluded with all possible Respect to You; so we had the Comfort to rest affured, That our Behaviour was no less Graciously Accepted by Your Majesty from the Answer You were pleas'd to make the same Day to our last Address on this Subject, and which was Reported to us on the 22d of December by the Duke of Somerset, whereby Your Majesty was pleased to fignishe to the House, with Your accustomed Goodiness, that you would give Order for every thing as the Lords had desired.

Madam, This is a true and just Account of our Proceedings which have been so strangely Misse-presented, and to which no Exception can possibly be taken by any Persons rightly informed. For as we had Your Royal Approbation of all that was done; so the House of Commons could have had no Pretence of Objection, if they had taken the usual Parliamentary Methods of desiring to be informed of what we had done, and of the Grounds of our Proceedings, before they had approached Your Majesty with such a Representation of

them.

Their carrying this unprecedented Address to Your Majesty in so hasty a manner, give us almost as great Trouble as the hard Usage we find in it.

The ancient, known, and, indeed, only Effectual Method of preserving a good Correspondence between the two Houses of Parliament, has been by Conferences. If at any time either House conceived they had a reasonable Ground to Object against the Proceedings of the other, Conferences have been desired, and the Matter in Debate between them fairly discussed, and thereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, and a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved, which is always highly Requisite in the Nature of our Constitution, but more especially Necessary in this time of War and Danger.

'Had the House of Commons thought fit to have pursued this Method upon this Occasion, we should have been able to have given them entire Satisfaction, not only of the Lawfulness of all we had done,

pn:

nion

but of the Just and Weighry Grounds upon which we took the Examinations of these Persons into our own Hands: Or, at least, if they could have convinced us of any Mistake, we should have given

them any reasonable Satisfaction.

a-

g-III

rt

ſŝ

le

0

e-

of

to

d-

28

ur

e-

ly

as

as

ıd

10

n.

ds

be

of

to

oft

al

e-

y

11-

a-

es

e-

es

bc

Et

he

ly

ve

ıld

ìi-

1e,

us

But, without making any such Previous Step, the > ' House of Commons have made an Appeal directly to the Throne against the House of Lords, and 'Charged them, tho' most Unjustly, with Attempts of the Highest Nature. Nothing like this was ever done before, and out of our hearty Concern for the Preservation of our Happy Constitution, we hope the fame thing will never be done again. know Your Royal Heart is Unmoveably fix'd on preserving the Liberties of Your People, and trans-'mitting them entire to Posterity; but it in aftertimes the Houses of Parliament should be Appealing against one another to the Crown, (for it such 'a Course be Justifiable in the House of Commons, the same Method may be taken by the Lords) as Your Majesty is now sensible how great Difficulties it necessarily brings upon a good Prince; so it is easie to foresee (and we cannot think of it without Terrour) how Fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill deligning Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly Subverting the best order'd Form of Government in the World. There are Examples Abroad where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People, which makes us the more apprehend the Beginning of them among our selves. Your Majesty's great Judgment cannot but readily discern, whither it does naturally tend for one House of Parliament to be exciting, and earneltly deliring the Sovereign to exert a real or supposed Prerogative against the other House. It is not easie to imagine what the Commons could expect of Your Majelty from fuch an Application: The Lords have never entertain'd a Thought of uling this dangerous Method, whatever occasions may have been given within the compass of late Years; And we promise Your Majesty we will always endeavour to Preserve a good Understanding with the House of Commons, and shall never think it too dear to procure that U-

vet

gar

eat

· Ur

ne

'In

· ftr

T

gi

· C

e e

'a

· je

.0

· W

. 0

1

67

6]

F

A. C. 1703.

nion at any rate, unless that of delivering up those Rights and Powers which are lodged in us by the Law, and without which the Constitution cannot subsist.

We shall never be guilty of the Presumption of Prescribing to Your Majesty when, or against whom, You should Exert Your Prerogative; but we will be always ready to Assist You in the Support of all the just Rights of the Crown, as well as in the Maintaining the Liberties of the Subject, which we know

are no less dear to Your Majesty.

'It may with Modesty and Truth be affirm'd, that the Lords have in all Times been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown, they being (as Your Royal Grandfather of ever Blessed Memory was pleased to express it) an excellent Screen and Bank between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Encroachment of the other.

We will never contribute, by any Act of ours, to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, nor, as far as we are able, will suffer it in others. We cannot Act otherwise without hurting our selves in the highest Degree, being throughly convinc'd that the Preservation of the Legal Prerogative, is not only the surest way to Secure our own Privileges, but of Absolute Necessity for the Happy and Rightsul Administration of the Government. And we hope the House of Commons will, in all Times to come, speak and Act with that Regard to the Prerogative, which they seem to have taken up lately.

There remains one Particular more which we will only name to Your Majesty, because we rest Satisfied it cannot have Weight any where, that is, the Insinuation in the Address, as if the Examination of these Prisoners by the Lords, was in order to Obstruct the Enquiry into the Designs against Your Majesty's Person and Government; or, at least, that it was likely to Produce such an Effect. Our Dutisul Zeal for your Majesty's Government, and our warm Concern to Discover all Designs, and Oppose all Practises against it, are too well known to the World,

that any Suggestions of that fort should make the least Impression to our Disadvantage; and we are

Queen ANNE's Reign.

'very sure 'twas no suspicion of that Nature which A. C. 'gave the true Rise to this very sharp Address. It is 'eatie to determine, whether a hearty and forward 'Undertaking to Search into the Deligns of your E-nemies, or the seeking Occasions to Object to, and Interrup such Endeavours, be most likely to Obstruct the Discovery of the Pernicious Practises of Traytors.

205

Most Gracious Sovereign,

ofe

the

not

of

m,

vill all

in-

WO

lat

oft

n,

rer

el-

he

to

or,

/e

in

at

n-

ut

It-

ve

es

ne

p

re

it

0

it

n

1

e

e

We most humbly ask Pardon for Presuming to give Your Majesty the trouble of this long Representation, which has proceeded from the Passionate Concern we have to stand not only Acquitted, but entirely approved in the Judgment of so Excellent a Queen, and so Justly Beloved of all Her Sub-

'We depend upon Your Justice, as well as Your Goodness, that nothing can do us Prejudice, (from whatsoever hand it comes) in Your Royal Opinion, while we continue to Act in that Station where we are placed by the Form of the English Government, according to the Laws and Customs of Parliament, with all imaginable Respect and Duty to Your Self, and all possible Zeal for the Safety and Happiness of your Kingdom.

'Give us leave to Conclude this our Humble Ad'dress with this firm Promise, that no Dangers, no
'Reproaches, nor any Artifices whatsoever shall de'ter or detain us from using our utmost Endeavours
'from time to time, in Discovering and Opposing
'all Contrivances and Attempts against Your Royal
'Person and Government, and the Prorestant Suc'cession as by Law Established.

Her Majesty's Gracious Answer to this Representation was,

My Lords,

I Am very Sorry for any Misunderstandings that happen between the two Houses of Parliament, which are so Inconvenient for the Publick Service, and so Uneasie to Me, that I cannot but take Notice with Satisfaction of the Assurances you give Me, that you will carefully Avoid all Occasions of them.

A. C.

I thank you for the Concern you Express for the Rights of the Crown, and for My Prerogative; which I shall never Exert So willingly as for the Good of My Subjects, and the Protection of their Liberties.

and

Juri

fam

Alhi

'Hou Cor

the

'Vo

mer

a E

Th

fect

wh

fon

nat

Ho

Vic

· Pe

· lor

or or

Br

'th

" GA

car

Da

Pet

Or

Feb

the

ye

Su

an

no

on

sh

po

of

of

P

b

C

2

F

The Differences between the two Houses about the examination of the Plot, were still heighten'd by the Lords interpoling in an Affair, the Cognizance of which the Commons pretended, did folely belong to themselves. The Case was thus: One Matthew Ashby, commenc'd and profecuted an Action at Common Law, against William White, Mayor of Aylesbury, and others, the Constables of that Town, for refusing to receive his Vote at an Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the faid Borough, but being cast, he brought an Appeal into the House of Lords, who upon strict Examination of Witnesses, and upon mature Deliberation, gave Judgment in Favour of Ashby: Thereby afferting both the Right of Electors, and the Freedom of Elections. However, the Commons looking upon these Proceedings as an Incroachment on their Privileges, after having in-† Jan. 26. spected the Lords Journals, † Resolved, 1st, 'That,

vindicate their Priwileges.

Votes of the according to the known Laws and Usage in Parlia-Commons to ment, it is the fole Right of the Commons of England in Parliament Assembled, (except in Cases, o-' therwise provided for by Act of Parliament) to Examine and Determine all Matters relating to the Right of Election of their own Members. 2dly, That according to the known Law and Usage of Parliament, neither the Qualification of any Elector, or the Right of any Person elected, is Cognizable or Determinable elsewhere than before the Commons of England in Parliament Assembled, except in such Cafes as are specially provided for by Act of Parliament. adly, That the Examining and Determining the Qualification, or Right of any Elector, or any Person Elected to serve in Parliament, in any Court of Law, or elsewhere, than before the Commons of England in Parliament affembled, (except in fuch Cases as are specially provided for by Act of Parliament) will expose all Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Officers, who are obliged to take the Poll, and make a Return thereupon, to Multiplicity of Actions, vexatious Suits, and insupportable Expences, ts

ad

ut

y

of

0

y,

n

d 0

e

ŧ,

0 -

b-

s,

1-

1-

1.

t,

C

if

r,

r

of

1-

t.

e

t

19 1

r d

and will subject them to different and independent A. C. surisdictions, and inconsistent Determinations in the 1703. 'same Case without relief. 4thly, 'That Matthew 'Albby having in Contempt of the Jurisdiction of this 'House, Commenc'd and Prosecuted an Action at Common Law against William White, and others, the Constables of Aylesbury, for not receiving his 'Vote at an Election of Burgeslesto serve in Parliament, for the faid Borough of Aylesbury, is guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House. 5thly, That whoever thall prefume to Commence or Pro-'secute any Action, Indictment, or Information, which shall bring the Right of the Electors, or Per-'sons elected to serve in Parliament, to the Determination of any other Jurisdiction, than that of the 'House of Commons, (except in Cases specially pro-'vided for by Act of Parliament) fuch Person and Persons, and all Attorneies, Sollicitors, Councel-'lors, and Serjeants at Law, Solliciting, Profecuting or Pleading in any such Case, are guilty of a high Breach of the Privilege of this House. And order'd these Resolutions to be fixed upon Westminster-Hall-

Gate, figned by the Clerk. Another Affair gave the Commons occasion to carp at the Proceedings of the Lords. On the 20th Day of January, Charles Bathurst, Esq; presented a Petition to the House of Commons, touching an Order made by the House of Peers the 12th Day of February, 1703. with Relation to an Order made by the Court of Exchequer, the 15th of July, in the 13th year of King William, concerning an Inquilition and Survey of the Boundaries of the Honour of Richmond, and Lordship of Middleham, and of many other Mannors bounding thereupon; and praying such Reliet on the Subject matter of this Petition, as the House should think meet. Hereupon the Commons appointed some of their Members to fearch the Journals of the House of Peers, and the Offices of the Courts of Exchequer and Chancery, touching their respective Proceedings in relation to this Affair. Those Mem- † Jan 27. bers having made their Report, the House in a Grand Votes of Committee took † the same into consideration, and the Comafter a long Debate, Refolv'd, 'That the House of gainst some 'Lords, taking Cognizance of, and Proceeding up Proceeding on the Petition of Thomas Lord Wharton, complain- of the

ing Lords.

The ANNALS of

· b

R

an

W

to

th

30

3

ri

S

th

gi

H

0

af

773

n

th

K

being

A. C. 1703. ing of an Order of the Court of Exchequer, bearing Date the 19th of July, One thousand seven hundred and one, for Filing the Record of a Survey of the Honour of Richmond, and Lordship of Middle. bam, in the County of York, is without Precedent and Unwarrantable, and tends to the Subjecting the Rights and Properties of all the Commons of England to an Illegal and Arbitrary Power: And that it is the Unboubted Right of all the Subjects of England, to make such use of the said Record as they might by Law have done, before the said Proceed.

ings of the House of Lords.

On the first of February the House of Commons proceeded to take in confideration the Account of the Conspiracy, which Her Majesty was pleased to Communicate to them, and the Papers relating thereunto being read, it was unanimously resolv'd, an Address be presented to Her Majesty, acknow-'ledging Her great Goodness in Communicating those Papers; And that this House was abundantly fatisfied in Her Majesty's Wise Conduct, and great 'Care of Her People; and also to assure Her Majefty, that they would, to the utmost, support Heragainst all Her Enemies whatsoever. This Address being presented to the Queen by such Members of the House as were of the Privy Council, Her Majesty commanded Secretary Hedges to acquaint the House, That she was glad they were so well satisfy'd with what She had done, and that She took very kindly the Confidence they had in Her; and the Assurances they had given Her on this Occasion.

The loud complaints of several pious Men against the Prophaneness, Immorality and Indecencies of the Stage, having reached the Queen's Ears, Her Majesty thought fit to publish the following Order for Regu-

lating the two Play houses.

ANNE R.

Order to regulate the Playbouses. Dated Jan.

'Whereas we have already given Orders to the Master of our Revels, and also to both the Companies of Comedians Acting in Drury-Lane and Lincolns Inn-Fields, to take especial Care, that nothing be Acted in either of the Theaters contrary to Religion, or Good Manners, upon pain of our High Displeasure, and of

Queen ANNE's Reign.

ng

ed

he

lle-

ent

ng

of.

nd

of

ey

d.

ns

of

to

re-

21

W-

ng

y

at

ea-

ess

of

ty

e,

at

ce

er

It

ne

y

U-

to

0

u-

al

C

n-

g

1071. A. C.

being filenc'd from further Acting : And being fur. ther Desirous to Reform all other Indecencies and 'Abuses of the Stage, which have occasion'd great, Disorders, and justly give Offence. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, And We do hereby strictly Command. That no Person of what Quality soever, presume to go behind the Scenes, or go upon the Stage, either before or during the Acting of any Play. That no Woman be allow'd, or prefume to wear a Vizard-Mask, in either of the Theatres; And that, no Person come into either House without paying the Prices Establish'd for their respective Places. All which Orders We strictly Command all the Managers, Sharers, and Actors of the faid Companies, to fee exactly Observ'd and Obey'd: And We Require and Command all our Constables. and others appointed to attend the Theatres. to be Aiding and Affilting to them therein. And if any Persons whatsoever disobey this Our known Pleafure and Command, We shall proceed against them as Contempers of our Royal Authority, and Disturbers of the Publick Peace.

The Queen was pleased the 31 ft of January, to fign The Order a Patent to be pass'd the Great Seal of Scotland, for of the Reviving and Restoring there, the most Ancient Thistle reand Noble Order of the Thiftle, in pursuance of viv'd in which Patent, John Duke of Argyle was received in Scotland. to that Order the 4th of February, by Her Majesty the Sovereign thereof; as were three days † after, † Feb. 7. John Duke of Atholl, William Marquis of Annandale, James Earl of Dalkeith, George Earl of Orkney, and James Earl of Seafield. Her Majelty dispensed, during Her Royal Pleasure, with the Ceremonies and Solemnities of their Instalment, as well as that of all the rest of the Knights Brethren; and was pleased to give a Commission to David Nairne, Esq; to be Secretary of the faid Order, and to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood. Some Hiltorians fay, That Order was first Instituted by Achaius King of Scotland, after having concluded an Alliance with Charles maign. Others tell us, it was Instituted, or at least renew'd by James IV, who took St. Andrew for Protecter thereof. It was afterwards neglected, till the late King James revived it; but there was no Creation of any

A. C. any Knight in the Reign of King William. The Enfigns of the Order are a Green Ribbon, which they wear in the same manner as the Knights of the Gar. ter wear a Blue, and a Star. Their Motto is, Nemo

me impune Laceffit.

The States General having, by their Envoy Extraordinary in England, represented to the Queen. that the coming of the Duke of Marlborough to the Hague, might be of great Advantage to the Common Cause, by concerting there with them, the Measures proper to be taken in this Juncture; and having defired Her Majesty to give his Grace leave to pals the Sea for a few days: Her Majesty was † pleased to dired his Grace to go to the Hague for that purpose.

Marlborough Fars for Holland.

f Jan. 2.

The Duke of Accordingly the Duke of Marlborough embark'd on the 15th of January, on Board the Mary Yatcht in the River, in order to fail for Holland, arrived three days after at the Hague, where he receiv'd the Compliments of all the Publick Ministers, the General Officers, and other Persons of Quality; And having had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States General, left that Place on the 11th of Fe. bruary, and on the 14th arrived at London. Whilft to London his Grace was at the Hague, Sir David Mitchel, who was likewise come there from England, settled seve. ral Matters relating to the Sea service, with the De-

puties of the several Admiralties of the United Provinces. The Author of a weekly Paper call'd the Observa-

against the tor, having ventur'd to publish his Remarks on Occasio-Author of nal Conformity, a Complaint was made against him in the Obser-the House of Commons, and upon examination of vator. the Matter, it was † Resolved, That the Observator † Jan. 3. from the 8th to the 11th of December, 1702. Contains Matters Scandalous and Malicious, reflecting upon the Proceedings of the House, tending to the Promoting of Sedition in the Kingdom: And that Tutchin the Author, How the Printer, and Bragg the Publisher of that Paper, should be taken into Custody of the Ser-Thereupon geant at Arms attending the House. Tutchin absconded, and notwithstanding the Censure puff upon him, went on in his free way of Writing, and made very fevere Reflections upon a Speech faid to have been made by Sir John P-n, in the

House of Commons, in favour of the Bill to prevent

Occasional Conformity. A fresh Complaint being made; A. C. again for this second Offence, the Commons * refolved, That the Author, Printer and Publisher of the Obfervator, having broke the Privilege of the House, and * Feb. 14.
fince absconded from Justice, an humble Address be prefented to Her Majesty, that she would please to issue her
Royal Proclamation for Apprehending them, Promising a

Reward for Discovery of them.

10

-

1,

e

n

es

e

i-

n

le

18

al

g

e

.

ft

0

e.

e-

0-

an

04

n

of

or

ns

be

of

be

of

er-

on

re

ıg,

id

he

nt

) G -

On the 21st of February, the Count de Wratislaw Count the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary, having also Wratifreceived the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from law gives the King of Spain, had Publick Audience of the She Queen Queen, and return'd Her Thanks, in the Name of the Name his Catholick Majesty, for the powerful Succours and of Charles Assistance, which her Majesty had afforded him, in III. King Order to his Expedition to Spain: After which that of Spain. Minister had also Publick Audience of his Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark: Three days Two Broclaafter two Proclamations were published, the one mations promiting a Reward of 500 l. for the Discovery of published the Key and Cypher of four Letters, written in Gib beb. 24. berilh Language, relating to the Scotch Conspiracy; the other for Apprehending of John Tutchin, Author of the Observator, John How the Printer, and Benjamin Bragg the Publisher, with a Reward of 1001. for the first, and 50 1. for each of the other two. The same day Her Maj sty came to the House of Peers, gave the Royal Allent to An Ast for Granting Asts post an Aid to her Majesty for carrying on the War, and other Feb. 24. Her Majesty's Occasions, by Selling Annuities at several Rates, and for Such respective Terms or Estates as are therein mentioned. An Act for the Publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, that shall be made of any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, within the Welt Riding of the County of York, after the nine and twentieth day of September, 1704. An Act for the Erecting a Work house in the City of Worcelter, and for Setting the Poor to Work there. Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by an Act palled in the Seffion of Parliament held in the Eleventh and Twelfth Year of King Will am the Third, for the Repair of Dover Harbour. An Act to repeal a Proviso in an Alt of the Fourth Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, which prevents the Citizens of the City of York, from disposing of their Personal Estates by

their Wills, as others Inhabiting within the Province of York by that Act may do. An Act for the Encrease of Seamen, and better Encouragement of Navigation, and Security of the Coal Trade. And to 28 private Acts.

On the third of February the Commons having taken into confideration the Report of the Members ap. pointed to fearch the Journals of the House of Lords, touching their Proceedings relating to the Confpiracy, Resolved, That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, to clear this House from the misrepresentations of the Lords in their Representation to Her 'Majesty. The Committee appointed to draw up their Address, reported the same the 18th of Febru-* Feb. 21. ary, and it being approved and agreed to, it was *

presented to Her Majesty by the whole House, being as follows:

The Commons Address in Answer to the Lords Representatzon.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Y Our Majesty having with great Goodness declared from the Throne to Your Parliament, That divers ill Practices and Defigns had been carried on in Scotland, by Emissaries from France, which might have proved extreamly dangerous to the Peace of these Kingdoms; and that You would lay the Particulars before Your Parliament, as foon as the feveral Examinations could be fully perfected and made publick without Prejudice: We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Commons, resting Secure and Satisfied in Your Majesty's great Wisdom and Care, most thankfully Acknowledged the Confidence you have been pleased to repose in us.

But finding upon the Lords Journals, That their Lordships the very same day made two Orders, One to remove Your Majesty's Priloners out of Your Custody into their own; and the other to Commit their Examination folely to a Committee of Seven Lords, chosen and appointed by themselves; by which Your Majesty seemed excluded from any

· Power over the faid Prisoners.

Your Loyal Commons, justly sensible of the Dangerous Consequences of such Proceedings, thought themselves obliged to declare their Concern at this Violation of Your Royal Prerogative, and the known Laws of the Land, in an humble Address presented

to Your Majelty.

Your

Your Faithful Commons are well affured, when A. C. this Matter comes to be rightly Stated and Underflood, a Zeal so well intended, and so well grounded, will rather be imputed to them as Meritorious, than liable to Exception; and therefore fince their humble Address has been so Artfully misrepresented by the Lords in their late Representation, presented to Your Majesty on Tuesday the 18th of January, and published and spread with unusual Industry, through all parts of the Kingdom, they look upon themselves under an Indispensable Necessity of appearing before Your Majesty in their own Justification.

ap· is,

a-

er

n-

er

ap

11-

ng

a-

at

on

ht

ce

re

e

rd

a-

ſ.

ne

ir

e

1-

it

n

y

y

1-

ıt

IS

d

ŗ

Their Lordships think sit to take Offence at the Manner and Words of our Address, and accompany this Exception with Reflections and Infinuations more harsh and more odious than the most Opprobrious Language: But as we made use of no Terms but what were suitable to the Occasion, so it will appear by Precedents, That the same have been frequently and reciprocally used by both Houses to each other; Nor could the Commons, in respect to Your Majesty, Affert Your Royal Prerogative in Words of less Force than those in which they have Vindicated their own Privileges.

'Whatever Expressions our Zeal for Your Majesty, and the Publick, might have Inspired, we
could never have offered to our Sovereign so ungrateful a Remembrance as the Destruction of the
Monarchy, by a detestable Assembly, composed of
Members of both Houses, who being alike Partakers in the Guilt, ought equally to share the Reproach.

With much more Reason might we observe, both on behalf of Your Majesty, and the Commons, that their Lordships not contented with preferring their own Examinations to Yours, not contented with Excluding Your Majesty and the Commons, to whom Parliamentary Enquiries most properly belong, Appropriate to their House only, even in their Application to their Sovereign, the Name of a Parliament; an Instance not to be paralell'd, unless by that very Assembly that Subverted the Monarchy.

A. C.

Lords, Whether their Lordships have a Power of taking into Custody, while under Examinations, Persons Accused of Criminal Matters, Cognisable in Parliament; but that their Lordships have a Right to take the Prisoners of the Crown, and the Examination of them solely into their own hands, without Your Majesty's Consent, and in such a manner as must necessarily prove an Exclusion of Your Majesty, and this House, is the proposition Your Commons deny, and for which their Lordships

have produced no Precedent.

This unhappy Occasion has been at the same time 'accompanied with the most Surprizing Instances of 'Contradiction, and Counter Orders to Your Ma-'jesty, both precedent and subsequent to it, but especially on the 29th of January last, when Your Majesty, with Your accustomed Goodness, communicated to the Lords the Papers relating to the Scotch Conspiracy, with an Exception only of some Matters not yet proper to be made publick, without preventing a further Discovery of Secrets of greater Importance, with which Your Majesty assured their Lord hips, they should also be acquainted as soon as it could be done without Prejudice. However their Lordships, upon what Provocation, or for what Reafon no where appears, immediately Address'd to Your Majesty, pressing You to lay before them the whole Matter, and all Papers relating thereunto; by which Your Majesty was put under a Necessity, either to give their Lordships a Refusal, or to com. ply with their unexpected Importunity, to the endangering the publick Service. These Proceedings lo extraordinary in their Nature, and in their Manner, could not but sensibly affect Your Faithful "Commons, whose earnest Delire it is, to see toth Your Houses of Parliament, and the whole Body of Your People, entirely agreed to pay the Deference due to Your Majesty's Wisdom, to Confide in Your Care, and to Promote and Maintain Your Honour and Dignity.

Their Lordships not satisfied with Assuming this Unprecedented Power, have endeavoured, with a great deal of Art, to perswade Your Majesty of the Necessity of it, to prevent the Designs of ill Princes,

and

eff , e a e s, af

n

215

and their Favourites; But as it may feem unreafo- A. C. nable for their Lordships to begin to practise upon a good Prince, such Methods as are pretended only to be needful against an ill One, so it is our humble Opinion, That the Danger might be much greater, admitting this Precedent, should the Lords combine to detend one another from Enquiries and Profecutions; all Parliamentary Impeachments might be eluded, secret Designs carried on, the Innocent Aspersed without Reparation, and the Guilty Acquitted without Tryal. Nor is that Instance mentioned by the Lords an unleasonable Caution, fince that Revolution in a neighbouring Kingdom, alluded to by their Lordships, was occasioned by the Incroachments of a prevailing Cabal of Lords; who endeavouring to Enflave the People, and to Betray their King, and their Country, to a Foreign Power, obliged the Church, and the Commons, to 'Unite in the Publick Defence.

Your Faithful Commons have found themselves ' fo happy under Your Majesty's Administration, that they please themselves with more agreeable Prospects, and renouncing such Examples of unseasonable Jealousies and Fears, most thankfully receive the Blessings of Your Reign. Nor could they have made a more grateful Return for Your Majefty's Generous Protection of their Liberties, than by

a suitable Concern for Your Prerogative.

If their Lordships had consulted their own Journals, with the same Care that we always take to be rightly informed, they would hardly have affirmed, That a direct Appeal to the Throne, without any previous Defire of Conference, had been an Unprecedented Practice: Their Books are filled with Variety of Instances to the contrary; but without examining their Books, it feems very furprising, that their Lordships could so soon forget their Address presented to your Majesty the last Session, on behalt of the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and their Address to the late King, on behalf of William Earl of Portland, Edward Earl of Orford, John Lord Somers, and Charles Lord Hallifax, Impeach'd by the Commons of High Crimes and Milden eanors: And when this House formerly expostulated with the House of Lords, for proceeding in the very same

A. C. Method of which they now complain, their Lord170. Ships made a most Solemn Declaration in these
Words;

That they must ever Assert a Liberty in their House, to apply to the Throne by themselves, for the doing any Thing Warranted by Law, &c. pre

Tho

ing un up

us

Ar

any

YO

and

an Co

no

· ce

W

'Pr

tr

6

pa

'D

'Y

ni

f to

ry ti

6 b

·Y

m

' 2

F V

. 6

Nor can the Lords, we presume, upon second Resection, deny the Commons the same Liberty, which their Lordships themselves have so strongly

Afferred, and so frequently Practifed.

Your Loyal Commons fincerely concur with their Lordships, in declaring, That we will never contribute by any Act of ours to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown; and that we will not suffer it in others: Your Majesty, their Lordships, and the whole World, may judge from the Examample we have now given, if their Lordships do truly wish the House of Commons may in all times to come Speak and Act with that Regard to the Prerogative, which they allow us the Honour to have now taken up; we shall be very unfortunate to continue under their Displeasure at the same time, when they seem to hope that those who succeed us will take Pattern by us.

We wish their Lordships also, on their part, may continue, in all times to come, to speak with that Regard to Parliamentary Impeachments, which they seem so lately to have taken up, since we have reason to apprehend, That the Misunderstandings which have of late Years arisen between the Two Houses, have been principally owing to the Artisces of some particular Persons among themselves, whom the Commons thought it their Duty for the Publick Safety to bring to Justice. How much more difficult will all such Endeavours be rendred, should their Lordships be once admitted sole Examiners of Accusations against each other, as they are already

fole Judges?

We are Accused, but most Unjustly, of exciting, and earnestly desiring your Majesty to exert Your Prerogative against the House of Lords: We appeal to the Words of our Address, if it is possible naturally to impose any such Sense upon any Expressi-

pression that is there: We are forry their Lordships A. C. should descend so low as to the straining and wrest- 170%. ing of Words, by which they rather discover an unfortunate Inclination to make us feem culpable upon any Terms, than that they in Truth believe us fo: We know how vain and how fruitless an Application it would be to excite your Majesty to any Abuse of your Power, which we are convinced you will always exercise for the general Good; and so far are your Commons from entertaining any fuch Delire, that we heartily wish to see a good Correspondence preserved between the two Houses: 'nor would forbear to purchase it at any Rate, except the giving up the Rights of your Majesty, by whom we are Protected, and the Liberties and Properties of the People, by whom we are En-' trufted.

'These few Instances to Plain, and so Uncontesta-'ble, we presume will be sufficient, without Trespassing much longer upon Your Majesty's time, to Discredit whatever else hasbeen alledged tocreate in 'Your Majesty, and those we represent, an ill Opinion of us; We have been Careful and Industrious to avoid, as far as was confiftent with our necessa-'ry Justification, all occasion of reviving Animosities, and how great soever the Provocation has been, Your Majesty having declared how uneasie You are under such Misunderstandings, we shall 'make no Difficulty to lay aside our Resentments, who shall always be ready to Sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to Your Quiet and Service; nor can we doubt, but we must stand fully acquitted to the whole World, and especially to Your Majesty. fince the Zeal that we have thewn, and the Reproaches that we have born, have been owing to 'no other Cause but the Defence of an Excellent Queen in whose Hands God Almighty has placed the Executive Authority over these Nations, which Authority it has been the only Endeavours of Your Faithful Commons to Preserve as Intire, as our Laws and Constitution allow.

A. C.

May it please Your most Sacred Majesty,

It is with the deepest Concern, and a Grief not to be expressed, That your Dutiful and Loyal Commons have found themselves engaged in Difputes of this Nature, by which they have been for unseasonably Interrupted in Finishing the Supplies, and other Matters of the Highest Importance: How zealoully they have applied themselves to the Dif charge of their Duty, appears from their having already presented your Mojesty with the greatest part of their Aids, with a Dispatch and Unanimiry beyond Example; Nor could the few Bills yet depending have met the least Obstruction or De. lay, but from the Indispensible Necessity of Vindicating your Majesty's Royal Prerogative, the Privileges of their own House, and the Rights and Liberties of all the Commons of England, in several Instances, invaded almost at the same time. We with there may have been more of Miltake than Defign in those who have created these unhappy Differences: However, we defire the Remembrance may be henceforth blotted out, and that there may remain no other Impression in the Hearts both of Lords and Commons, than a fincere and paffionate Concern for your Majesty's Welfare and Glory; Nor any other Contention ever hereafter arise, but by whom the publick Good shall be best advanced, the Protestant Succession, and the Church of Engl. land best secured, and the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown best supported.

The Queen's

The Queen's Answer to this Address was, Gentlemen, I return you many Thanks for the great Concern which you Express for me, and my just Rights. Your dispatch of the Supplies is a great Advantage to the Publick Service. And I am very well pleas'd with the Assurances you give Me, of your Care to avoid any Occasion of Diffevence between the Two Houses, especially at this Time, when there is so apparent a Necessity of strengthening our Selves, against the malicious Designs of our Enemies.

About

of

Fi

M

ju

ib

(p

211

M

all

ot

T

L

ra

T

jest

he

to

Con

ver

(ba

rit

bul

fer

ulu

Mi

Sez

wh

fan

Ho

to 1

the

of t

ven

About a Week † after, for a further Vindication of the Royal Prerogative, the Commons resolved, First, That an humble Address be presented to her † Feb 29. Majesty, That she will be pleased to re-assume the The Queen's

just Exercise of her Prerogative, and take to her Self Prerogative Examination of the Matters relating to the Continue Vindial spiracy communicated to this House by her Majesty; sated by and to give Assurance, That they will defend her the Commajesty's Sacred Person and Government, against monse all Persons concerned in the said Conspiracy, and all other Conspirators whatsoever: And to declare, That the Establishing of a Committee of Seven Lords for the sole Examination of the said Conspiracy, is of dangerous Consequence, and may tend to the Subversion of the Government, And 2dly, That the said Resolution be presented to her Majesty by the whole House.

This Address being accordingly presented * to * Feb. 29. her Majesty, by the whole House, she was pleas'd to tell them, Gentlemen, The great Marks of Trust and Considence which you have given Me in this Address, are very acceptable to Me. I thank you for your Advice; and shall constantly exercise my just Prerogative for the Secu-

rity and Satisfaction of My Subjects.

The 6th of February was her Majesty's Birth-Day; The Queen's but it being Sunday, the Celebration of it was de-Bi th-day ser'd till the 7th, when her Majesty receiv'd the Solemnized usual Compliments from the Nobility, the Foreign in Lon-Ministers, and other Persons of Quality of both don. Sexes; And for the Entertainment of the Court, which was very Numerous and Splendid on this Occasion; there was a Play acted at St. James's. The same Day Mr. Secretary Hedges, deliver'd to the House the following Message from her Majesty:

ANNAR:

,

V

1

-

et

2-

.

i-

1-

al le

e-

ce

ay

of

te

y; ut

d,

gl-

ja-

tle-

ern dislick

fe-

me,

our

JUOC

HER Majesty having taken into Her Serious Considera-The Queen's tion the mean and insufficient Maintenance belonging Message in to the Clergy in divers Parts of this Kingdom, to give Favour of them some Ease, bath been pleased to remit the Arrears the poor of the Tenths to the poor Clergy; And for an Augmen-Clergy. tation of their Maintenance, Her Majesty is pleased to declare, That she will make a Grant of Her whole Reve-venue arising out of the First Fsuits and Tenths, as far as

it

B

60

. 1

ti.

. 1

i i

. 0

· t

13. ..

A. G. it now is, or shall become free from Incumbrances, to be applied to this Purpose: And if the House of Commons can find any proper Method, by which Her Majesty's good Intentions to the poor Clergy may be made more Effectual, it will be a great Advantage to the Publick, and very Acceptable to Her Majesty.

St. James's, Feb. 7. 170%.

Thereupon it was unanimously Resolv'd, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, expressing the most humble and hearty Thanks of this House for her Majesty's most Gracious Message, and the great and pious Concern her Majesty has for the Encreasing the Maintenance of the poor Clergy out of her own Revenue; And for her Majesty's Goodness in Remitting the Arrears of Tenths to those who are Poor: And withal to assure her Majesty, That this House will, according to her Majesty's Desire, do their Utmost to make her Majesty's Charitable Intentions most Effectual.

The Commons having attended † the Queen with this Address, her Majesty was pleas'd to tell them: Gentlemen, I am very glad to find my Message has been so acceptable to you: I hope you will effectually improve it, to the Advantage of the Church by Law Establish'd, for which no Body can have a more true and real Concern than my Self. Whereupon a Bill was brought in, For the making more effectual her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintainance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths.

* Feb. 15. Not many Days * after the Archbishops and Bishops, together with the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation Assembled, presented the following Address to her Majesty.

Address of WE the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, together with the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation Assembled, do, in behalf of our Selves, and all the rest of our Bre-

Queen ANNE's Reign.

221 A. C. 1703.

Brethren, most humbly crave leave to Express the great and deep Sense that We have of Your Majessity's most tender Compassion for the poor Clergy of this Church, who have hardly wherewith to Support themselves in the Exercise of their Ministry: And of Your Majesty's most gracious Intentions, even by lessening Your Own Revenue, to make a Provision for them, in such manner as You were pleased to declare in Your Majesty's late.

Melage to the House of Commons.

be

ons

rood

uat.

ery

nat

X-

of

ef-

le-

he

of

af-

ng

er

th

1:

45

2-

-

id

18

35

2-

to

d

g

e

'As the Day on which We came to the knowledge of this was a Day of Rejoicing to all Your Majefly's dutiful Subjects, on the Account of Your Majefly's most Auspicious Birth, for which we are ever bound to bless Almighty God; so the Hearing of this so Surprising an Instance of Your Majesty's Pious Zeal for our Holy Religion, and Your Care for the Ministers of it, was a great Addition to our Joy, and gave us a new and most welcome Occasion of enlarging our Thanksgiving to God.

We cannot be Thankful enough for so singular a Blessing as We enjoy in a Queen, who Recommends our Holy Religion to all her Subjects by the great Example She sets them; and particularly by such signal Instances of Piety and Charity, as not only render her the Joy and Delight of all true Christians of this Age, but leave those Effects beshind them, for which her Memory will be Blessed

'in all fucceeding Generations.

These our great Obligations to Your Majesty, will, We trust, through God's Grace, Encourage Your Clergy Zealously and Chearfully to discharge their Duty in such a manner, as may most conduce to the Confirming all the Members of this Established Church in a steady Adherence to it, and to the reducing, in God's good time, such as are un-

happily divided from it.

We will always keeep these Obligations so fresh in our Memories, that they may constantly Excite Us to shew all possible Zeal for Your Majesty's Service, against all Your Enemies at Home and Abroad; and that We will also use our utmost Endeavours to possess the People, under our Charge, with such a further was the same and the same and the same and the possess the People, under our Charge, with such a further was the same and the

1704.

in the sense of their great Happiness in Your Maje.
Ity's Government, that they may be convinced it is as well their Interest, as Duty, to join with us in Offering up our most hearty and servent Prayers to God for the long Continuance of it, and for the good Success of all Your Majesty's Counsels and Undertakings; and, if it be his Gracious Will, that Your Majesty's Reign may exceed in Length and Glory that of any of Your Poyal Predecessors and

Cleri

but !

nero of C

dref

beer

affil

tion

Cle

the

mo

Ho WI

fuc

Ho of

beg

Gr

gre

ha

ha

Th

0

Glory that of any of Your Royal Predecessors, and particularly of that much Renowned Queen, whom God was pleased to make the Happy Instrument of

our Reformation.

The Queen's Her Majesty's Gracious Answer to this Ad-Answer. dress was,

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy.

I Am glad that what I have Signified to the House of Commons, in Order to the better Support of the Poor Clergy of the Church of England, is so well Understood and Received by them.

I do depend upon it, that they will the make Use of

it that I intend.

And I take this Opportunity again to Affare You, that I will always continue to Protest the Church of England as by Law established.

House of Convocation, and sour more of the Lower House of Convocation, and sour more of the same House, attended the Speaker of the House of Commons, with the following Order, which Mr. Speaker read the next Day to the House:

By the Lower House of Convocation.

Die Mercurii Februarii. 23. 1703.

Ordered,

Thanks Thanks To. Edwards, Dr. Smaldridge, and Dr. Atterburg, from the LowerHouse do attend Mr. Speaker, of the Honourable House of of Convoca. Commons, and acquaint Him, that, After the Clertion to the gy's having waited on her Majesty, with their most House of humble Sense of her unexampled Bounty to her poor Commons.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

aje.

it

in

sto

the

and

hat

and

and

om

tof

oor

ood

of

bat

and

ver

me

mker

ter,

try,

ot

er-

oor

rgy

Clergy, the Lower House of Convocation cannot but take Notice, with how much Kindness and Generosity, Your Self, Sir, and the Honourable House of Commons, had prevented them, by your Address upon the same Subject: Wherein you have been pleas'd, not only to express your readiness to assist and further Her Majesty's most charitable Intentions, but so sar likewise to espouse the Interest of the Clergy, as to pay your own most hearty Thanks on their behalf:

Our House, Sir, commands me to return their most humbly Acknowlegment to You, and to that Honourable House, for this so singular a Favour: Which you have enlarg'd by promising to pursue such Methods as may best conduce to the Support, Honour, Interest, and tuture Security of the Church of England, as now by Law Establish'd: And they beg Leave at the same time, with the most sensible Gratitude to profess, that they cannot have any greater Assurance of what your Honourable House has now promis'd, than the constant Experience they have had of what it always has performed.

H. Aldrich, Prolocutor.

The last † Day of the Same Month the following Address † Feb. 25. from the Clergy of the Convocation of York, was prefented to the Queen.

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty.

WE the Clergy of the Province of York, in Con-Address of vocation Affembled, do, for our Selves, and the Concession of the behalf of all our Brethren of the same Proceedings in the Wince, whom we represent, humbly beg Leave to York throw our selves at Your Majesty's Feet, in most the Queen throw our selves at Your Majesty's Feet, in most the Queen Majesty's most pious and affectionate Care for the Church of England, expressed in Your late Message to the House of Commons; wherein Your Majesty is graciously pleased to declare. That You will give Your whole Ecclesiastical Revenue of First Fruits and Tenths, as it shall become free from some cumbrances, to be applied to the Augmentation of poor Benefices thoughout England.

· We

O

Ji

a

b

t

ŀ

0

1

0

d

tl

to

6

.

A. C. 1704

We cannot forbear faying, That Your Majesty has in this furprizing Instance of Your Kindness to the Church, out-done all Your Royal Predecessors Ince the Reformation. They took Care, that our Holy Religion should be purged from the Errors and Superstitions with which Popery had corrup. ted it: And they took Care likewife, that it should be so transmitted to us: And for this their Memo. ries will be for ever Bleffed : But Your Majesty not. only takes Care to preferve our Religion in the fame Purity, and to protect our Church in all its Legal Rights and Privileges; But has farther taken Care alfo, that the Ministers of it shall in due Time have a competent Maintenance. The want of which Provision was indeed the great, if not the only Blemilh of our Reformation. And therefore doubly bleffed will Your Majesty's Memory be in all succeeding Generations.

As we are fure that this pious and charitable Act of Your Majesty's is highly acceptable to God, who fails not to recompence even a Cup of cold Water, given to a Prophet in the Name of a Prophet; fo we cannot but hope, it will have fuch an Effect upon all Your Majesty's Subjects, who love our Church and Religion, And especially upon us of the Clergy; That we shall endeavour more and more (if it be possible) to express our Zeal for Your Majesty's Service. And particularly we shall think our selves obliged, every Day to put up our most earnest Prayers to God Almighty for Your Majesty's long Life, and happy Reign over us. And that for this exceeding good Work of Your Majesty's, he would add an abundant Increase to

the Glorious Rewards that, we doubt not, are laid up for You in his Heavenly Kingdom.

To which Her Majesty was pleased to return this most Gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

Answer.

The Queen's Take your Address very kindly: It is my Desire that all the Clergy should have a comfortable Maintenance; especially those of them that Faithfully do their Duties to God, and the Church. Such it shall always be my Care to Support and Encourage. On fly

to

our

ors

ip-

10-

ot.

mė

gal

re

ve

ch

le-

ly ic-

ct

ho

er,

fo

p-

ur of

nđ.

or

all

ur

ur

IS.

ur

to

nis

at

e;

to

are

On

On the 21th of February, James Boucher, formerly A. C. Aid de Camp, and Gentleman of the Horse to the Duke 1701. of Berwick, was Arraign'd before the Lord Chief Justice Holt, the Lord Chief Justice Trevor, the Lord James Chief Baron Ward, the Justices Powel, Powis, Gould Boucher, and Tracy, and the Barons Bury and Price, appointed Arraign'd. by a Special Commission of Over and Terminer, at the Queen's-Bench-Bar, upon two Indictments for High Treason, one for being in Arms in the Service of the late King James in Ireland, and the other for returning from France into England without License, against the Form of the Statute made in the 9th Year of King William. The Court being fat, and the Indictments read, Mr. Boucher pleaded Guiley, and He pleads then having obtain'd leave to speak, he endeavour'd Guilty. to extenuate his Crime, alledging, 'That it was very well known, that he had follicited thefe two Years, for leave to come over into England; that while he had been in France, he had done all he could to sublist the English, that were brought Priso-'ners to the French Camp; That he apply'd himfelf to Colonel Lumley, who promised to lay his Case before the Queen; but not hearing from him, he 'went to his Son, who told the Prisoner he had no opportunity to acquaint the Queen with it. That afterwards he was taken going to Holland, and then he lent to Colonel Lumley, who promised to remember him. That he continu'd still to Sollicit the ' fervice of her Majesty's Subjects, and had procur'd their Horses that had been taken from them to be 'restor'd to them; That he spoke to Colonel God-'frey, and he promis'd to speak to --- who pro-'mis'd to make it their Interest to procure his Return. That after the Campaign was over, he came over into England at Noon day with his Children, and lent up a Letter to my Lord Nottingham, to acquaint him where he was. That indeed he followed King James into Ireland, but had no Commission, and only serv'd the Duke of Berwick as Aid de 'Camp; And that afterward, he went into France, but never ferv'd there with any Commission, but as Master of the Horse to the Duke of Berwick. Concluding, he hoped that the Articles of Limerick would take off a great part of his Offence; and that his Lordship, the Lord Chief Justice Holt, would

A. C. 1703

would represent his Case favourably to the Queen. Then Dr. Sand's begg'd leave to speak on behalf of the Prisoner; but being told by the Lord Chief Juffice Holt; 'That all he could do now (the Prisoner baving Pleaded Guilty) would fignify nothing, and that if he had any thing to fay for the Prisoner, he must apply himself elsewhere; And the Attorney General demanding Judgment against the Prisoner, upon his Confession of the two Indicaments: 'Mr. Boucher, said the Lord Chief Justice Holt, You are

L. C. 76 Holt's Speech before Schtense

by your own Contession, Convicted of High Treafon, for which Judgment of Death is to be pronounc'd upon you, and which you are to fuffer, under these Circumstances which the Law has appointed. The Fact of which you were Accus'd, and have now Confes'd is, that fince the 11th day of December 1688. You went into France without License, either from the late King or Queen, and have return'd fince the 14th of January, 1697, without any License under the Privy Seal, either from the late King, or Her Majesty that now is, which Fact is made High-Treason by the Statute of the Ninth Year of the late King. The Wisdom and Iustice in making that Law, will be evident to any one that will but reflect upon the Posture of our Affairs at that time: For in the Year preceding to that of the making thereof, there was an horrid Conspira-'cy form'd from among that Party of Men, who had so left the Kingdom, to Assassinate the late "King, to introduce a Popish and French Power, for the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties and Properties of the People of England, which was manag'd with that Privacy, carried on with that Secrecy, that it was not discover'd, nay, not fo much as suspected, until it arrived to that Maturity, that it was come to the very Point of being put in Execution: The Truth of which is very clear, as well by the Proofs produc'd at the Trials of feveral of the Maletactors, as even by their own Confession. In the following Year, the Peace of Reswick was made, whereby the intercourse was restor'd between England and France, from thence it was evident that divers of that Party of Men would return into the Realm, and thereby have an Opportunity to revive and carry on that hor-

6

6

C

W

L

W

th

U

P

fi

rid Design in the Success whereof they had been so A. C. disappointed, for which, no doubt, they were not a little enraged: And it could not be otherwise expected, but they would make use of it; for those

of the same Principles will be guilty of the same Practiles. Therefore it was necessary to make a returning into England, by any of those who were under these Circumstances, to be so very Penal, unless they should first give Satisfaction to the Go-

vernment, either of their Innocence or Repentance, and obtain a License and Approbation for their return under the Privy Seal: For their returning in

any other manner, is a danger to the Queen's Perfon, and her Kingdom. This Treason, tho' it feems, and is new in the Form, yet it is compoun-

'ded of an old Treason, known in the ancient Law 'of the Kingdom, which is, That of Adhering to 'the King's Enemies. For what can be thought of those, who, in Time of War, shall abandon their

'own Country, be harbour'd and protected in any Enemies Country, for being of an Interest incon-

's fistent with, even repugnant to that of their own?
'What your Design might be in returning in this manner, whether to revive and pursue these wicked

Practifes, your own Conscience is your Witness, and will be your Judge, and if that shall acquit you, it will be for your Advantage in the World

'you, it will be tor your Advantage in the World 'to come. But you are an Offender against the 'Law of the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the Land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made this your Offender against the land, which has made the

'fence to be High Treason: And thereupon his Lordship pronounc'd the Judgment appointed for One guilty of that Crime, which done, the Prisoner was remanded to Newgate. Two Days after the

Lords made an Address to her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to reprieve Boucher, to encourage him to make a Discovery, which if he would not do, that then the severity of the Law might be executed

e / e ...

, , ,

charles III. King of Spain, arriv'd at Spithead, on Charles the 26th of December in the Afternoon, and had all III. King possible Honours paid him both from the Fleet, and of Spain the Town. The next Day the Duke at Somerset, arrives at Master of the Horse to her Majesty, waited on that Spithead.

Prince on Shipboard, with a Letter and Compliment from the Queen, acquainting him, That the was

com

. .

1

t

h

2

F

1

V

I

(

F

V

b

b

C

ti

F

t

I

A. C. come to Windfor, in order to receive the Vifit his 1703. Majesty intended to make her. The next Night he lay at Petworth, a Seat belonging to the Duke of Somerfet, where his Royal Highness Prince George was come to meet him; and on the 29th. about seven in the Evening arrived at Windfor. The Duke of Nor-He comes thumberland Constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke to Wind of St. Albans, Captain of the Band of Pensioners. and the Marquis of Hartington, Captain of the Yeo. for. men of the Guard, received his Catholick Majesty at his alighting out of the Coach; and the Earl of His Recept Fersey, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Houshold, t on and lighted him to the Stair head, where the Queen re-Entertain- ceiv'd him with great Demonstrations of Respect

ment there and Affection. After he had made his Compliment to her Majesty, acknowledging his great Obligations to her for her generous Protection and Afliffance, He led her Majesty into her Bed Chamber, where dix, Num. the Queen presented about torty Ladies of the first

Quality to his Majesty, who saluted them all with a After a short stay in her Majesty's Bed Chamber, his Royal Highness conducted his Catholick Majesty to the Apartment prepar'd for him. He Supp'd that Night with the Queen, who gave his Majesty the Right Hand at Table, which he with great Difficulty admitted, the Prince litting at the End of the Table on the Queen's fide. The next Day his Majesty having Notice, that the Queen was coming to make him a Vibt, he met her at her Drawing Room Door, endeavouring to have prevented her, but her Majesty went on to his Apartment, from whence he led her Majesty to Dinner.

The Merchants trading in the Dominions of Spain, took this Opportunity to wait on his Majesty at Windsor, and being introduc'd by the Duke of Marlborough, deliver'd this Compliment in the Spanish

Tongue:

SIR. W E the Subjects of Her Majesty of Great Britain, who have had our Houses and Traffick in Spain, are come to put our selves at the Royal Feet of your Catholick Majesty, and to welcome you into this Kingdom; as also to wish your Ma Queen A N N E's Reign.

119

re

50-

23

in

orke

rs,

ly

of ld,

ect

nt

tis

ee,

rft

na m-

ck

le

th

xt

125

er

re-

rt.

n-

n,

at

rl-

ifb

in,

in

ral

ne

ur la Majesty a happy Voyage, and good Success; A. C. hoping, in God, after a little Time, to have our Houses and Trade again, under the Prore-tion of your Majesty, in your own Kingdom. We pray God to preserve your Majesty's Royal Person, for the good of Christendom. His Carbolick Majesty received these Gentlemen very favourably, and in a most obliging manner, assured them of his Favour and Protection, Expressing himself thus, Estimo la Gratia y Favor, which is the highest Compliment the Spanish Language admits in their Sovereign.

That Afternoon was spent in Entertainments of Musick, and other Diversions, the Court making the molt splendid Appearance that ever was known in England. After Supper his Catholick Majelty would not be fatished, till after great Compliments, he had prevail'd with the Dutchess of Marlborough to give him the Napkin, which he held to her Majelty when the walh'd. And in returning the fame to her Grace, his Majesty put his Diamond Ring in it, as a mark of his great Esteem for that Lady. Supper being over, he led her Majelty to her Bed-Chamber, where, after some stay, he took his leave of her, relolving to depart next Morning, which he did accordingly, after having made leveral Presents to several Ladies attending her Majelty's Person, and by his genteel, majestick, and affable Carriage, approved himfelf a most accomplish'd Prince, to a most discerning and polite Court. His Majesty accompanied by the Duke of Somerfet, and by other Persons of Quality lay on the 31st of December at Perworth, arriv'd at Portsmouth the first of January, and went immediately on Board the Royal Catherine at Spithead, highly pleas'd with his Reception and Entertainment at Windsor, and with the Honours paid him by the Fleet, and in the several Towns through which he pass'd, both in his Journey thither, and in his return to Spithead. Two Days after his Majesty came Ashoar Incognito to see the He Sails Dock, and honoured with a Visit, Admiral Callem- for Portuberg, who some time before was arrived at Spithead, gal, Jan. with the greatest Part of the Dutch-Men of War and 5.

Trans

Q3

170

Transports. The fifth, about four in the Afrernoon. Sir George Rook with the whole Fleet, fail'd from Spithead for Lisbon with a very favourable Wind, and continued his Course till the tenth, when the Wind turn'd North-West, and blew very hard. The Fleet was then in the Latitude of 46 Degrees three Minutes, within 60 Leagues N. W. E. of Cape Fi-The next Morning there was a great Calm of Wind, but the Sea was fo much agitated in the Bay of Biscay, that the Ships suffer'd more than they did during the Storm. The 12th, the Wind which had been pretty moderate during the Night, became most Violent from W. S. W. whereby the Fleet was dispers'd, and it being impossible for the Transport Ships to keep the Sea, they made the best of their way for our Harbours. The Admiral us'd all possible Endeavours to keep his Fleet together, but several Men of War being damaged in their Masts and Riggings, he was forc'd to return into the Chanforc'd back nel, and come to St. Hellons the 20th of January, by a Storm. where the Dutch, and the rest of the Fleet were already arrived. The King of Spain, on this Occafion, gave fignal Proofs of his fleddy Courage and Re-

folution: For during the Violence of the Tempest he continued on the Deck, and difregarding his own Danger, express'd only a concern for others. The Admiral having defir'd him to go down into his Cabbin, No, reply'd that Prince, I will fay and be an Eye, Witness of your Diligence, and of the Labour that you, and your Officers undergo for my Service. The Weather continued to Stormy, that Sir George Rook could not come from St. Hellens to Spithead till the 23d. The next Day the Duke of Somerfer went on Board the Royal Catherine, to Compliment the King of Spain in her Majesty's Name, and invite him on Shoar, affuring him, That her Majesty had given fuch pressing Orders for Repairing the Fleet, that the same should be ready to Sail in few Days: Whereupon his Majesty landed at Portsmouth.

Three Days † before, the Queen came to the † Jan. 21. House of Peers, and having given the Royal Assent to an Act granting an Aid to her Majesty, for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder and Perry

for

H

re

ועי

in

1

(

Queen ANNE's Reign.

e

.

n

y

しいいけん

£ 1

ıĊ

S

229

for one Year, the made the following Speech to both A. C. Houses: 170%

My Lords and Gentlemen, Queen's THE Misfortune of the King of Spain's being forced Speech back upon our Coast by contrary Winds, which, I, Jan. 21, hope, will lose but very little Time, does yet make it so reasonable to hasten our Preparations for this Year's Service, that tho' I am very sensible of your Zeal in forwarding all Things relating to Mine, and the publick Service, yet I cannot but take this Occasion to desire you, with all Earnestness, that you would give the greatest dispatch to the Business of this Sessions still depending, which is so Necessary for the good of the common Interest.

Both by the Admiral's, and the Duke of Somerfet's Care, the Fleet was in a readiness to put to Sea a-The King gain by the first of February, but the Winds conti- of Spain nued contrary till the 12th of that Month, when Sir puts again George Rook having on Board the King of Spain, fail'd to Sca. from Spithead to St. Hellens, and the next Morning made the best of his way to Portugal. The 25th the Confederate Fleet gain'd the Rock of Lisbon, and And are fail'd up the River, the Admiral (on Board whom Portugal. was the King of Spain) being saluted by all the Forts and Castles with a triple Discharge of all their Cannon, striking their Flags three several Times before His Recesthey fired. The Fleet Anchored below Belem about tion there. four in the Afternoon, a League short of the King's Palace. As foon as the Admiral came to an Anchor, Mr. Methuen, her Majesty of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary, in the Absence of his Father, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary there, who was indisposed with the Gout, went on Board; had Audience of the King to welcome him in her Majesty's Name, and was very gracioully received by his Catholick Majesty, who expressed the great Respect and Veneration he had for her Majesty, and how sensible he was of the great and many Obligations he owed her, which he hoped he should be so happy as to be able to return in such a manner, as might shew the whole World the grateful Sense he should always retain of her Majesty's Kindness to him. The King of Portugal fent the same Night the Duke of Cadaval on Board the Admiral, to compliment his Catho-Q4

lick

W

W

tu,

ty th

R

K

b

u

g

u

1

1

t

t

170%

A. C. lick Majesty. That Night the King of Spain sent the Prince of Lichtenstein, his high Steward, to wait upon the King of Portugal, with a Compliment of Condoleance upon the Death of the Infanta his eldest Daughter; to which the King returned answer. That the Joy for his Catholick Majesty's Arrival should banish all Sorrow from his Mind, as well as from his Court and Dominions: And Orders were given, That the Mourning, upon that occasion, should be laid aside for three Days, and Illuminations should be made as many Nights in every House, with other publick Rejoicings'; which were obey'd by the People of all Ranks and Conditions, with all imaginable Chearfulness, and hearty Wishes for his Catholick Majesty's good Success in the Recovery of his just These Rejoicings were begun the Day he Landed. The Almirante of Castile, and several other Persons of Quality, went also on Board to wait on his Catholick Majesty.

The 26th his Catholick Majesty remained on Board, and the King of Portugal fent him a Compliment by the Marquis of Marialva, Chamberlain of

his Houshold.

The 27th all Things being ready for the King of Spain's Reception, his Majesty, on Board the Royal Catherine, Admiral, with the rest of the Men of War, came up the River, and Anchored over against the Royal Palace, the Castles on both sides the River continually firing. Between four and five in the Afternoon, the King of Portugal, accompanied by the two Princes, his eldest Sons, with several Persons of the First Quality, embarked on a very Noble Brigantine, rowed by 40 Men clad in Crimson Velvet laced with Silver, attended by the rest of the Nobility in Barges and Felucca's, and went on Board the Royal Catherine. When his Majesty came by the Ship's fide he struck his Flag; and when he came into the Ship Sir George Rook struck his Flag, and let fly his Streamer, and Saluted him with 25 Guns, which was taken by the whole Fleet, and answered from on Shoar. His Catholick Majelty received the King of Portugal at the Ladder-head, which, upon this Occasion, was made very Commodious, and waited on him to his Cabbin, giving him the Right-Hand whillt he was in the Ship. After a thort stay is

t

d

r

e

k

e

it

n

ıf

1

e

y

13

d

y

d

n

there, the two Kings went into the Brigantine. A. C. When they put off, both Ships hoisted their Flags, which had remained struck while the King of Portugal was on Board the Admiral, and Sir George gave two Salutes of 25 Guns each, which was followed by the rest of the Fleet. The King of Spain had the Right Hand on Board the Brigantine; and both Kings landed under a Triumphal Arch, which was erected at the head of a very magnificent Bridge built for this purpose, and adorned with several Triumphal Arches, which from the Palace Gate run a good way into the River. At their landing the King of Portugal, giving the King of Spain the Right, took him by the Hand, and led him out of the Brigantine up the Stairs, and along the Bridge to the Palace, the Nobility, and the rest of the Retinue, marching in a great deal of Order, and thus they proceeded to the Royal Chapel, where Te Deum was lung for his Catholick Majesty's safe Arrival. Thence the King conducted him to his Bed Chamber, through one of the Noblest Apartments in Europe. There the King took his leave of his Catholick Majesty, but returned foon after, accompanied by the two Princes: And their Majesties Supped together in Publick. The Entertainment was in every respect Sumptuous and Magnificent. The next Day Sir George Rooke fent Rear Admiral Dilkes on Shoar to Compliment the King of Portugal, to whom he was introduced by Mr. Methuen, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and was very kindly received. The Envoy afterwards had Audience of the King of Spain, and made him a Compliment in her Majesty's Name upon his being on Shoar, and met with a very kind Reception, his Catholick Majesty expressing still the great Respect he had for her Majesty, and how much he thought himself obliged to her. The 29th the Duke of Schomberg, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the Forces deligned for this Expedition, presented my Lord Portmore, and the rest of the general Officers, to the King of Portugal, who met with a very tayourable Reception. And the first of March Sir George Rooke, and the rest of the Officers of the Fleet, introduced by the English Envoy, waited upon the King of Portugal, who received them with great Expressions of Kindness. The

Y

. 7

ti

·V

'n

·

· fi

. 6

.0

1

60

1

-

11

1

. 4

4

1

1

A. C. 1701. March 2.

The next † Day Vice Admiral Lake with a Squal dron of Men of War and Transports, having on Board the Remainder of the English and Dutch Auxiliaries went up the River of Lisbon, so that all these Troops did safely arrived there, not one Ship, either of this Squadron, or of the Grand Fleet, having miscarried. Upon the News of the King of Spain's Arrival, the Marquiss of Chateauneuf, Ambassador from France, took his * leave of the King of Portugal, and

Feb. 26. the next Day retired into Spain.

And in Dublin.

Her Majesty's Birth-Day was solemnized in all Places in her Majesty's Dominions, but particularly in Dublin, where on the 6th of February, the Nobility and Gentry then in Town, waited on the Duke of Ormand, Lord Lieutenant, at the Caltle, and from thence attended his Grace in great State to Christ-Church, where a Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. His Grace afterwards returned in like manner to the Castle, and gave the Company a very splendid Entertainment, the great Guns round the Castle being thrice hred, and three Vollies by the Regiments of Foot, at her Majesty's The next Day her Grace, the Dutchess of Ormond, invited all the Ladies to a Play in the Evening, and from thence his Grace carried them to St. Ste. phen's Green, to see the Fire-works made on this Occasion; which being ended, the Company returned to the Castle, and after a very noble Supper, where none but the Duke and Dutchess, and the Ladies fat, the remainder of the Night was concluded with a Ball, and in the City with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of publick Joy and Satisfaction, suitable to the Day.

Sometime after the Archbishops, Bishops, and the rest of the Clergy of Ireland, presented the following Address to the Duke of Ormond, to be transmitted to Her Majesty:

of Ireland's 'jects, the Archbishops, Bishops, and the Address to rest of the Clergy of Ireland, in Convocation assemble Queen. 'bled, do with all Humility adore the Goodness of God in placing Your Majesty on the Throne of Your

170%

Your Royal Ancestors, to be in a more especial A. Manner the Defender of the Faith, and the Protector of the Establish'd Church; for, as in a less 'eminent Station, even in difficult Times, Your Majesty recommended unto all, an exact Conformity to its Doctrine and Discipline, by Your Princely Example, so ever since Your Accession to the Grown, you have made it Your chief Care to support its Honour by your Royal Authority.

And we humbly beg Leave at this present Juncture to declare our Gratitude to Your Majesty, for restoring to us, after so long a Discontinuance, our Right of assembling in a National Convocation, being sully perswaded, that this publick Instance of Your Royal Justice, will be no inconsiderable Addition to the other Glories of Your Majesty's

Reign.

r

C

n

d

11

y

y of

m

7-

d

ds

10

at

ee

S

of

g,

e-

115

e-

er,

he

u-

II-

n-

to

of

es

Ter

ıb-

he

m.

of

of

ur

And we further hold our selves obliged to express the great Satisfaction we all receive in Your Majestly's appointing his Grace the Duke of Ormond to be Governor of this Kingdom, whose Inclinations will lead him to consult the Welfare of his Native Country, and whose Hereditary Zeal for the Church, by Law Established, will engage him to defend its

Rights, and promote its Interest.

That as we are now assembled in a National Synod, with a stedfast Resolution to assert and maintain the Truth of the Christian Faith, against all unreasonable and wicked Men, and to establish in the Minds of those committed to our Charge a firm Belief of its holy Doctrines, so we assure Your Majesty, that we will employ our utmost Care and Diligence to oblige them to a consciencious Observance of its holy Precepts, and particularly to perswade them to express the Sincerity of their Religion, by paying all due Honour to Your Majesty's Person, and by a chearful and steady Obedience to Your Government.

And we humbly befeech Almighty God, to bless Your Majesty with good Success in all Your Councils and Undertakings, and to reward Your Pious Endeavours, for suppressing the Growth of Prophaneness and Immorality, and for promoting the Peace of Europe, and the Prosperity of Your Sub-

jects, with eternal Happinels.

A. C. 170

the Royal Augefrence to be inco more efficial That Illustrious and Reverend Affembly made, at the Same Time, the following Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant:

And to the WE the Archbishops and Bishops, and the rest Osmond. fembled, do with all Gratitude acknowledge, that as your most noble Ancestors have always distin. guish'd themselves by espouling the Interest of the Church, as by Law established, so it is your Grace's peculiar Glory to have been the Instrument of retriving our ancient Right of Meeting with every Parliament in a National Convocation.

> All good Men observe, with great Concern, That the Christian Faith has in this, as well as former Ages, been corrupted by Herefies, and the Difci. pline of the Church very much weakened by licentious Practices, and rejoice to fee this Synod conven'd, in which we hope proper Remedies will be applied, for the Cure of these Evils, according

to the Example of Primitive Times.

'We resolve (by God's Grace) to manage our Debates with Unanimity, Temper, and Prudent * Zeal; and to have no other View in our Seffions but the Glory of God, and the Good of his Church; · being affured we shall thereby recommend our selves to the Continuance of her Majesty's Protection, and your Grace's Favour.

Not many Days after, the Two Houses of Parliament in Ireland, deliver'd the two following Addresses to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, to be transmitted to Her Majesty: That of the Lords was as follows.

Addresses WE Your Majesty's most Dutisul and Loyal of the Par- Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal liament of in Parliament Assembled, out of a grateful Sense Ireland to of the many Bleffings we enjoy by your Wife and she Queen. 'Just Administration at Home, and the Prosperous Success of your Arms Abroad, humbly beg Leave

to declare our Detestation of the Pernicious Defigns which have lately been carried on in Scotland, by Emissaries from France, to disturb the Happi-

ness of your Glorious Reign.

· And

Queen ANNE's Reign.

And we assure your Majesty, That we will at all Times use our utmost Care to prevent, and our most hearty Endeavours to deseat all Traiterous Conspiracies against your Majesty, and to desend your Royal Person and Government, and maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line as simited by Law, against all Opposers.

And fince your Majesty has been pleased to express a just Concern for the Preservation of the
Monarchy, and a zealous Regard to the Welfare of
the Establish'd Church; we further declare our unainimons Resolution of affishing your Majesty, in
transmitting them securely settled to all Posterity,
being fully perswaded, that as the one is the most
happy Form of Government, so the other is the
best Constituted Church in the World.

The Commons Address runs thus:

" Most Gracious Severeign,

me

ord

est As-

nat in-

he e's

e-

ry

at

er

ili-

od ill

g

ır

nt

as

1;

es'

78

er

ıl

ıl

e

15°

,

'Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Af-'sembled, most humbly beg Leave to Congratulate 'your Majesty upon the happy Discovery of the late 'Pernicious Practices carried on in Scotland, by the Emissaries of France against your Majesty's Government, and the Peace of your Kingdoms.

'We lie under so high Obligations to your Majesty, and are so much interested in the Preservation of your Royal Person and Government, that we should be wanting to our selves, if on this, and all other Occasions, we should not express our utter Abhorrence of all Plots and Conspiracies against a Queen so Gracious, and so justly Intitled to the Love of her Subjects. And we humbly besech your Majesty to accept our most sincere Assurance, That we will, to the utmost of our Power, Assist and Support your Majesty, and your Government, against all your Open and Secret Enemies, maintain the Succession of the Crown as settled in the Protestant Line, and the Church of Ireland, as by Law established.

The

235

A. C.

1703.

The Session of the Parliament drawing to an End.

the two Houses of Parliament attended his Grace,

nef

Gr

Ki

Ze

M

and

VO

ha'

un

C

al F

mot

Affe

Aft

1

"I

m

A

je

· p

G

· G

e

The

A. C.

the Lord Lieutenant, with their Respective Ad. drefles to the Queen, 'Acknowledging her Majesty's tender Care for this her Kingdom of Ireland, and for those happy Effects of her Majelty's great Wis. dom and Goodness, the many excellent Bills by her Order transmitted to them; particularly those Bills for preventing the further Growth of Popery. Adding. That as they doubted not, but these good Laws would advance the Prosperity of the English Interest in that Kingdom, so they thought themselves oblig'd in Gratitude and Duty to affure her Majesty, That they would Contribute all they could to those glorious Ends; That they, and their Posterity, might Celebrate her Majesty's Reign, which had been distinguish'd by such effectual Marks of her Royal Favour, and which they earnestly pray'd might be long and happy over them; and moreover, that they would support and maintain her Royal Person and Government, the Protestant Succession as settled by Acts of Parliament in England, and the Church of Ireland, as by Law, Establish'd. Both Houses, at the same time, in two other Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, 'Acknowledged and Congratulated the good Effects of his Grace's Indetatigable Application, as well in the Framing, as 'in Obtaining the Return of the many good Bills from her Majesty, now ready for the Royal Assent; And they were so sensible of the great Part his Grace had in the Dispensing these Favours to them, that as they were obliged by Interest and Duty to fupport her Majesty's Crown and Dignity, so they 's should always endeavour to Contribute to his Grace's Honour and Ease, in the Administration of that Government. When we recollect, added the Commons in their Address, 'The honourable Post your most noble Grandfather had in the Settlement of the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom, we cannot but Congratulate your Grace's greater Glory and Felicity, in being the Instrument under her Majesty, of giving a more lasting Security to the Proteltant Religion, than ever it had fince the Refor-

And to the Duke of Ormond.

mation.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

337

The Experience we have of your Grace's Goodinels to us, does justly encourage us to befeech your
Grace to represent to Her Majesty, the State of this
Kingdom, the Difficulties we lie under, and the
Zeal we have shew'd this Session to support Her
Majesty's Government to the utmost of our Power,
and to continue your generous Instances in our Favour, That this Nation may be rendred entirely
happy in Her Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, and
under your Grace's Administration.

On the 4th of March his Grace came with the usual Formalities to the House of Peers; and the Commons being sent for up, his Grace gave the Royal March 4. Assent to 24 Publick and Private Acts.

After which his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

d,

e,

25

pr

if-

er

Is

d-

d

16 1-

er

d e-

h

of 'd

e-

C-

d,

d.

·Ł

d

e-

is

Is

;

15

1,

0

y

15

of

e

ft

ıĆ

1-

y

1-

j-

-

C

IT is with great Satisfaction that I can, at the end The Dake of 'of this Session, say, That I have perform'd what Ormond's I promised in the beginning: But the Success of Speech to my Endeavours, which you have express'd in your the Parti-Addresses, must be solely attributed to Her Ma-ment. jesty, whose extraordinary Goodness has given you so many, and so good Laws, in this Session of Parliament.

'Her Majesty has by the Act concerning Plus Acres, parted with her own Property to enlarge and secure yours: And by the Acts to prevent the further Growth of Popery, has, as far as in her lies, establish-

ed your Religion for the time to come.

'I will not fail to represent to the Queen, That her Faithful Commons of Ireland, out of their Zeal to Her Service, and in Return of these Royal Condescentions, have chearfully given Her Majesty as great a Supply, as the present Circumstances of their Condition would permit.

'It were indeed to be wish'd that you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, could have now provided for what is still owing to the Civil and Military Lists; and the rather, because the Arrears (a State of which the Commissioners of the Revenue were ordered by me to lay before you at the opening

A. C.

ing of this Parliament) must be applied to make good the Desiciencies of the current Year, as has been done in former Governments. But I hope our next Meeting will give you an Opportunity of providing for it; and that the Success of Her Majesty's Arms in the mean time, may put you into fuch Circumstances, as may render it easie to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I will, upon all Occasions, faithfully reprefent to the Queen the true State of this Kingdom, and in the most effectual manner recommend it to Her Majesty for the Continuance of Her Grace and Favour; so I must earnestly recommend to you, that on your Parts, and in your several Countries, you take such Care of the Publick Peace, and the Execution of the good Laws already made, that we may all reap the Benefit of Her Majesty's most happy Government.

The Parlia ament Prorogued.

And then his Grace Prorogued the Parliament to the Third of October next.

Upon the Duke of Savoy's declaring for the Grand Alliance, Count Staremberg, who commanded the Imperial Forces in Italy, fent a Detachment of 1500 Horse, under the Conduct of Count Visconti to his Royal Highnes's Assistance. This handful of Men were attack'd in their March by the Enemy, but having bravely fought their Way through, most of them got safe into Piedmont. However, this being too flender a Supply to fecure the Duke of Savoy from being intirely oppress'd by the French and Spaniards, express Orders were sent from Vienna to Count Staremberg to join, at any Rate, his Royal Highness's Forces with the best Part of the Imperial Accordingly, that wife and valiant General having made a Motion toward the Mincio, to amuse the Duke of Vendosme, and make him believe he defign'd to go into Germany, turn'd on a sudden, pass'd the Secchia on the 26th of December (N. S.) and di-

remberg's Placentia, having divided his Forces, which amoun-Memorable ted to near 16000 Men, into three Bodies, the first March. of which was Commanded by the young Prince of

Vaude-

V

th

Si

In

21

th

H

tr

th

1

F

at

er

fo

A

th

jo

P

ta

W

fr

la

A

0

b

u

0

Cin

tl

2

b

P

2

0

ke

as

pe

of

2-

to

e-

to id

u, s,

16

ď

)-

e

d

0

S

rt

f

)

l

1

-

d

1

Vandemone, the second by General Vaubonne, and the A. C. third which form'd the Rear Guard, by General Staremburgh in Person. On the 2d of January the Imperialists defeated a Detachment of 400 Horse, and go Granadiers of the Forces of Milan, and with the like success attack'd the next Day 200 French Horse near Brono; and 200 Spanish Foot, and some Militia commanded by French Officers, and entrench'd at Stradella, The 4th the Germans pass'd the Stradella, and continued their march, leaving 120 Dragoons in these Intrenchments, to make the French believe they delign'd to rest in that Place. and in their way to Brono routed 500 French Troop. ers. In the mean time the Duke of Vendosme, who follow'd the Imperialists with 5000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, arriv'd the 3d at Sarmata, and hearing of the Action happen'd that Day at Stradella, he halten'd thither, and drove the German Dragoons from these Intrenchments: The whole Imperial Army being join'd, they march'd towards the Parma, and finding fome Troops posted on the other side to oppose their Passage, whilst Monsieur, de Vendosme march'd to attack them in the Rear; General Vanbonne (wam over with some choice Squadrons, and beat the Enemy from that advantageous Post. The Germans then laid a Bridge on that River, over which most of the Army past; but that Bridge being made in haste. of old rotten Boats, it unfortunately broke down. before the Rear commanded by the Prince of Lichtenstein, and Count Solari, could all get over. Thereupon the French, who by this time were come up, attack'd those Troops left on the other lide, which occasion'd a sharp Dispute, wherein those two brave Generals were kill'd; but the Imperial Horse swiming once more over the River, rescued the Foot, and the Bridge being repair'd, the whole Army pas'd, and on the 13th join'd the Duke of Savoy, having not lost above 400 Men in that prodigious and me-Hejoins the morable March. His Royal Highness having dif Dake of pos'd his new Guests into Quarters of Refreshment, and view'd the Fortifications of Verrue, Verceil, and other Polts, return'd the 25th of January (N.S.) to Turin, where he gave Audience to the Envoy Extraordinary of England and Holland.

THE A MEN MIAS OF O

A. C. After Reveral Paper Skirmines between the Malinois at Philippine, and Monsteer the mellaristic, the Military of the defined a Meeting of the Deputies of the Gamons at Cantons of Soleurie. The same being granted; and the Aftern-Swiffer-bly opened on the 18th of February, (N. S.) the land, Feb. French Ambaliador made a long Speech to them, the 18. N. S. Sum of which was no more than to offer to them,

The Guard of that part of sales which boarders upon the Lake of Geneva, and is called the Country of chablais and Eauligny . That his Majelty's Tropps thould have tree Pallage through them to and from 174). 3. That the Duke of Shoot should not be allow if the like Pallage for his Troops: And 2. That the 3 wift, in confideration of his Majelty's extraordinary Complanance, should grant him a new Levy of a certain number of Men. The Diet having departed this Offer, made a Deputation to the Amballador, to let him know, That, befides many Inconveniencies which would enfue from their Acceptance of that Proposal, they did not think the Guard of those Places a sufficient Security for the Helvetick Body, who were relolv'd not to let themfelves be furrounded by any one Prince. The Ambaffador made many Protestations of the great Confideration his Mafter had for the Cantons, and that he had no Delign to furround them; but this not proving Satisfactory, he feemed to give some hopes of his Mafter's confenting that the Fortress of Montmeillan might be put into the Hands of the Cantons, but not the Country round it; And this not fatisfying the Diet, which perlifted to demand the Neutrality for, all Savoy, the Affembly broke up, with mutual Diffatisfaction between them, and the Ambaffador, who at f parting deliver d them the following Memorial

6

0

† Feb. 22. N. S.

se them.

The French Magnificent Lords,
Ambassa I Am concerned to See
dor's Speech King, my Master, but

I Am conceined to see that the more Complaisance the King, my Master, has for your Desires, the more you affect to make him irregular Demands; for it seems you make no account of the new Mark of his Consideration, which his Majesty has so lately given you, in granting you the Favour, which you had desired of him, in relation to the Countries situate along the Rhine, and the Lake of Con-

Queen ANNE's Reign.

們

at m-

he

É,

ers

ry

y's

to

ıld

nd

y's

a

he he

ny lc-

the the

m-

jat

fot pes

nt-

ns,

ty-

u-

ith

m-

W-

the

VOU

you

on,

to

of

n-

241

The Lords

Nothwithstanding all the King has done to A. C. Constance. semove the Apprehension you have of being surrounded by one Powerful Prince, you are yet earnest in asking a Neutradity for all Savoy. I am forry that I should be ob-Demands: Whenever you make any that shall not Preju-dice the King's Interest, I shall readily use my utmost good ofices for your Sarisfaction: But while you persist in endeapouring to obtain Things which may expose part of his Majely's Dominions to the Mercy of his Enemies, and when you will exact that he should give up his Advantages in their Favour, all I can do is to give the King an account of your Demands, but without accompanying them with any Instances on my part, unless I were resolved to displease his Majety. It is enough for me, that I have fed all possible and reasonable Means to undeceive you in the Fears Jou appear to have of being surrounded. I can to no more, at present, but must expect the Orders his Majety will please to give me.

The next Day the Diet made a new Deputation to this Ambandor, to fignifie to him their Wonder and Surprize at the Expressions he made use of in his Memorial, particularly the word Favour; and to represent to him, that all the Cantons had demanded of his Majesty for the Security of the Frontiers of Switzerland, was their incontestable Right, simulated in their Alliances with him, and sounded on the Rights of Nations. The Deputies having acquitted themselves of this Commission, the Assembly broke up, after they had agreed to wait a few Days for the King of France's Resolution touching the Neutrality of all Savoy; and that in the mean time every Canton should consult what further Measures to take as occasion may require.

The Lords all this while, with great Zeal, and unwearied Application, examin'd into the particulars of the Conspiracies: And watching at the same time for the Sasety of the Kingdom, they thought sit to present an Address to her Majesty, importing,

That they were informed by a Committee of their The Queen own Body, to whom they referred the Consi-concerning deration of several Papers delivered into this House the Navy, R 2 from March 2.

M

PC

ft

't

il mehi

A. C.

from the Admiralty Office, relating to the prefent Condition of the Navy, That they had defired His Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, Lord 'High Admiral of England, to cause to be Laid befor their Lordships an Account in Writing, what Number of Ships fit for Home Service, might be Got ready and Mann'd within 20 Days: To which the faid Committee received in answer a Paper, entituled. A Lift of Such Ships of her Majesty's as are now at Home in Sea pay; with an Account which of them are defigned on Foreign Service, and what Number of Men they want to make up their Allow'd Complements, according to the last Musters. Whereby it appear'd, that Sixty two Ships, from the Second to the Sixth Rate, were now defign'd for the Home-Service, 'which wanted the Number of 3149 Men, to make 'up their allow'd Complements; and that One and thirty Ships, from the Second to the Sixth Rate, designed on Foreign Service, wanted the Number of 2332 Men, to make up their allow'd Complements, to which was added in the Close of the ' faid Paper, that by the foregoing Lift it would appear, that several of the Ships were in want of 'Considerable Numbers of Men to make up their 'Complements; That their Captains had Press-· Warrants with Strict Orders to Endeavour to get what Men they could, but it was very uncertain by what Time they would be Able to get such a Number as would put them into a Condition to Proceed to Sea, and for that Reason it was impossible to Inform the faid Committee how many of them could be Got ready and Mann'd for Home-Service in Twenty Days.

'Which they having taken into their Serious Conderation, and Judging it highly Necessary, tho'
at present by reason of the great Want of Men, the
allow'd Complements for the whole Number of Ships
could not be depended on; Yet that there should
be a Strength at Sea for the Defence of the Kingdom in this Conjuncture, did think it an Indispensible Duty incumbent on them to make this Humble Application to her Majesty, desiring that she
would be pleased to give Speedy and Effectual Orders, that such a Number of Ships proper for the
Home Service might be forthwith got ready and

Queen A N N E's Reign.

Mann'd, as might be Competent to Provide for A. C. the Security of the Nation, and Protect the Trade of it, together with a Regular Convoy for the Coasters and Colliers; Without which they conceived these Matters of so great Importance to the Sasety of her Majesty, and the Peace of the Kingdom, as well as the Naval Stores, and such Ships of War as could not be immediately sitted out to Sea, lay daily Exposed to any Insult from her Majesty's Enemies.

Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was,

My Lords,

I Am Glad you find no greater a Number of Seamen The Queen's wanting at this Season of the Year, to Compleat the Answer.

Manning of the Fleet: For which I hope such Effectual Methods are already taken, that no Service shall be Disappointed either Abroad, or at Home, which is necessary for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and Encouragement of Trade.

On the 17th of March the Committee of Lords ap-Resolves of pointed to inspect the Affairs of the Navy, Resolv'd, the Lords 'That Vice Admiral Graydon, with a Squadron of against her Majesty's Ships of War under his Convoy, Graydon meeting with four French Ships in his Passage to the West-Indies, and letting them escape without attacking them, according to his Duty, from the prestence of his Instruction, had been a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a great Dishonour to the

The next Day they Resolv'd likewise, First, 'That 'Admiral Graydon's disorderly Proceedings in pressing of Men in Jamaica, and severe Usage of Masters of Merchant Men, and Transport Vessels under his Convoy there, had been a great Discouragement to the Inhabitants of that Island, and Prejudicial to her Majesty's Service. And secondly, That Admiral Graydon having behaved himself so ill in this Expedition to the West Indies, might be imploy'd no more in her Majesty's Service: Which Resolutions were agreed to by the House.

The

A. C. 170% Two Books censured.

The Commons having appointed a Committee to Examine two Books, one Entituled, Second Thought's concerning Humane Soul, as believed to be a Spiritual Immortal Substance, united to Humane Body, to be a plain Heathenish Invention, and not consonant to the Principles of Philosophy, Reason or Religion: The other, The Grand Esay; or Vindication of Reason and Religion, against Impostures of Philosophy. And the Committee having reported fuch Pattages out of

† March 17.

those Books, as were offensive, the House † resolv'd. That the faid Books contain divers Docurines and Politions, contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of England, and rending to the Subvertion of the Christian Religion: And order'd the faid Books to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hang-Man.

in Refolu-Plot.

On the 22d of March, the Lords took into Confi-Resolves of deration the Report of the Committee appointed to the Lords Examine into the Scorch Plot, and resolved, That in Resolu-tion to the it does appear to this House, that there has been a Plot. dangerous Conspiracy carried on for the railing a Rebellion in Scotland, and Invading that Kingdom with a French Power, in order to the Subverting of her Majesty's Government, and the bringing in the pretended Prince of Wales; That it is the Opi-nion of this House, that nothing hath given so much incouragement to this Conspiracy, as the immediate Succession of the Crown of Scotland, after her present Majesty, and the Heirs of her Body, is not declared to be in the Princels Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants, that the Queen would be pleased to use her Endeavours, by fuch Methods as the shall think most proper, to have the Succession of the Crown of Scotland declared to be settled on the Princess Sophia, and to take such Measures as may most conduce to the Disappointing and Frustrating the Designs of her Enemies, who are ingaged in this Conspiracy against her Majesty and Government, That her Majesty be assured, that when her Endeavours fhall take Effect for settling the Succession, this House will do all in their Power to promote an Intire Union, between the two Kingdoms, for their mutual Security and Advantage, That the Lords ap-

appointed to take into Confideration the Scotch A. Confideration the Scotch A. Confideration the Scotch A. them, with great Exactness, Care and Fidelity, and that the Thanks of this House be given them. The next | Day the Lords resolved, That an Ad- + March dreis be made to the Queen, to remove Admi-23. ral Graydon from all Places of Trust in the Government, for Impressing Servants in the West Indies, on Board his Squadron, to the Ruin and Destruction, and against the Laws of those Islands, and that her Majesty would be pleased to order her Attorney General to Prosecute him at Law for the same. On the 24th heir Lordings had under Consideration, some Matters relating to the Plot, and particularly the Service of Sir John Mactean, whom they voted deserving of her Majesty's Grace, and resolved that their Order of the 22d of February last, concerning his close Confinement be discharged: This debate brought in another, which lasted above an Lour, about the Earl of Nottingham, as that he had an Hour, about the Earl of Nottingham, as that he had The Earl of not done his Duty in his Examination of Sir John Mac-Notting-lean, when first brought before him, by not asking him ham justical the Questions be ought, for that afterwards he had Confied. fessed other Matters to the Committee of seven Lords: But upon the Question his Lordship was justified to have done his Duty by the Plurality of it Voices.... They and took into Confideration the Report of the Committoners of the Publick Accounts, in what related to the Farl of Orford, as late Treasurer of the Navy and resolved that he had made up his Accounts wery tairly. The next Day f the House of Peers sat late upon Nerch Mr. Engulon's Narative of the Scotch Plot, and re- 25. folved. That Mr. Fergulon's Papers, dated the 24th votes a-and 27th of December, 1703, and by him delivered gainst Fer-to the Cabinet Council, are False, Scandalous and guion. Seditious, contrived to fifle the Conspiracy, tending to Create an ill Opinion in her Majesty of her good Subjects, and to promote the Interest of the pre-tended Prince of Wales. That the not passing the Censure on the Author of the said Papers, nor ordering him to be taken into Custody, or presented for the same, before they were laid before this Sthouse was a great Incouragement to her Majesty's Ene-

ed a , the de of d,

es he of les

it out

2

n

ò

e

246 A. C.

1701

101014

Enemies, and of dangerous Confequence to her Government, and Protestant Succession, as Established by Law; and ordered that Mr. Robert Ferguson be committed to Newgate, that the Attorney General Prosecute him for Treasonable Practices. and give an Account of this Profecution on the first Week of the next Session of Parliament to this House. They also order'd, That Sir Thomas Stuare be discharged out of Custody. And upon another debate, resolved, 'That the Paragraph in the London Gazette, of the 5th of May, 1703. (mentioning Admiral Graydon's Meeting with du Casse, and pursuing his Voyage without Fighting) is a Reflection upon the Instructions given by his Royal Highness, the Prince of Denmark, and a Justification of Vice-Admiral Graydon's Scandalous Miscarriage --- And that it does not appear to this House, that the Cabinet Council ordered the faid Paragraph to be put into the Gazette. The same Day they ordered, that Mrs. Fox be committed to Newgate, and profecuted for High Treason, the having been at St. Germans to carry on Intrigues, in favour of the Titular Prince of Wales.

† March 47.

27.

White, Or,

Two Days t after, the Lords resolv'd and declar'd, 'That the House of Commons taking upon them, by their Votes, to Condemn a Judgment of the House of Lords, given in a Cause depending before this House in the last Session of Parliament, upon the Petition of Thomas Lord Wharton, and to declare, what the Law is in Contradiction to the Proceedings of the House of Lords, is without Precedent, Unwarrantable, and an Usurpation of a ' Judicature, to which they have no fort of Pretence. Ordering, at the same time, that this Resolution

should be forthwith Printed and Publish'd.

March The Committee of the Lords, appointed to draw Fores of theun the State of the Case upon the Writ of Error, LordsinOf lately depending in the House of Peers, wherein position to Matthew Ashby was Plaintiff, and William White, and thole of the others Defendants, having made their Reports, their Commons, Lordships * resolv'd, 1. That by the known Lawsof concerning 'this Kingdom, every Freeholder, or other Person, the Business this Tangacian to give his Vote at the Election of of Albby Members to ferve in Parliament, and being wilful-'ly denied, or hindred so to do by the Officer, who ought

Queen ANNE's Reign.

r-ys,ft

1-

0-

C

4

n

e-

it

ar

2-

n

Œ

g

0

e

2

n

۷

n

d

r

247 A. C. 1704

ought to receive the same, may maintain an Action in the Queen's Courts against such Officer, to affert his Right, and recover Damages for the Injury. 2. That the afferting, That a Person having Right to give his Vote at an Election, and being hindered fo to do by the Officer, who ought to take the same, is without Remedy for such Wrong by the ordinary Course of Law. is destructive of the Property of the Subjects against the Freedom of Elections, and manifestly tends to encourage Corruption and Partiality in Officers, who are to make Returns to Parliament, and to subject Freeholders, and other Electors, to their Arbitrary Will and Pleasure: 3. That the declaring Matthew Ashby Guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the House of Commons, for Prosecuting an Action against the Constables of Aylesbury, for not receiving his Vote at an Election, after he had in the known and proper Methods of Law, obtain'd a Judgment in Parliament for Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature of Parliament, and is in effect to subject the Law of England, to the Votes of the House of Commons. And, 4. That the detaining Electors from Profecuting Actions in the ordinary Course of Law, where they are deprived of their Right of Voting, and territying Attornies, Solicitors, Counfellors, and Serjeants at Law from Soliciting, Profecution, and Pleading in such Cases, by Voting, their fo doing, to be a Breach of Privilege of the House of Commons, is a manifest Assuming a Power to control the Law, to hinder the Course of Justice, and Subject the Property of Englishmen, to the Arbitrary Votes of the House of Commons.

On the 31st Day of March, the Lords presented the following Address to the Queen:

Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Loyal Address of Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal the Lords in Parliment Affembled, humbly beg leave to acto the quaint Your Majesty, that as soon as all the Papers Queen. Relating to the Conspiracy in Scotland, were by Your Majesty's Command laid before the House, according to our Duty, and with that Zeal which we have always shewn, where the Safety of Your Per-

10 C.

Refor, and the Security of Your People may be Concern'd; we applied our felves to Scarch into the Deligns of Your Enemies, as well by a Gareful People and Confideration of the Papers, as by appointing a Committee to Examine the Persons who had been taken into Custody upon Account of the Compiner, and others from whom it might be reasonably supposed any Lightmight be gain'd towards the Discovery; And the Committee having made a Report to the House, upon Mature Deliberation of the whole Matter, we carrie to this Unanimous Resolution:

Ebecit stid appear to us, there has been a Dangerous Confinency comiced on for the Rading of Rebellian in Scotland, and Invading that Kingdom with a French Preser, an order to the Subversing of Tayr Majesty's Gavenument both in England and Scotland, and the Russing in the Presended Prince of Majes

or Co

Me do also humbly take leave to offer to Your Majety, as our Concurrent Opinion, I hat nothing bas given so much Encouragement to Your Encouragement to this Detellation of the Configuracy, as that after Your Majety, and the Ideirs of Your Body, the immediate Succession to the Crown of Sweland is not declared to be in the Princession bis, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Procedures.

Melt Gracious Soveneign. We being fully Convinced of this Important Truth, malt bumbly befeeth Your Majety, in regard to the Safety of Your Own Royal Person, the Quiet of Your Roign, and the profest and future Happiness, and Peace of Your People, to use Your Royal Endeavours, by all fuch Methods as Your Majesty in Your Wildom thall Judge most Proper, to have the Succession of the Crown of Scotland declared to be Settled upon the Prince's Sephia, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Brosefants: And "We do also humbly beforeh Wour Majelby to rake all other Measures, which may best and most effectually Conduce to the Diffe prointing and Frufrating the Defigns of Your Enemies and of fuch of Your Traiterous Subjects, as are Engaged with them in this Dangerous Conspiracy against Your Mai Queen ANNE's Reign.

0

d

0

e

.

s

2

1 6

N.

22

h

e

ır

ıg

e-R.

e

0 e

g

nt e-

10

e

ır

11

r,

ad

d.

d

C

ft

u-

h

th

ır

31

Majesty, for the utter Subversion of Your Govern ment. And we do most rearrily and unanimously Affure Your Majesty, That when Your Wise Endeavours for the Settling the Succession in Scotland hall have taken the delired Effect, We will do all in our Power to Promote an Entire and Complean Union between the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, for their Mutual Security and Advantage.

1704

Her Majesty's Gracious Answer to this Address was,

The Queen's Answer

My Lords, I Have some time since declared My Intentions of Endeavouring the Settlement of the Protestant Succession in Scotland, to My Servants of that Kingdom, as the most Effectual Means for Securing their Quiet, and our Own, and the Readich Way so an Entire Union betwist both Kingdoms, in the Perfecting of which it is very Defirmble no time should be left.

Then their Lordships, at the famentime, presented this Address to Her Majety:

WE Your Majelty's most Duritul and Loyal Another Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Address of Parliament Assembled, having taken into our Confi- the Lords. deration the great Alterations that have be of late made in the Commissions of the Peace, do most humby beg Leave to lay before Your Majery, that it is our Opinion, That no Person that relused to take the Oaths to the late King is fit to be in the Commission of the Peace under Your Majerty: And we do further humby befeech Your Majerty. That You will be Gracioully Pleas'd to Order the Commissions of the Peace to be Reviewed, and to give Direction that no Person or Persons be Cominued or Put into the Commission of the Peace, but Men of Quality and Estates, and of known Affection to Your Majesty's Title and Government, and the Protestant Succession, and the Church of England, as they are both Established by Law; And that Your Majesty will be Pleas'd to Order, that fuch be Restored who are so Qualified, and have been Turn'd out without just Cause.

To

A. C. 1704.

To which Her Majelty return'd this Answer.

The Queen's Answer.

My Lords,

Have always thought it reasonable that the Commissions of the Peace Should be filled with Gentlemen of the best Quality and Estates in their Country.

And it is as fit they should be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, to the Protestant Successi. on, and the Church of England, as Established by Law; and Ishall give Directions according to this Rule.

The same Day the Lords presented a Representation or Address to Her Majesty, in Answer to the Commons late Address against their Lordships Proceedings, in Relation to the Plot;

.

tion of the Lords against the Commons. Speech to both Houses

Representa. WHAT, say the Lords in this Representation, can be more likely to prevent the Discovery of this dangerous Conspiracy, than a Difagreement among those who should unite their Endeavours in Affifting Your Majesty to Search to The Que n'se the Bottom of it? What can more encourage Offenders to a Obstinate Silence, than the Prospect of having the Examinations interrupted by an Unhappy Breach between the two Houses? And what can give greater Security to Your Majesty's Enemies, than to fee a Foundation laid for such Disputes, as will for ever put an End to all Parliamn-'tary Inquiries into their Defigns? We cannot but ob-' ferve how the House of Commonshave varied their Style; In their first Address they directly charged 'the Lords with wresting Prisoners out of Your Majesty's Hands; In their second Paper, they say on-'ly, We feem to Exclude Your Majelty from any Power over the Prisoners; but the Charge is alike They continue to complain of unjust in both. Two of our Orders, One of which they fay was to remove Your Majesty's Prisoners out of Your * Custody into our own; And the other, to commit their Examination folely to a Committee of Seven Lords, chosen and appointed by our selves. might have expected, that when the House of Commons charged us a fecond Time with Violating Your Royal Prerogative, and the known Laws of the

Queen ANNE's Reign.

ad

Ti-

;

25

n

1-

d

S

h

d

e

3

r

t

ņ

Land, they would have specified what Branch of A. C. the Prerogative we had Infringed, or what Law, Statute, or Usage we had Broken; when ever they think fit to be more Particular in the Charge, we 'shall be very ready with our Answers. We shall always contend with the House of Commons in 'Zeal for Your Majesty's Honour and Safety; but we shall never pretend to be Meritorious in giving up what we know to be the Right of Parliaments: 'And we are fure Your Majesty Understands, and Loves the Constitution of the English Government 'too well, to approve of such a Present: And there: fore we mult again beg Leave to infift on our former Representation, as well-founded in every Particular. We do not comprehend what is meant by their faying, We did Appropriate to the House of Lords only, the Name of a Parliament. There is no Foundation for that Charge in any Word of our Representation; Nor was there any Occasion 'for fuch an Affertion in the Controversie between us: Both Houses are alike interested in the Point we maintain. We are fure the House of Commons have Claimed and Exercised such a Power of Exa-'mination and Commitment as the Lords infift only; 'and we are well affured, That on proper Occasions every future House of Commons will do the 'like again: So that let the Gentlemen of the pre-'lent House of Commons be as liberal as they please in Renouncing their own Right, and as much difpleased as they think fit with the House of Lords for not following their Example, we have this Comfort, That Your Majesty is too Equitable to think 'amiss of us for defending our Parliamentary Rights, 'and we are fure of having every House of Commons that shall Sit hereafter of our Side, as well as every Englishman who values the Constitution of his Country. There is no Passage in our History more Notorious, than that the Pretended House of 'Commons in the Year 1648. when they could not prevail with the House of Lords, then sitting, to oin with them in the intended Murder of their King, took upon them first to Abolish the House of Lords by a Vote, and then to proceed to do that Execrable Fact by themselves. It is not therefore to be imagined what the House of Commons can mean,

The ANNALS of

A.C.

mean, by faying, Thu Affembly was composed of Members of both House. If all other proof of the contrary was wanting, for the Tellingung of the Belling, who made it can at his humanisms to the Bere. Ashle Cours as his Tryal. We can never call to mind that Rach without Horson, and yet we are obliged, by Law, to Commemorate it every year; and furth it can never be mentioned more Ulcinily than upon such an Occasion, when the firenge Ulage of one House of Parliament by quester, makes it impossible not to Refect on the milesable Consequences that have formerly followed from such Differences.

.

ははなる

.

.

7

-

-

6

1. 60 2

-

.

When the Gentlemen of the House of Commons "A& according to the Mealines asken in their times, they aught not to be Offended if they are remembred by the Lords. If they will take upon themselves to Rop the Ishing out of Your Majefty's Write for Filling their House, and that in several Places, and for a long Time, whereby they make themselves an impersest Representation, which is a Wound to the Constitution, a Wrong to the Boroughs, who have a Legal Right to send Representatives, and an injustice to your Majerty, who has an undoubted Tiels to the Sorvice and f Amenismus of all the Members; can they Wonder, not coughs they to complain, if we pralime to Jolf Your sor Unhappy House of Commons, then their retuing to Fill up their Body, and Compleat the Representati-Thele Beginnings are very dangerous: It is not easy to forelet how far fuch a Practice may be carried, or what Effects it may have upon the Boroughs that suf-"fer the present Wrong, or upon others, who may ap-" modhand the like Ulage; and who can lay, but in Afrecratimes an ill Paince may take Advantage of fuch Becordette, and think himself justified in withholding his Writs from some, by as good Law as the Commons can thew for pretending to stop them from Issuing to others?

When the Papers relating to this Conspiracy were laid before them, they contented themselves with Reading them, and without offering any Advice or Assistance, gave Your Majesty Thanks for laying the Papers before them, and expressed their Satisfaction in Your Majesties prudent Administration, but was not all that might have been reasonably expected from a House of Commons, when Your Majesty had laid before them the Account of such a dangerous Conspiracy. Thus the Matter rested for several Weeks: And when at last the House of Commons thought fit to take up a

Queen ANME's Reign.

i of

the

Jef.

ind

Can

an e of

Re.

er)y

lons

mes,

bred

to

ling

ong

feft Uuight Ma-

and

der, our o in

ing

ati-

not

ied,

fuf-

ap.

Af-

ing

ons

to to

rere

vith

Of

the

in

not

n a

be-

LCY.

hen

Se Se

Second time the Confideration of those Papers, instead of deign what we house, and the Kingdom capacited from them, all they did was to find new caute of Displeasure against the Lords, to complain of what Your Majesty had done, to defice You to stop our Proceedings as of dangerous confequence, and what might tend to the Subversion of the Government. This Gondock freens very unaccountable: And when they had not thought see to pass any Judgment on the Confessary, his hard that the Inquiry into it should be to severely tensured. 'Tis wenderful that the Commons should magnifie their own Care in Examining our Journals, restect on us for not looking into our own Books, and at the same time cite two Precedents, in which they are intirely mistaken, and which prove the direct contrary to what is interest from them:

The Lords are far from pretending to be the fele Examiners of Conspiracies, hereafter, if the Commons will do their Duty in concerning themselves for the Publick Safety; but if they will thew fo little Zeal as the Gentlemen of this Houle of Commons have done, f when they are told of Confpiracies from the Throne. they will concern themselves to little as to leave the Inquiry to others, the Lords must of consequence be the fole Enquirers, or else Parliaments must be totally Excluded from such Examinations. Your Majory was pleased to lay the Papers relating to the Conspiracy before us, and you had given Your Royal Approbation to the Method, in which we had put the Examination; And it feems a strange aversenels to Parliamentary Inquiries, that they would not leave it possible, even with the Concurrence of the Crown, for either House of Parliament to inquire into Conspiracies: though, at the fame time, we must freely own, that if this Tower be not lodged in us by the Constitution, it ought not, nor, indeed, cannot be given and Delegated by the Crown.

Moft Gracious Sovereign,

We beg leave to Conclude, with Expressing the just Sence we have of that Virtuous and truly Royal Moderation, which Your Majesty has shewn upon this Occasion, in not suffering Your Self to be prevail'd upon, to do any thing to the prejudice of the Constitution, from whatsoever hands the Invitation comes. It shall be our daily Prayers to Almighty God, That he will long Preserve and Prosper Your Majesty for the Good of this Kingdom; and that Your Reign may be as Glorious all the World over, as it is Happy to all Your People.

Her

A. C.

Her Majelty's Answer to this Representation was

My Lords,

The Queen's Answer.

Hope none of My Subjects have any Defire to leffen My Pres regative, fince I have no Thought of Making Use of it, but for their Protection and Advantage.

I look upon it as a great Misfortune, when any Misunderflandings happen between the Two Houses of Parliament, which cannot be without so much Prejudice to the Publick, that I shall never Omit any thing in My Power to Prevent the Occasions of

them

On Monday the 3d of April the Queen came to the Acts past House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to 12 Publick April 3. and 24 Private Bills, which done, Her Majesty Address'd her self in these Words to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Cannot put an End to this Seffion, without Returning you Thanks for the Willingness which you all have Expressed to Support and Assist Me in continu-

ing the present War.

And I must thank You, Gentlemen of the House of Commons very particularly, for the great Forwardness and Zeal which you have Shewn, both in the early Disparch of the Supplies, and in making them so Effectual for Carrying on the Publick Expence, without any Additional Burthens upon the Country; it shall be My Care to Improve this to the best Advantage.

' My Lords and Gentlemen,

At the Opening of this Session I did earnestly Express My Desires of Seeing you in perfect Unity among your selves, as the most Effectual Means imaginable to Disappoint the Ambition of Our Enemies, and Reduce them to an Honourable and Lasting Peace; and this this has not met with all that Success which I Wish'd and Expected, yet being fully Convinc'd, That nothing is so Necessary to Our Common Welfare, I am not Discouraged from Persisting in the same Earnest Desires, that you would go down into your several Countries, so Disposed to Moderation and Unity, as becomes all those who are joined together in the same Religion and Interest.

This I am perswaded will soon make you sensible, 'That nothing, next to the Blessing of God, can so much 'Contribute to Our Success Abroad, and to Our Sasety 'at Home. The Queen having ended Her Speech, The The Parlia. Lord Keeper, by Her Majesty's Command, Prorogued ment Proro. the Parliament to Tuesday the Fourth Day of July next.

gued.

APPENDIX

ch ich

d

Numb. I.

An Account of what the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has done, since their Incorpotation, June the 16th, 1701. in Her Majesty's Plantations, Colonies and Factories: As also what they Design to do upon farther Encouragement from their own Members, and other well disposed Christians, either by Annual Subscriptions, present Benefactions, or suture Legacies.

as it is an Affair of the highest Importance to Mankind, and therefore first given in Charge to his Apostles by the Son of God, when He commanded them to Go, Teach, and Baptize all Nations in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: So hath it been the chief Care of Apostolical Men in all Ages downwards, to execute that Commission for the Good of Souls, and the Honour of their Blesled Redeemer.

How the Primitive Preachers of it succeeded in the Discharge of their great Trust in the earlier Days of Christianity, we have a glorious Account in the facred Writings, where we find, that whilst they were acted by one and the Jame Spirit, the Power of the Gospel was wonderfully advanced by them. But when we observe in after times the frequent Eclipses it underwent, and the strange Declensions it suffer'd through the Corruptions and Diffentions of those that succeeded in the latter Ages, 'twould afford Matter for very melancholy Reflections, should we too nicely enquire how our most Holy Religion, which in Fifty Days after the Refurrection of our Lord, was proclaimed at Ferusalem to Men of all the Nations, and in all the Languages under Heaven; doth now at more than Fifteen Hundred Years distance, through the prevailing Influences of Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism, bear no larger a Proportion to those other Professions than that of V. to XXV. in its utmost Laritude, as it comprehends the Bastern, the Latin, and the Protestant Communions at this Day.

h

n l

The Church of Rome, whose Emissaries compass Sea and Land to gain Profesites; boasts much of her Spanish, Portugueze, French, and several other Missions, by which it must be confessed, that the Name and Profession of Christianity nath, indeed, been inlarged, but mixed with such gross Corruptions as very eminent Persons amongst themselves have deservedly complained of, whilst the Reformed Churches of Holland, Sweden, Denmark, &c. have done more, though with less Pomp, and under far less happy

Opportunities.

To recover the Ground lost, and for the better promoting the great Ends of Providence, in reducing all Denominations to one Fold, whether Jews or Gentiles, there have been many and realous Attempts for

wanting to her self in this great Concern, from whom more might have been expected, as enjoying more of the special Favours of God, under a clearer Light of the Gospel than many other. Nations, but the Concurrence of many unhappy. Circumstances under which we have long laboured, hath obstructed the willing Endeavours of many able and plous Persons, who would

e

F

1-

re

e

n

1-

h

C-

or

ly

in

as

15,

at

gh

n,

fe

it-

he

is

er

Ti-

ne

n-

as

e-

es e,

Dy

er

ng

n-

or

ch

m

of

he

Ir-

ch

ng

10

would often and heartily have come into this Evangelical Work; But this noble Delign leam'd, by the special Providence of God, to be reserved for so favourable a Season, when many other Pious and Charitable Works are carrying on in this Kingdom.

Twas during the Reign of King William III. that this glorious Delign for advancing the Kingdom of the Bleffed Fesus was hilt effectually fet on Foot, who was no sooner informed by some whose Hearts God had stirr'd up for this extraordinary Undertaking, That in many of our Plantations, Colonies and Factories beyond the Seas, the Provision for Ministers was very mean, and many others of our Plantations, Colonics and Factories were wholly destitute and unprovided of a Maintenance for Ministers, and the publick Worship of God; and that for lack of Support and Maintenance for Such, many wanted the Administration of God's Word and Sacraments, and seem'd to be abandon'd to Atheism and Infidelity; and also that for want of Learned and Orthodox Ministers to instruct others of his Subjects in the Principles of true Religion, divers Romish Priests and Jesuits were the more encouraged to pervert and draw them over to Popish Superstition and Idolatry; but he immediately Erected a Society or Corporation, confilling of many eminent Personages in Church and State. as well as of a confiderable Number of others of almost all Ranks and Professions, to carry on so glorious a Defign; at the Head of whom appear our Metropolitans of both Provinces, The most Reverend Fathers in God, Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and John Lord Archbishop of York, with the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Lord Bilhop of London, to whose Jurisdiction the most of those Places do belong.

The Society thus constituted, after adjusting Preliminaries, as the Choice of Officers, such were the President, Vice-President, Treasurers, Auditors, Secretary, &c. Appointment of Deputies in the Counties to take Subscriptions, settling of By-Laws and Orders for their more regular proceeding in a matter of such Consequence; and Admission of New Members, (as they were empowered by the Charter to call in such to their Assistance from time to time, who might appear useful Men) applied it self diligently to the

A a 2

Bacar

great Work in Hand, which had soon met with a tatal Period by the lamented Decease of its Founder, had not the good Providence of God bless'd us with an equal Successor to the important Affairs of Religion as well as State, our Gracious Queen ANNE, who, upon an Address for Her Protection from the whole Body of the Corporation, was pleased in the most favourable manner, to express Her Self thus;

I shall be always ready to do my Part towards Promoting and Encouraging so good a Work.

The Society being thus Encouraged by the Affurances of Her Majesty's Royal Favour, who had beforehand declared Her Approbation of what they are now doing, by Her Princely Magnificence, when the Affair was in private Hands only; the Work has gone on ever fince, by God's Bleffing, with greater Success than could reasonably be expected; Correspondencies are begun Abroad, Deputations settling at Home, many Subscriptions made, several Benefactions brought in, and divers prudential Ways and Means taken for the Conversion of Indians, and settling the State of Religion in Her Majesty's Foreign Dominions; By supplying with able and good Ministers, the Natives as well as English; appointing Catechists and Schoolmasters for the Slaves, with other ignorant Persons; and sending over select Libraries for the Improvement of the Clergy, as well as practical Treatifes for the Edification of the Laity.

And at the same time, it has pleased God to raise up a Spirit of Zeal in many of the Plantations for

Promoting this great and good Work.

Incorporation, they have actually Commission'd two Missionaries at a very great Expence, and are Soliciting Maintenance from the Crown for Four more, who are at least wanting for the Conversion of the Praying Indians of Canada, whose Souls we must be accountable for, if we neglect longer to Instruct them in the Faith of our Blessed Redeemer, when God has so wonderfully open'd their Eyes, their Hearts, and their very Tongues, so as to call to us,

a

er,

th

li-

E,

he

in

elf

ng

u-

ad

ey

en

rk

th I;

ng

î-

ns

10

i-

ne

ts

0-

or

al

(e

r

ir

0

i-

e

as those of Macedonea did to the Apostles of the Gentiles, Come over and belp us. To which purpose, remarkable are the Words of one of their Sachems or Kings, in the Name of the rest, in which they sensibly express their Concern for such a Mission, to the Commissioners for the Indian Affairs in Albany. June 28. 1700. as appears by an Original Extract of the Earl of Bellamone's Letter to the Lord's Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, October 25. 1700.

And in a later Conference with the Lord Cornbury, those Five Sachems or Kings of the Iroquois, promised him at Albany, Obedience to the Faith of Christ, told him, they were glad to hear the Sun shin'd in England, since King William's Death; admired at first that we should have a Squa Sachem, viz. a Woman King, but they hoped she would be a good Mother, and send them some to Teach them Religion as well as Trassick; then sent some of their Country Presents to Her Majesty, Signed the Treaty, and made the Covenant so sure, that Thunder and Lightning should not break it on their Parts.

Nor has the Society turned their Thoughts only on the Indians in the Northern Parts of the English Dominions, but have sent also one Missionary for the Service of the Teomansee Indians to the South of Carolina, who having been lately engaged in a War with the Spaniards, and every Day in Danger of an Invasion from them, were not in a condition to receive Instruction, nor was it thought fit by the Governours to trust him yet amongst them, but as soon as 'tis practicable to treat with them, there are Assurances he shall leave the Neighbourhood, where he is instructing many Souls as much neglected as the former, the Negroes of Gooscreek.

The Society has not only had a Regard to Infidels, but, as becometh Christians, has taken Care of its own Country men, in sending Ministers with good Allowances to the several Parts along the Continent North America, where they were most wanted, and the Harvest is Ripe for such Labourers who will faithfully result and oppose the Progress of Atheism, Insidelity, Quakerism, Antinomianism, Ignorance and Immorality, which have hitherto satally over-spread

those Infant Churches,

They have made suitable Provision also for some of the Islands, those too much neglected Parts of Her Majesty's Territories, by a Supply of Two Ministers, without any Charge to the People, and have otherwise supported Eight more in the Islands, and on the Continent in such manner as has been requested.

W

That the Eastories, mention'd in the Charter, might not be altogether insensible of its Concern for them, there has been a Settlement compass'd for a Congregation at Amsterdam, with the Consent of the Magistrates of the Place; and since Encouragement given to the promising Beginnings of a Church at Mascow, of which the Ggar himself has laid the Foundation by bestowing as much Ground as shall be desired for that Use upon the English Merchants.

All this the Society hath done upon the bare Annual Fund of about 800 l. per Ann. with the Accession of only 1700 l. occasionally Subscribed: The Amounts of which together do hardly answer the Demands of the present Missionaries and Ministers, &c. Abroad, with the incidential Charges of the Corporati-

on at Home: Therefore,

What the Society has still before them to do in this important Buliness, calls for more than ordinary Benetactions from without, whilst the yearly Subscriptions of the incorporated Members falls short of 1000 l. per Ann. and that voluntary too. A slender Bottom, upon which to begin the Conversion of the Indians mention'd, to build them up in our most Holy Faith, and to provide Ministers, Catechists, Schoolmasters, Libraries, Churches &c. for a Continent well Peopled under several Governments, 1200 Miles in length upon the Sea Coast, as well as for the Islands of Newfoundland, Bermudas, Jamaica, the Bahama, and Caribbees; in some of which there is yet no Provision of Ministers, or of any Support for them, and in all the others much fewer than the Publick Service of God, and the Instruction of the People doth usually require: Which Prospect should it be enlarg'd by a View of the future Care, that is, to be had of the remaining Factories and Places to which we Trade in Asia, Africa, and Europe it lelt, where they live as it were without God in the World, to the great Reproach of the Christian Religion,

giong except at Hamborough, Liston, Sourna, Alepso, Confiantinaple, Fort St. George, Surat, &c. which are well supplied by our Worthy Merobants, that I rade or Live there. What an Invitation is hereby given to the Liberality of all well disposed Christians, to whom God has given more than a Compentency, with the unspeakable Bessing of Hearts graciously disposed to employ the Surplusage to his Honour and Glow?

Glory? no gnivil toadrold semming miss and Since then this great Work of maintaining the Christian Religion, and propagating the Golpelin Foreign Parts, calls aloud for the utmolt A instance, and appears upon the View to be worth all our Pains and Cost; it is to be hoped, That the Society will meet with suitable Aid and Encouragement to enable them to go through fo glorious a Work as is now betore them, of reducing infinite Numbers both of Pagans, and nominal Christians from the Power of Satan unto God: And therefore, 1. As Her Sacred Majesty has been a shining Example to Her Subjects in this Cause of God, by extending Her Royal Bounty and Charity towards it: So it is heartily delired, 2. That alk Her good Subjects, in their leveral Stations, will be torward in their Proportions to promote God's Honour, and the good of Souls; that the Nobility and Gentry, (as some have already done to their Ho nour) would all of them add a peculiar Luttre to their Characters, by affifting so noble a Delign with That the Ministers of extraordinaa Liberal Hand. ry Qualifications, Men of Temper, of Prudence, of Learning, Pious Conversation, Affection to the Establish'd Government, and above all, of Apostolical Zeal, would willingly offer themselves to so great a Harvelt, where the Labourers are few.

That the Merchants, and rich Traders, who have reap'd their Temporal Things plentifully by the Labours and Pains of those poor ignorant or misled Creatures, would be at last prevail'd upon to faw to them Spiritual Things in as great abundance; That all People, in short, to whom this Notification shall come, (without the Formality of a Brief or General Collection, as has been practised in these Cases with good Success in other Kingdoms) will give their helping Hand to so laudable an Attempt which may do their own Souls, and the Nation so much good.

Aa4

HILLINGE

It is not to be expected that many should rife up to the Example of an unknown Lady, who has cast in lately 1000 l. into the Treasury of this Society:

But he doth acceptably, who gives according to his Ability.

· C

·fi

b

F

·

· i

. 0

61

The Treasurers for the Year 1703 are,

Mr. John Trimmer, Merchant, living on College.

Mr. John Hodges, Merchant, living in Elbow-Lane near College-Hill,

The Secretary to the Society is,

Jobn Chamberlain, Efq; in Petty-France, Westminfter.

At a Court held at St. Martin's Library, Feb. 4. 1703.

R Esolved, That the Thanks of this Society be given to the Reverend Mr. Stubs, for the great Care and Pains he bath taken in preparing the New Account of the Proceedings of the Society.

Resolved, That this Order be Printed at the foot of the faid Account.

Numb. II.

An Account of Sir Stafford Fairborne's Distress in the late Storm.

LER Majesty's Ship Association, a second Rate of Guns, commanded by Sir Stafford Fairborne, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and under him Captain Richard Canning, sailed from the Downs the 24th of November last, in Company with seven other capital Ships, under the Command of the Honourable Sir Cloudestey Shovell, Admiral of the White, in their return from Leghorn up the River. They anchored that Night off of the Long-Sand-bead. The next Day struck

fruck Yards and Top-Malts. The 27th about three in the Morning, the Wind at W. S. W. encreated to a Hurricane, which drove the Affociation from her Anchors. The Night was exceeding dark, but what was more Dreadful, the Galloper, a very dangerous Sand, was under her Lee; fo that the was in Danger of Striking upon it, beyond the Power of Man to avoid it. Driving thus at the Mercy of the Waves, it pleased God, that about five-a-Clock the passed over the tail of the Galloper in feven Pathom of Water. The Sea boilterous and angry, all in a Foam, was ready to swallow her up; and the Ship received at that time a Sea on her Starboard-side, which beat over all, broke and walhed several half Ports, and forced in the entering Port. She took in such a vast quantity of Water, that it kept her down upon her lide, and eve-'ry Body believ'd, that the could not have rifen again. had not the Water been speedily let down into the hold by scuttling the Decks. During this Consternation two of the Lower-Gun-Deck-Ports were preffed open by this mighty weight of Water, the most hazardous Accident, next to touching the Ground, that could have happened to us. But the Port, that had been forced open, being readily fecured by the Direction and Command of the Vice-Admiral, who, though much indisposed, was upon Deck all that time, prevented any farther Mischief. As the Ship still drove with the Wind, she was not long in this Shoal, (where it was impossible for any Ship to have lived at that time) but came into deeper Water, and then the had a smoother Sea. However the Hurricane did not abate, but rather feemed to gather Strength. For Words were no 'fooner uttered, but they were carried away by the Wind, so that although those upon Deck spoke loud and close to one another, yet they could not often diffinguish what was faid; and when they opened their Mouths, their Breath was almost taken away. Part of the Sprit Sail, tho' fast furled, was blown away from the Yard. A Ten Oar-Boat, that was lashed on her Starboard side, was often hove up by the Strength of the Wind, and overfer upon her Gun-Wale. We plainly faw the

, to

tl

6 6

· te

t

AX

91

91

1

Wind skimming up the Water, as if it had been Sand, carrying it up into the Air, which was then thick and glooming, that Day-light, which should bave been comfortable to us, did but make it appear more ghaftly. The Sun, by intervals, peeped through the corner of a Cloud, but foon disappearing, gave us a more melancholick Prospect of the Weather. About Eleven of the Clock it dispersed the Clouds, and the Hurricane abated into a more moderate Storm, which drove us oven to the Bank. of Flanders, and thence along the Coast of Holland and Frieseland, to the entrance of the Elb; where the 4th of December we had almost as violent a Storm, as when we drove from our Anchors, the Wind at N. W. driving us directly upon the Shoar. So that. we must all have inevitably perished, had not God. mercifully favoured us about 10 a Clock at night with a S. W. Wind, which gave us an opportunity. to put to Sea. But being afterwards driven near. the Coast of Normay, the Ship wanting Anchors and Cables, our Wood and Candles wholly expended; no Beer on Board, nor any thing else in lieu; every one reduced to one quart of Water per Day, the Men, who had been harasted at Belle He, and in our Mediterranean Voyage, now jaded by the continual Favigues of the Storms, falling fick every Day, the Vice-Admiral in this exigency, thought it advisable to put into Gottenbourgh, the only Port where we could hope to be supplied. We arrived there the 11th of December; and having without loss of time got Anchors and Cables from Copenhagen, and Provinous from Gettenbourgh, we failed thence the 2d, of Fanuary, with 12 Merchant Men under our Convoy, all loaden with Stores for her Majesty's Navy: The 11th following we prevented four French Privateers from taking four of our Store-Ships. At Night we anchored off the Long-Sand Head. Weighed again the next Day, but foon came to an Anchor, because it was very hazy Weather. Here we rid out again a violent Storm, which was like to have put us to Sea. But atter three Days very bad Weather, we weighed and arrived to the Budy of the Nore the 23d of Fanuary, having run very great Risks among the Sands. For we had not only contrary Winds, but also very tempeltu-

contracted by the hardships which they endur d'in the bad Weather; and had not Sir Srafford Fair-borne, by his great care and diligence, got the Ship out of Gottenbourgh, and by that prevented her being frozen up, most part of the Sailers had perished afterwards by the severity of the Winter, which is intolerable Cold in those parts.

na control Numb. III.

An Account of the King of Spain's Reception at Petworth, Windlor, &c. in a Letter from an Ingenious Gentleman belonging to the Court.

Prince are avery landsom entert

Honour'd Sir,

R

d

d

7 2

e:

ge.

0.0

ik.

re

n,

at

at.

od a

bt

ty:

ar.

ors

x-in

ter

elle

ed

ng

y,

he.

d.

ng:

m

ve

nt:

or

ė-

ot

re.

7.9

y.

at.

it.

d

1-

S.

Eeing that I can't entertain you better (by reason, of our barrennels in Foreign News) I'll venture to trouble you with a thort Account of my last Weeks. Ramble to Petworth, Windsor, &c. I shall not repeat any thing that is mention'd in the Publick Prints, concerning the King of Spain; but only tell you that, after different resolutions, occasion'd by the differing Calculations, and false Alarms of the King's Landing, the 2 Dukes of Somerfet and Marlborough, went to Petworth on Christmas Day, in order to wait upon his Majesty immediately on the first notice. But the Prince, who staid in Town, till he should receive certain. advice of his being feen upon our Coalts, had the next day, being Sunday, an Express from Dover, that Sir George Rook was past by that place the Evening before, whereupon his Highness gave directions to his Coaches to be ready at 6 a Clock in the morning on Monday to go for Petworth. Accordingly we fet our at that time by Torch Light, and did not get out of the Coaches, (fave only when we were overturn'd or fluck fast in the Mire) till we arrived at our Journey's end. 'Twas hard service for the Prince to sit 14 hours in the Coach that day without Eating any thing, and passing thro' the worst ways that lever saw in my Life; we were thrown but once indeed in going, but both our Coach, which was the Leading, and his Highnesses Body-Coach, would have sufter'd very often, if the nimble Boors of Suffex had not frequently poised it, or supported it with their, Shoulders from Godalmin almost to Perworth; and the

the mon of the index out the work the rive

the nearer we approach'd to the Duke's House, the more unaccessible it seem'd to be. The last 9 miles of the way cost us 6 hours time to conquer 'em. and indeedwe had never done it, if our good Mafter had not several times lent us a pair of Horses out of his own Coach, whereby we were enabled to Trace out the way for him; they made us believe, that the feveral Grounds we croft, and his Grace's Park would alleviate the Fatigue, but L protest I could hard. ly perceive any difference between them and the common Roads. When we went to Perworth, of which the Dutchess had but a thort hour's notice by the arrival of our Carriages before us, we found her at the Door with her pretty Children ready to receive the Prince, and a very handsom entertainment for him and his Attendants, after the order'd us private Lodgings in the Town, and her own Coaches to wait upon us, &c. The Prince was not expected there till the next day, and to that end the Duke of Marlborough. who did not hear of the King's Arrival till after we, fent away an Express to St. James's, but that mist us. About Guilford we met the Count de Coleredo, Cap. tain of the King's Guard, with a Compliment to the Queen and Prince, but it was then too late to alter our measures.

The magnificence of the Duke of Somerset's House (tho' it is not yet near finisht) the exceeding rich Furniture, fine Pictures, Carving, &c. made next day short enough to his Highness, who would not eat till the King's Arrival, which was about 7 in the Evening, with fix or feven Coaches. Prince was at the door before his Majelty alighted, and waited on him directly to his own Aparement, and there left him about half an hour, after which be fent to visit him, and was received at the door of his Bed Chamber by his Catholick Majesty, and feared in an Arm-Chair opposite to his own; the "Ceremony was short, and the Prince had not been Long retired to his Quarters, before the King sent to return the Vifit, and was received at the top of the Stairs, and conducted to the Prince's Bed Chamber, &c. After he had been there a little while, he fignified to the Duke of Somerfee, his defire of feeing my Lady Durchess; whereupon the Prince, the two Dukes, &c. waited upon him to her Grace's Apart.

10

es

is

ce

at

k

d-

e

h

r-

e

le

n

3-

H

b,

0

0

d

7.

h

d

e

n

t

£

ments, who came forward leveral Rooms, even to the bottom of the Stairs to meet the King, and making a very low Obeylance, the receiv'd a kils from 'him, as also the two young Ladies, her Daughters, whom the prefented to him. After that he accompany'd her to a little drawing Room, where he staid 3 or 4 minutes, and then was carry'd by the Prince to fee the House, and presently after to Supper, which was ferv'd up with fo much Splendor and Profusion, and yet with so much Decency and Order, that I must needs say I never saw the like. Table where they Supt was an Oval, and very large, the King fat about the middle of it, and the Prince almost at the end. He Eat and Drank very heartily, but tafted no Liquors but his own, which were, the small Drink, Water discoloured by the intulion of Cinamon, and the strong, red and white Tyral Wine. When he calls for either of them, his Talter, who is also one of the Lords of his Bed Chamber, brings the Liquor in a little Bottle, and covers it, or rather hides it with a Salver, upon which he pours out what he Tafts, near Then the King as much as we call a Supernaculum. pours out what he pleases which is commonly a Glass Tumbler full, and drinks it off. The dispofition of his Bread is as lingular as any thing else; for it is broke into very fmall Mammocks, laid upon a Plate cover'd with a Napkin, and placed on his left Hand, from whence he takes it bit by bit, but keeps 'it always cover'd, I could not learn whether this was Custom or Superstition; and here it may not be improper to tell you, that I believe he has an Averfion for Dogs, because I observ'd one of his Noblemen take up a Dog whilst the King Supt, and with great Caution and Secrecy carry it out of the Room.

His Catholick Majesty speaks very little, what he said to the Prince was in High Dutch (to others in French) he spoke of nothing but indifferent things, in very short and concide Periods, and whatever Answer the Prince made, he return'd no Reply. The King of Spain is of a middle stature, slender, and well made; his Face inclines to long, his sower Lip a little Powting, and will, in time,

The Appendix. be true Austrian, his Eyes are large and lively enough, his Hair (I mean his Perriwig) and Eyebrows Chefnut Colours, his Face as fair and fmooth as any Woman's, the Red and White being agree-'ably mixt in his Cheeks, his Air and Deportment being equally Grave, Sweet and Affable. At Supper he was attended by all the great Officers he brought over with him, viz. the Prince of Litchestein his Governour and Prime Minister, whom I heard tell my Master, that he had lain every night in his Bed-Chamber by him, fince he was seven years old, that is eleven years, for he was 18 on the first of October last. The Counts of Thun and Zinzendorf are his Kamer-Heeren, or Lords of the Bed-Chamber, and serv'd him alternately as Carver and Cup. Bearer at Petworth, &c. Then there were the Condede Coloredo and Don Francisco de St. Cruz, both Spainiards, and Military Men; besides which I ob-· serv'd the Confessor, a Jesuit, but disguited in a Red · Cloak, and the Physician, who were Germans. The King and Prince fet out early on Wednesday for Guilford, and were waited on in the same Coach by the Prince of Lichtestein, and the Earl of Sandwich, and were follow'd by a numerous Cortege of 18 or 20 Sets of fix Horses, and a large Party of the Guards, where they found a neat Dinner prepared for them by the Green Cloath, in the best Inn of the Town, and a handlome appearance of the Gentry round about of both Sexes, who waited on them all Dine ner-time, after which I saw him no more till I found him at Supper at Windfor, for there we were overturn'd (as we had been once before the fame morning) and broke our Coach. My Lord Delaware had the fame fate, and so had several others. I observ'd, that neither the Swedish nor Danish, Venetian, nor Florentine Envoys, were present at the reception of his Catholick Majesty. If this long account has not tired you, please to

ask me what other questions you will, they shall be

answer'd as well as I am able, by

sq !

Honour'd Sir,

Moft of the district of the four Moft

enolor es abad and sei Humble Servant,

T.C. P. S. P

h

n

0

91

ęh

e-

20

)-

le

n

d

is

d,

of

1-

).

2-

1-)-

d

le

1-

e

d

n

1,

d

d

e

0

presented the Dutchess of Marlborough with a Ring worth above 1000 l. as I am told, and every Lady or Gentlewoman that was in waiting proportionably; his Majesty did intend to dispose a Sum of 1000 Guinea's and Medals amongst the rest of the Queen's Servants, but we were expressly forbid to take any thing.

They say the Queen made him a present of

They say the Queen made him a present of

has mober I and Petty France, Jan. 14, 1704 jubnis

to anong oxil solved Numb. IV.

An Epigram on the Queen of Great Britain's Assisting Charles III. to mount the Spanish Throne.

By Dr. Garth.

PAllas Destructive of the Trojan Line,
Raz'd their proud Walls, the built by Hands Divine.
But Love's bright Goddess with propitious Grace,
Preserv'd a Heroe to restore the Race.
So the sam'd Empire, where the lber slows,
Fell by Eliza, and by ANNA Rose.

when over not c.V. dmuN the On Hine Hons

A Speech against the Bill brought into the House of Commons for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces.

their Pamilies; without any Limitation Mr. Speaker, if w : prised to mode fromis THE fatal Consequences of all Arbitrary Power, are generally Oppression and Slavery, which dismal Effects are the same, whether they be felt under an English, French, Dutch or Spanish Government; for the Nature of all Tyranny in it felf is alike, let it be exercised where and by what Authority loever: But it there be any Difference in the Grievance of it, it will appear to be most unnatural when used and settled by a Power that ought to be the throngest Bulwark against it; if therefore the Liberty of the Subject be restrained, forced, and taken away by Consent of the People's Representatives, the Guardians of it, the Loss of it will certainly feem to be so much the more intolerable, by how much the more it is their Duty, and their Interest to de-Itend and preserve the People's Rights entire from all Violence.

Under every free and just Government the People enjoy an equal Right in the Liberty of their Persons and Estates, and have one, and the same common Benefit of the same Law; where, and to whomso. ever this Justice is denied, I am sure the People must fall under the heaviest Tyranny, Oppression and

t

S

L fe it

F tl

ti

d

V

tl

t

W

to

b

b

ti

d

6

fe

h

b

tl

1

ŀ

A

a

P

I

Ö

aS

Ot

1

2

Slavery in the World.

That this Bill, as now brought into the House, does restrain and deprive the much greater and more industrious Part of the People, of that Freedom and Property which the rest of their Fellow-Subjects enjoy, is very plain and evident, by the Exceptions of fuch Persons as are only exempted from being forced from their Country, their Wives, and their Children into Foreign Service: The Persons only excepted, I find are Clergy-men, the Scholars of the Two Universities, the Students of the Inns of Court, all Free-holders and Copy-holders, and their that have Land to the Yearly Value of Sons, -, or that did pay to the late Subfidy Act; all Electors and Voters for any County, City or Borough; so that all Apprentices and Servants, all Grafiers, Farmers, Labourers, and all other Persons whatfoever, not exempted by the Qualifications above specified (which extend not to one Third of the People of England) are liable to be banish'd their Country, and forced from their Mafters, and their Families, without any Limitation of Time, and almost Hopes of Return; whilst every small Free-holder and Copy holder, every corrupt Voter and Elector of any City or Borough (of whom a great Number might of all People be the best spared) shall stay at Home in Luxury, Sloth, and all the other Crimes that attend our Elections; so that the belt Consequence that can be expected of this Bill, will be that all Cities and Boroughs will be crowded with the most idle Persons of the Country, who are able at any Rate, or by any Way to make themselves Voters, in order to exempt themselves from the Fatigue and Danger of War; and the Country by this Means will be drain'd and depriv'd of Servants, Farmers and Labourers, who are the most laborious and necessary Persons of the Commonwealth, to till and cultivate the Land.

It is impossible, Mr. Speaker, to foresee all the satal Consequences of this Bill: One of the greatest Shocks that ever happen'd to the Roman State was from their Slaves, who took up Arms to recover the Liberty of their Persons; the Rebellion of Naples, and several other dangerous Popular Insurrections, both in our own and neighbouring States, have been the Effects of less Causes. How can it then be thought, that Freeborn Englishmen, without the least Accusation, or Suspicion of a Crime, will patiently endure to be condemn'd to Death, or perputual Slavery?

Lucius Manlius, the Dictator, having, contrary to the Custom of the Romans from the Foundation of their State to his Time, caused some Persons to be whipp'd, and others to be imprison'd, for resusing to List themselves, was accused before the People as guilty of the highest Crime, and had certainly suffer'd Death, or some other exemplary Punishment, but that his Son going privately arm'd to the Tribune of the People, threatned, and resolv'd his Death, till the Tribune was forced solemnly to swear he would

drop the Accusation.

le

15

n

A

d

e,

re

d

of

d

1-

o-

e

ir

of

11

11

18

1-

of

d

d

e, li

er

at

e

1,

lm

ra-

h,

ts

The Usage of the Soldiers has been very hard and severe, and this Bill will certainly make it worse; for what Concern can it be thought the Officers will have for their Men, when they are lenlible they mult be supply'd by the Country, without any Charge or Trouble to themselves. I must here take Notice, that this great Oppression is not restrain'd only to recruit Her Majesty's Army in the Netherlands, but Her Forces in general; so that Persons thus constrain'd may be sent into either of the Indies, as well as into the Low-Countries; a Hardship beyond Expression. In my Opinion, Mr. Speaker, this is a ready Way to depopulate the Land, to fell the Lives of our Subjects, and to establish and confirm, or, at least, promote the Sale of them both at Home and Abroad, by a Law, in which there is not any Strain of Popular Applaule.

It was generally expected, that at least the Design of this Bill should have been specious and plausible; that it should only have rid and eased the Country of loose, idle, and disorderly Persons, who are a Pest, and Burthen to a Common-wealth; but had due

Bb

Cars

-/

Care been taken to put so fair a Gloss upon it, I am atraid it would have proved in the End as false, and as fatal to us, as the Justice of the Lacedemonians did to the Athenians, who, after the Reduction of Athens under their Power, first began to put to Death only fuch Persons as were obnoxious to the People; but after the Establishment of their Tyranny, the best of the Citizens suffer'd, and were executed with the rest. This also was Sylla's Maxim, when he had subducd the Liberty of Rome; Damasippus, a cruel Favourer of Marius, was thought to fuffer as a worthy Example of his Justice, and his Death was attended with the loud Applause and Acclamations of the People: But it was foon found, that his Punishment was only a specious pretence, and a plausible Beginning to that fucceeding Slaughter with which he fill'd the Senate, and the Forum. The Promoters of this Bill, Mr. Speaker, are not Masters of such refin'd Politicks; they have not endeavour'd to conceal, or put any Colour upon their Intentions, but have, at once, difcover'd what they always in their Hearts defign'd should be the Practices of it when obtain'd, upon what Pretence soever.

The Difficulties of proportioning the Number each County or Parish is to find, as well as where to lodge the Coercive Power, are so many, and so great, that they seem to be almost insuperable; so that I shall not enter into those Particulars, but agree with the Sentiments of this House upon another Occasion, That the Promoting the Interest of this Bill in general does, directly tend to subject the Rights of the Commons of England to an Illegal and Arbitrary Power; and therefore desire, that it may be left to be the Act of a more Arbitrary King or Queen, and a

more Servile House of Commons.

Num. VI.

A List of the most Remarkable Persons that departed this Life, in the Year 1703.

Dr. Hyde, A Bout the middle of February 1703. died Dr. Thoaies.

A Bout the middle of February 1703. died Dr. Thoaies.

In the University of Oxford. That he was a very
learned

learned Person, manisestly appears by his Book, Entituled, Veterum Persarum, Parthorum & Medorum Religio. He is succeeded in his place of Hebrew Professor by Roger Altham, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, &cc.

On the 16th of the same Month, died——Car, The Mar-Marquiss of Lothian. one of the Scotch Commissioners quist of appointed by her Majesty, to Treat of an Union be Lothian's

tween England and Scotland.

5

1

E

ť

-

h

:

y

at

e,

r.

y

0-

ld

e-

er

re

fo

10

ee.

C.

Bill

of

try be

2

this

ho-

Nor

ery

On the 21st died George Oxenden, Doctor of Laws. Dr. OxenHe was Dean and Official Principal of the Arches den's
Court of Canterbury; and Vicar General, and Princi Death.
pal Official to his Grace, Thomas, Lord Archbishop
of Canterbury; and Dean and Commissary of the Peculats belonging to the said Archbishop. He is succeeded in all these Places by Sir John Cook, Kt. likewise Doctor of Laws, he being put in by the Archbishop, in whose Gift they are. But for his Mastership of Trinity-Hall, in the University of Cambridge,
Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Dr. Bramstrone to succeed him, as she nominated Dr. Thomas
Aylosse to be Regius Protessor of Law in the same
University in his stead.

On the 25th of February, died Marmaduke Lang-The Lord dale, Lord Langdale of Holme in Spaldingmoor in Com. Lang-Ebor. fometimes one of the Generals of King Charles dale's the First's Northern Armies; who, for his very Signal, Death, and often successful Services to his Prince, in that unhappy War, was created Baron Langdale of Holme, aforesaid, by Patent dated at Bruges, in Flanders, 4th of February 1648. 1 Car. 2. This Lord was bred up in the Protestant Religion, but turn'd Roman Catholick, and his Son now deceased, lived and died in

that Religion.

On the 3d of March died, Dr. Robert Hooke, Geo- As also De metry Protessor, and Fellow of the Royal Society, Hooke, London. He was Born in the Isle of Wight, had a Liberal Education, and became very eminent in several Parts of Mathematical Learning, as his Works testifie. He was the first Inventor of the Pendulum for Watches, and writ that useful Book of Micography, the first that ever was published of that Kind, besides a great many other excellent Pieces; an Account of which, 'tis hoped, will shortly be given

by that learned Gentleman, — Waller, Efq; as well as of his Life.

Oxford Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Baron Bulbeck, Sundies. ford and Badlesmere, Colonel and Captain of her Maiesty's Regiment of Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant

ford and Badlesmere, Colonel and Captain of her Majefty's Regiment of Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Effex, and Custos Rotulorum for the faid County; one of the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and the oldest Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. This Noble Lord, whose Family were Earls of Guisnes in France, as some say, before the Conquest, was the first Earl of England; he being the Twentieth Earl of Oxford, and descended from Aubrey de Vere, who was honoured with the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England (to hold in Fee to him, and his Heirs) by King Henry the First, and from Aubrey, his Son, who was made Earl of Oxford in King Stephin's Time, by Maud the Empress, Anno 1137. as also from Hugh do Vere, Earl of Oxford, his Grandfon, who in the 30th of Henry the 3d, was one of the Lords, who subscribed that Letter sent to the Pope, whereby they complain'd of his Exactions upon this Realm. Robert de Vere, the Ninth Earl of Oxford, was by Richard the Second, created Marquiss of Dublin, in the Ninth Year of his Reign, (which Title of Marquiss had never till then been heard of in England) and afterwards advanced to the Title of Duke of Ireland, on the Feast-day of St. Edward the Confessor, Decimo ejusdem Regis; but he died without Islue, Anno 1392. As the Loyal Earl now deceased, was a great Sufferer for the Royal Cause in the late Civil Wars, so he was a great Promoter of the happy Revolution, wrought by his late Majesty of Glorious Memory; and though he had almost out-lived his Fortune, yet he did not that of Love to his Country; for which his Memory ought to be honoured. He liv'd to the Age of about Fourscore, and left behind him Diana, the present Dutchess of St. Albans, and two other Daughters: So that that Ancient and Noble Family being now extinct in the Male Line, the Honour is extinguish'd with it. He is succeeded in the Command of his Regiment, by his Grace George Duke of Northumberland.

On

h

S

ir

b

ai

la

S

F

B

ti

Ir

S

tr

ti

21

On the 28th of March died the Lady Grace Pierrepoint: She was a Daughter and Co-heir of the late The Lady
Marquis of Dorchester, and Sister to the once Lady Grace
Ross: The Bulk of her Estate, as I am inform'd, Pierrecame to her Kinsman William Pierrepoint, Esq; She
was a Lady of great Virtue and Goodness, lived and
died a Maiden, and by her last Will lest a very rich
Jewel to the Family of the Kinsstone's, upon Condition they never parted with it.

On the 12th of April died the Lady Riren, of the And the Small-Pox, and in the Flower of her Age. She had Lady Bibeen marry'd but a few Weeks to this Lord; she was ron. Sifter to the present Earl of Bridgwater, and a very

hopeful Lady.

tel

t

n

e

1

O

I-

3

-

S

I-

e

f

3

f

f

1

The Lady Lexington, about the middle of April And the departed this Life, at the Seat of that Noble Family Lady Lexing Torkshire.

In May died — Murray, Marquiss of Athol in the Earl of Scotland, being succeeded in Honour and Estate by Atholdies, his Son, the Earl of Tullibardin, Lord Privy Seal,

lince made Duke of Athol.

On the 10th of May died Edward Jones, D. D. and And the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. He liv'd for some Years Bishop of in Ireland, and had a Living there; but the Trou-St. Asaph, bles of that Kingdom beginning in 1688, forced him, and many Multitudes more, to sly for shelter into England. He was by his late Majesty preferr'd to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, and was succeeded in his See, by the Reverend Dr. George Hooper, Dean of

Canterbury.

of England to their late Majesties King Charles the py's death. Second, and King James Second, and one of the greatest Ornaments of his Age, departed this Life the 16th of May. He was descended of the ancient Family of the Pepys of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, Born in London in 1632, and had his maturer Education at Paul's School there, and Magdalen College in the University of Cambridge, from whence, by the Interest of General Montague, (afterwards Earl of Sandwich, to whom he was related) he was easily introduc'd into Publick Business, and successfully employ'd by that Great Man in divers Secret Negociations for the Service of King Charles the Second, and attended

.

attended him as Secretary in the Glorious Expeditive on, for bringing over his Majesty from Holland.

The Earl of Cardigan's death.

death.

About the middle of July, died Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, in a venerable old Age of near a Hundred Years. He is succeeded in Honour by his Grandson, for whom he left his Estate in Trust, by reason of an Act of Parliament that requires Perions to conform to the Church of England, at the Age of Eighteen Years: This Lord was also Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wyvill and Dartmoth, He lucceeded his Father Thomas Brudenell of Dene, in the County of Northampton, Esq. who upon the 29th of June (1611.) 9 Fac. 1. was one of that Number then raised to the Degree of Baronet, (instituted but a little before) and the 47th as to Precedence, from the first Creation; by reason whereof he received the Honour of Knighthood at Whitehall, the 9th of April next Year ensuing, and was afterwards by Letters Patents, bearing date at Westminster the 26th of April, 3. Car. 1. promoted to the Dignity of Baron Brudenell of Stanton-Wyvill, in the County of Leicester. In Consideration of his Loyalty to that Monarch during the Civil Wars, he was lastly created Earl of Cardigan the 20th April, 13. Car. 2. three Days preceding his Majesty's Coronation, being the third of those made for the greater Splendor of that Solemnity; which noble Earl Thomas, was Grandson and Heir of Sir Thomas Brudenell, Kt. of Dene aforesaid (for divers Ages past the principal Seat of that noble Family) originally descended from William Bredenhill, alias Brudenell, who flourished about the times of King Henry the Third, and Edward the First, and had much Land in the Mannors of Doddington and Aderbury, as also in Bloxham, in the County of Oxon, and in Ayno Super Montem in Northampton (bire.

About the middle of July, died the Lady Dowager And the Lady Oful of Ofulfton, Mother to the present Lord Ofulfton. fton. Towards the end of August, died Lionel Boyle, Earl

The Earl of of Orrery in the Kingdom of Ireland. This is the Ortery's second Branch of the Family of the Boyle's, the first being that of Burlington and Cork, and the Grandfather of the Earl now deceased, whose name was Reger, was the first dignified with the Honour of Earl

of Orrery, by King Charles the II. He was a Person famous for his Dramatick Writings, but more especiallyfor the play call'd Mustapha, than which nothing was done better in the last Century; and besides many other excellent Endowments, he was a good Mathematician, and the new Fort of Kinsale. which is so regular a Piece of Fortification, especially to the Sea ward, towards which its Strength was chiefly designed, was built under his Direction and Management. The Honour and Estate upon the Death of this last Earl, for want of Islue Male of his Body, is devolved upon his Brother, the Right Hohourable Charles Boyle, Elq; who has so well imitated his noble Grandfather in his learned Accomplishments; and on whom her Majesty has lately be-

stow'd the Command of a Regiment of Foor.

Ų

e

£

Charles de Saint Dennis, Seigneur de Saint Euremond, Munfieur de a French Gentleman, famous for his Polite Learning, St. Evredied at London, on the 9th of August, above 90 Years mond aies old. He descended from an ancient Family in Normandy, where he was Born. Being a younger Brother, he serv'd in the Army, and having on several Occasions shew'd a particular Bravery and Conduct. was in a mighty Esteem with the late Prince of Conde. the Mareschals de Turenne, de Clerambaule, de Crequy, and other great Generals. In 1652, he was made a Major General, and no doubt had been rais'd to a higher Degree, had not a Letter (in which he made very severe Reflections upon Cardinal Mazarin's management at the Pirenean Treaty) exposed him to the French King's Difpleasure. Upon that Account Monsieur St. Evremond was in 1661. oblig'd to leave his Native Country. He went first into Holland, and after two or three Years stay at the Hague, was invited by King Charles the Ild. to come over into England. Here he improv'd his natural Parts by Study. Philosophy, and what the French call Belles Lettres, and by his witty Conversation made himself very acceptable to the Prime English Nobility. Twould be needless to add any thing in Commendation of his Works, fince they have met with fo Universal Approbation. A new Edition of them much larger, and with confiderable Amendments, will foon come out, by the care of Peter Sylvester, M. D. and Mr. Des-Maizeaux, two ingenious French Gentlemen. On B b 4

De Wallis On the 27th of September, died John Wallis, D. D. dies. Savilian, Professor of Geometry, in the University of Oxford; He was a great Scholar, and especially very famous Abroad, as well as at Home, for his vast Skill in Mathematick Learning. He was succeeded by Captain Halley in his Place of Professor of Geo-

metry.

It was also in November that Mr. Robert White, the Engraver, departed this Life. He ought to be remember'd in this Place, as being a fingular Artist in his Way, having so vast a Genius in Drawing and Engraving of a Face, and make the Picture so like the Original (which is indeed the end of this noble Art) that, perhaps, he has not left his Equal in Europe behind him.

W

Sir Tho. Millington dies.

And Mr.

White.

On the 5th of January, 1703. died Sir Thomas Millington, first Physician to Her Majesty, and President of the College of Physicians, in the 74th Year of his Age. He was very Eminent in his Profession. Dr. Brown was not long after chosen President of the College of Physicians in his Room.

As also the On the 7th of February, died the Dutchess of Buck-Dutchess of ingham; and on the 9th the Earl of Burlington, who Bucking- was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son,

ham, and the Lord Clifford.

the Earl of Burling-

Num. VII.

An Abstract of the Bill, Entituled, An Act for preventing Occasional Conformity; As it passed the House of Commons, the Seventh Day of December, 1703.

Whereas by an Act made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, Entituled, An Act for the Well Governing and Regulating of Corporations, it is, among other things therein contained, Enacted, That from and after the Twenty Fourth Day of March, 1663. no Person or Persons should for ever be Placed, Elected, or Chosen, in or to any Office, or Place of Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Bailist, Town-Clerk, Common-Council-Man, or any Office or Offices of Magistracy, or Place of Trust, or other Employment, relating to, or concerning the Government of any City and Corporation, within the Kingdom of England, Dominion

minion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, who should not within One Year next before such Election or Choice, have taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England; and in default thereof, every such Placing, Election and Choice, was thereby Enacted and

Declared to be void.

And whereas, by another Act made in the 25th Year of the Reign of the said King Charles the Ild. Entituled, An Act for preventing Dangers which may bappen from Popish Recusants, it is Enacted, among other things therein contained, that all Persons who should be admitted into any Office, Civil or Military, after the first Day of Easter Term, in the Year 1673. Should receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Usage of the Church of England, within three Months after their admittance in some Publick Church, upon some Lord's Day; and that all Persons who should Neglect or Refuse to take the Sacrament, as aforefaid, should be, ipfo facto, adjudged incapable, and disabled in Law to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, to Have or Enjoy the faid Offices or Employments. By which faid several Acts it was manifestly intended, That all Persons to be admitted into such Offices and Employments should be, and always remain conformable to the Church of England, as by Law Established; yet the said Acts have been most Notorioully and Scandaloully eluded by many Diffenters. from the Church of England, who have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in order only to have, or retain such Offices and Employments, and to evade the Penalties of the faid Laws, and have afterwards withdrawn themselves from the Communion of the Church of England, and relorted to Conventicles, for the Exercise of Religion, in other manner, than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England.

For the preventing therefore such Scandalous and Irreligious Practices for the future, and the Evil Con-

sequences thereof.

Be it Enacted, &c. That if any Person or Persons, after the 25th Day of March, 1704. either Peers or Commoners, who have, or shall have any Offices, Civil or Military, or shall have any Command or Place

Place of Truft, from, or under her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors, or from any of her Majesty's Predecessors, within the Kingdom of England, &c. or in the Navy, or in the several Islands of Fersey and Guernsey, or shall be admitted into any Service or Employment in the Houshold or Family of her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors, or if any Mayor, Alderman, or other Person, bearing any Office of Magistracy, or Place, or Trust, or other Employment relating to, or concerning the Government of any of the respective Cities, Corporations, &c. who by the faid recited Acts, or either of them, were, or are obliged to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of England, shall at any time after their Admission into their respective Offices or Employments, or after having such Patent or Grant, Command or Place, or Trust, during their continuance in their Offices or Employments, Knowingly or Willingly refort to, or be prefent at any Conventicle or Meeting, under pretence of any Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, in any Place within the Kingdom of England, &c. at which Conventicle, there shall be ten Persons or more affembled together, shall forfeit fifty Pounds to be recovered by him or them, that shall fue for the fame, by any Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster; Wherein no Esloign, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed, or any more than one Imparlance.

And, be it further Enacted, That every Person Convicted in any Action, or upon any Information, in any of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or at the Assizes, shall be disabled from thenceforth to hold such Offices or Employment, and shall be adjudged incapable to bear any Office or Employment whatsoever, within the Kingdom of England, &c.

Provided always, That if any Persons, who shall have been convicted, and thereby made incapable to hold any Office, shall, after such Conviction, Conform to the Church of England, for the space of one Year, without having been present at any Conventicle or Meeting, and receive the Sacrament of

the

ir

fa

the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of England, at least three Times in the Year, such Persons shall be capable of the Grant of any the Offices or Employments aforesaid.

Provided also, And be it further Enacted, That every such Person so Convicted, and afterwards Conforming in Manner as aforesaid, shall, at the next Term after his Admission into any such Office or Employment, make Oath in Writing in any of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or at the next Quarter Sessions for that County, or Place where he shall relide, That he has conformed to the Church of England for the space of one Year, before such his Admisfion, and that he has receiv'd the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least three Times in the Year, provided that no Person shall suffer any Punishment for any Offence committed against this Act, unless Oath be made of such Offence, before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, within ten Days after the said Offence committed; and unless the said Offender be Profecuted for the same within three Months after the faid Offence committed; nor shall any Person be convicted for any such Offence, unless upon the Oaths of two credible Witnesses at the least.

Provided always, That this Act, nor any thing therein contain'd, shall not extend, or be judg'd to take away, or make void any Office of Inheritance; nevertheless, so as such Person having, or enjoying any such Office of Inheritance, do, or shall Substitute and Appoint his Sufficient Deputy, to Exercise the said Office, until such time as the Person having

fuch Office, shall Conform, as atoresaid.

Num. VIII.

A List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who Voted for or against the Bill for Preventing Occasional Conformity.

For the Bill.

Lord President. Lord Privy Seal. Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Schombergh.
Duke of Leeds.
Duke of Bedford.
Duke of Marlborough.
Lord

Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Conway, Lord Chamberl ... of the Lord Archbishop of York Houshold, Earl of Jer Bishop of London,

Sey, Earl of Kent, Earl of Exeter. Earl of Bridgwater, Earl of Northampton, Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Winchelfea, Earl of Carnarvan, Earl of Thanet. Earl of Scarsdale.

Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Anglesey, Earl of Suffex,

Earl of Nottingham, Earl of Rochester,

Earl of Abingdon, Earl of Plimouth, Lord Viscount Hereford, Lord Viscount Weymouth,

Lord Viscount Longueville, fince Dead.

Lord De la Warr, Lord Willoughby of Brooks, Lord Shandois,

Lord Brook. Lord Pawlet, Lord Maynard. Lord Leigh,

Lord Byron, Lord Craven. Lord Osborn,

Lord Dartmouth,

Lord Stawell, Lord Guildford,

Lord Afbburnham,

Lord Lempster, Lord Weston,

Lord Bernard, Lord Granville,

Lord Guernsey,

Lord Gower,

Bishop of Durham. Bishop of Winchester. Bishop of Landaff, Bishop of Rochester. Bishop of Exeter, Bishop of Chester. Bishop of St. Asaph:

EEEL

I

İ

I

I

I

I

Against this Bill.

ORD High Steward Duke of Devon. Duke of Somerfet. Duke of Richmond, Duke of Southampton, Duke of St. Albans, Duke of Bolton. Duke of Newcastle. Earl Marshal, Earl of Derby. Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Dorfet, Earl of Leicester, Earl of Bullingbrook, Earl of Manchester. Earl of Rivers. Earl of Peterborough. Earl of Stamford, Earl of Kingston, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Effex. Earl of Burlington, Earl of Feversham, Earl of Radnor, Earl of Portland, Earl of Mountague, Earl of Torrington, Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Bradford,

Earl.

Earl of Rumney, fince dead, Lord Herbert, Earl of Coventry, Earl of Orford. Lord Viscount Say and Seal, Lord Viscount Townsend, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Ferrers, Lord Fitzwalter, Lord Eure. Lord Wharton, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Lord Paget, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Gray, Lord Lovelace. Lord Mohun, Lord Vaughan, Lord Colepeper, Lord Lucas, Lord Rockingham, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Offulfton,

Lord Haversham, Lord Somers, Lord Hallifax. Lord Harvey, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Sarum, Bishop of Hereford, Bishop of Ely, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Bishop of Norwich, Bishop of Peterborough. Bilhop of Gloucester, Bishop of Bristol, Bilhop of Lincoln, Bishop of Chickester, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Worcester, Bishop of Bangor.

The Question being carried for rejecting the Bill, the following Peers enter'd their Diffent.

Odolphin, I Rochester, Buckingham, La Warr, Thanet, Northampton, Marlborough, Winchelfea, Nottingham, Abing don, Longeville, Weymouth,

Guilford, Granville, Guernsey, Ferley, Weston, Carnarvan, Carmarthen, Stawell, H. London, G. St. Asaph, Tho. Roffen, N. Cestrien;





Num. IX.

Ferguson's Narrative, December 24. 1703.

I Do Solemnly declare, as far as concerns either my Knowledge or Belief, there is not a Nonjuror, or one reckoned a Jacobite engaged in a Plot, or that will be against her present Majesty, and the Government; yea, it is so far from giving them uneafiness, that her Majesty is in the Throne, that they heartily bless God, that the Monarchy is Referved against the defigns of the Republicans, and that one of the Serene Family of the Stuarts possesseth the Sovereignty, in despight of all the Endeavours of such, as would have either supplanted her, had the late K. William lived. or would have brought either the Princess of Hannover, or the Prince her Son into England or Scotland, during her Reign fince his Decease; and tho' 'tis not to be denied, but there are those in her Majesty's Dominions, who will not Swear to serve her against the P. at St. Germains, yet fince they are willing to Live quietly under her Majesty's Authority, 'tis hoped they'll be distinguish'd from Traytors and Rebels.

And should the weight of Foreign Affairs bring her Majesty into a necessity of Capitulating with France, there are none in these Kingdoms, who will be either more careful for the security of the Protestant Religion, and of the Church of England as by Law establish'd, or of her Majesty's enjoying the Royal Dignity during her Life (as was Anciently stipulated in this Kingdom between first Henry the 2d Son of the Empress Maud, and King Stephen, and 2dly between Richard Duke of York, and King Henry the 6th) than they who are branded and stigmatized

for Jacobities, will:

Nor are the French Plots against her Majesty to be much dreaded, whilst the Ministers of that King know not better how to choose their Tools for promoting them, than to imploy Captain Frazier in Scotland on such a Design, who is both so Obnoxious to the Laws of that Nation, and accounted Infamous by all Men, for the vilest and most abominable Crimes.

Nei-

Gr

tec Pa

Ea ag

Fr

m

The Appendix.

Neither can it be reasonably imagined, that his Grace the Duke of Queensberr, who not only protected the said Frazier in Scotland, but obtained a Pass by a sham Name of the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham here, for conveying him abroad again, would be in a Conspiracy with the Court of France against her Majesty, and the present Government.

And it ought to be held ridiculous, that either my Lord Stairs, who was the Author of the Massacre of Glencoe, or Mr. William Carstaires, who was deeply engag'd, both in the intended Assassination at the Rye House, and in all the Treasonable designs, as well against King Charles the 2d, as against the late King James, while in the Throne, should now become imbark'd in the service with those at St. Germains, and co-operate with those who are said to be carrying on the Exalting the P. of Wales to the Throne of his Ancestors.

Nor will it pass upon any Man of Common Sense, that the Duke of Queensberry's Confidence and Kindness to, and singular care for the Covering and Protecting Captain Frazier, should be meerly in hopes of Frazier's getting his Grace's Pardon, in case of a Revolution, as the said Frazier was pleased to say, both to my self and others, as I have been told, and not rather to that Duke's Intelligence from abroad, as his Grace is reported to have affimed

And what fort of Informations his Grace had contracted with him about, may be partly conjectured from the Rumour which should have obtain'd credit for some time, about the Term of a Plot carrying on in Scotland against her Majesty, wherein not only the Duke of At—I, but divers others of the first Quality in that Kingdom, were criminally concerned.

But as to the most exact knowledge, what Tidings Frazier was to convey to the Duke of Queensberry from the other side were to be, will be learned from intercepted Letters hither and thither, getting the Duke of Athol acquainted how such Letters might be laid hold off, and his Grace's saying it before her Majesty's undeniable Evidence, that both the Duke of Athol, and my self, are far from being in a Conspiracy against her Majesty, and Government.

Not

12

Nor can it escape the observation of her Majelty, and the Honourable Lords of her Privy Council, how precarious the Lives as well as the Liberties and Fortunes of all such must be, against whom either Frazier doth entertain Resentments and bear Revenge, (as he is known to do, in reference to the Duke of Athol, and to many more of the first Rank in Scotland) or the Duke of Queensberry himself harbour the least

Grudge:

And seeing it will contribute to the giving surther light in this matter, to have those strictly examined, who either here, or in Scotland, have had the secret Conversation and Transactions with Captain Frazier, tis my humble Opinion, that besides what may be Learned from the Laird Lathel, from other heads of the Highland Clans in Scotland, all whose Names are in great probability known to his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, it having been under his Grace's Protection, as well as Advice, that Frazier went to them, so much more in the use of proper Methods, may be gained from Mr. Keeth and Lieut. Campbell, who of all men seemed to be more in Frazier's Confidence, and in his Secrets, than they have yet declared.

And in my humble Opinion, 'twill be one of the most effectual courses to prevail with them, to deal openly, and without reserve, if they shall be threatned with the being sent to Scotland, in order to be

proceeded against.

Nor is it unlikely, but something considerable in this Affair, may be wrested out of Mr. Carstaires, in that he having procured of the late King William a Pardon to Frazier, with respect to his having levied War, and being still reckoned by Frazier, for one of his especial Friends, (which also was told to my self by the said Frazier) 'tis not to be supposed, but that one endowed with the infinuating Faculty and Art, for which Mr. Carstaires is so much valued by his Party, as he is known to be, would wind himself as much as he could, to the knowledge of what Frazier came to transact in Scotland, especially when he could not avoid the having a prospect of rendring the being let into it, serviceable to the Interest of the Kirk.

Robert Ferguson.

December 27th, 1703.

- May it please Your Honours.

In Obedience to your Lordships Command, I have put into Writing, not only what I am said to have omitted in my former Paper of things declared by me, before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Privy Council on Thursday last; but whatsoever since then I have been able to recollect, for as there is nothing which I will value my self, then in the setting this Affair in its sull and true light, so I hope it will now be found done to the satisfaction of the whole Board. I am, with the prosoundest Respect,

May it please your Honours,

Your Lordships most Humble,

Dutiful, and Obedient Servant,

Fergulon.

Cherof Auchin Belov's King of Spain, 2 cf. Charles. Cham Firks a come reselves the Gevenois.

media of his ord 162,164,163,150,192,
210, 241, 246, 47 third of 218, 221,

Total Control of Participation of the Control of Contro

HT View S. D. Pare 115. He pub.

by a chaireft coy. His Popular in Tirol, 1306. This is a second with the company that a second with the second

god by the Daly of Mulberry by 116. And

Charge of S, orland as the

Boucker

is over ACL you and willow I at I have a state or

Whiting I find a year four goist W Appreciately equida to subject animal year of low and added and are included one are

CONTENTS

A.a.i

ACTS past, Page 209, 228, 254. Address of the Episcopal Clerry of Scotland to the Queen, 4. Of the Partiament in Ireland to the Duke of Ormond 82 83. To the Queen, 84, 86. Of the Parliament of England, 163, 164, 168, 190, 192, 193, 210, 241, 248. Of the Clergy, 218, 221,

Arch Duke of Austria, declar'd King of Spain, 196. See Charles.

Arris (Captain) his Endeavours to relieve the Cevenois. from p. 101, to p. 104.

Agile, his Book censured, and himself expelled the House of Commons in Ireland, 89:

Ausburg taken by the Duke of Bavaria, 152.

Bavaria, Elector of, makes bimself Master of Ratisbonne, p. 110. His Memorials to the Diet, 115. He publishes a Manifesto, 137. His Progresses in Tirol, 139. His ill Success, 140. He abandons Tirol.

Bonn besieged by the Duke of Marlborough, 116. And Surrended, 118.

Boucher

B

Asgill

The CONTENTS

Boucher (James) arraigned, 223. And Condemn'd, 224. Brisac (old) taken by the French, 147.

C

Cevenois, their Insurrection, p. 8. The Court of England resolve to assist them, 11. Endeavours to relieve

them, 101, 102, 103, 104:

Charles III. King of Spain, his Journey to Holland, 155. He embarks there, 170. Arrives at Spithead, 225. Comes to Windsor, 226, Sails for Portugal, 225. Is forc'd back by a Storm, 228. Put again to Sea, and arrives in Portugal, 229.

Codrington (Colonel) his unsuccessful Expedition, 3. Coehorn (General) forces the French Lines, 120.

Commons, their Votes to Vindicate their Privileges, 206. And against the Lords, 207. Their Address in Answer to the Lords Representation, 212. They Vindicate the Queen's Prerogatives, 217.

D.

Diet of the Cantons of Swifferland, p. 240. Dilks (Rear-Admiral) his Expedition, 12. Dutch Herring Buffes destroy'd by the French, 11.

E.

Eckeren, Fight there, p. 122.

F.

Fairbon (Sir Stafford waits on the King of Portugal, p. 98.

Fast appointed, 169.

Ferguion, Votes against him, 245.

Fleet, Motions of it under Admiral Shovel, 96.

French, take Fort Kehl, 108. Repuls'd before the Lines at Stolhoffen, 112. Penetrate into Germany, 113. And join the Bavarians, 114. They fly before the Duke of Marlborough, 120. Their Lines forc'd, ibid. A Rencounter between them and the Imperialifts, 144.

The CONTENTS.

G. Walter west of

Gelder surrendred, p. 157.
Germany, Affairs there, 108. 137.
Granvile (Lord) his Speech to the Stannators, 158.
Graydon (Vice-Admiral) meets with Du Casse, and does not fight him, 2. Resolves of the Lords against him, 243.

H.

Heffe Cassel (Prince of) defeated by the French, 147. Hill (Mr.) sent to Turin, 137.
Hop (Monsieur) his Account of the Fight at Eckeren, 122.
Hungarians, their Insurrection, 152.
Huy invested, 132. And taken, 133.

I.

Ireland, the Parliament of that Kingdom meets, p. 80. Their Proceedings from p. 80. to p. 96.

K.

Kirby (Captain) Shot to Death, p. 6. Knights of the Garter install'd, 2.

L

Landau Besieged, p. 147. And surrendred, 149.
Letter of the Lords in Ireland to the Queen, 87.
Limburg invested and taken, 136.
Lords, their Votes and Representation to clear their Proceedings, 195. Their Resolves against Graydon, 243.
And in Relation to the Plot, 244. And against Ferguson, 253. And against the Commons, 246.

İ

THE CONDENTS.

OM

Marlborough, (Duke of) Refieges Both, 116. and takes it, 118. The French fly before, 120. He views sheir Lines, 131. He infor forcing them, 134. He takes Limburg, 136. He waits on the King of Spain, 154. Arrives from Holland, 161. Goes shither, and returns from themee, 208.

Marfin (Count) fent to Command the French Forces in Germany, 151.

Ratisbonard robustrates Merry of Birraria

Navy, Promotions in it, 1.

Newmerk, taken by the Imperialists, 108.

Nottingham (Earl of) clear'd by the Commons, 194.

And by the Lords, 245.

Noyelles (Count) levels the French Lines, 171.

ener a O stance.

Observator, The Author of it questioned, 208. 210 Occasional Conformity Bill, Debates and Speeches as bout it, from 171. to 189. Rejected, 189.

Opdam (General) Account of his defeat, 121. His

Justification, 130.

Order of the Thiftle reviv'd, 209.

Ormond (Duke of) fees out for Ireland, 8. Arrives at Dublin, ibid. He is magnificently entertain'd by the City of Dublin, 78. His Speech to the Parliament of Ireland, 80. and 237.

Overkirk (General) his admirable Conduct, 119.

d'Auverquerge

P.

Parliament of England Prorogued, 6. 8. Meets, 161.
Prorogued, 254.

Parliament of Scotland and Ireland, fee Scotland and Ireland.

Parsons (Sir John) Sworn Lord Mayor of London, 161:

Plot discovered, 189.

Portugal Treaty with that Crown, 8.

Prince of Brandenburg Auspach killed, 109.

The CONTENTS.

Q.

Queen goes to Windfor, 7. Goes to the Bath, 14. Her Letter to the Scotch Parliament, 20. Her Speech to the Parliament. 161. 190. 229..., Her Order to regulate the Play houses, 208. Her Birth Day solemnized, 217. Her Message to the Commons in Favour of the Clergy, ibid. Her Speech to both Houses, 254.

R.

Ratisbonne, taken by the Elector of Bavaria, 110. Refolve of the Diet there, 114.

Representation of the Lords to the Queen. 251.

S

Salisbury (Bishop of) his Speech against the Occasional Conformity Bill, p. 189.

Savoy (Duke of) breaks mith France, 155.

Schomberg (Duke of) declared General of the Forces to Desent into Portugal, 13. And made Knight of the Garter, 14. He is Install'd, 158.

Schlick (Count) Part of his Army routed, 109.

Scotland, Affairs of that Kingdom, 14. Their Parliament meets, 19. Their Proceedings from p. 25, to p. 78.

Shovel, (Sir Cloudelly) motions of the Fleet under him, 96. His Manifesto, 100. Arrives at Leghorn, 105. Sails from thence, and arrives in the Downs, 107.

Spar (Baron) Forces the French Lines, 120. Slangenburgh, his Letter to the States, 125.

Speech of the Lord High-Commissioner in Scotland, 21.

Of the Lord High-Chancellor there, 23. See Queen.

Storm, an Account of it, 167.

Staremberg (Count) his Memorable March, 238. He

joins the Duke of Savoy, 239:

Styrum (Count) beaten by the French and Bavarians,

T.

T

Tr

Ve

W

The CONTENTS.

Titles of Honour confer'd, p. 1. Treaty with Portugal, 8.

Y.

Vendosme, (Duke of) fails to join the Blottor of Ba; varia, p. 143. don't rinings to and W. Consent to the first the

nacuts in nois.

Wake (Captain) Shot to Death, p. 6. Whetstone (Commodore) bis Expedition, 6:

Silver to again the Bolls for Rome may her

The state of the Bill for for entire

enjanairy.

Bulg for for finishing Occopional Configura-

ATARRA

Contented to the test of the firm, and to be the

The Appendix.

Numb. I. An Account of the Society for Propagation

Numb. II. An Account of Sir Stafford Fairborne's Distress in the late Storm.

Num. III. An Account of the King of Spain's Recep-

Num. IV. An Epigram on the Queen of Great Brill tain's Afficing Charles III, to mount the Spanish.

Throne.

Num. V. A Speech against the Bill, for Recruiting ber Majesty's Land Forces.

Num. VI. A Lift of the most Remarkable Persons, who died in the Year 1703.

Num. VII. An Abstract of the Bill for preventing Occasional Conformity.

Num. VIII. A List of the Lords that voted for and against the Bill, for preventing Occasional Conformity.

Num, IX. Ferguson's Narrative.

ERRATA:

IN the Dedication, Page 3. Line Contended read Contented, p. 4. 1. 2. to the firm, read to be the firm.

The



